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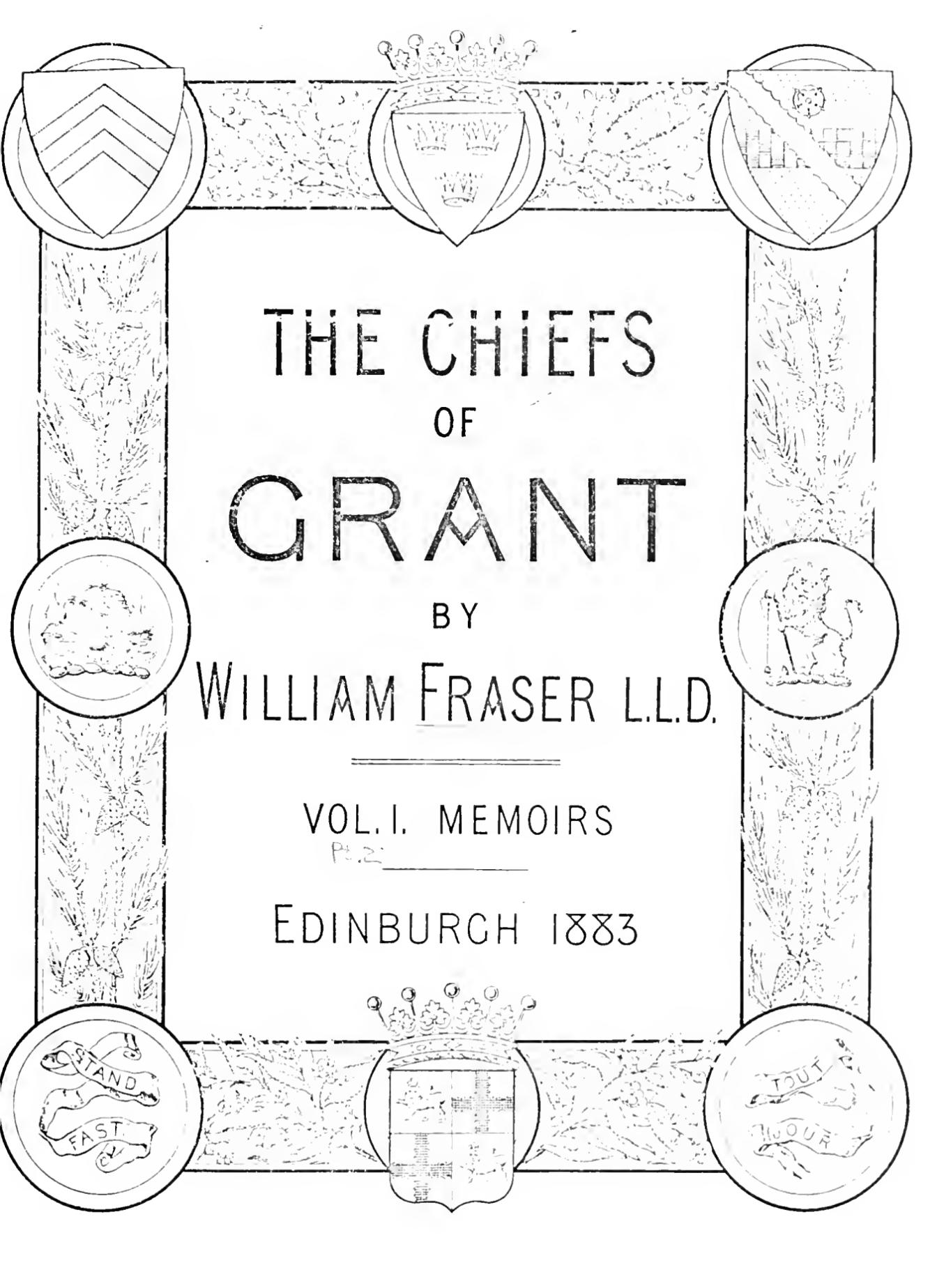
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THE CHIEFS
OF
GRANT

BY
WILLIAM FRASER L.L.D.

VOL. I. MEMOIRS

Pl. 2

EDINBURGH 1883

had not only affected the Laird, but other families. He wrote, "The Marquis of Huntlies brother, callit Lord Charles, come heir that same verie day ye got your decreit, fraughtit with inplymentis from ye Boige to ye lyk purpos, bot he or vtheris that intends that way hes ane cold comfort."¹

As Alexander Grant continued to possess the Mains of Mulben, it may be inferred that the Laird was not disposed to resent this action of his brother, yet the latter did not cease from troubling. The Laird lent him one thousand four hundred and eighty merks in 1657,² but appears to have been glad, in 1662, to cancel not only this debt but also several feu-duties, and every other claim he had upon his brother, on condition that Alexander would remove from the lands which he held in Mulben. The agreement was made at Forres on 8th January 1662. Alexander thereby became bound to remove before the 24th of that month, or forfeit the benefit of the cancellation.³ A notarial instrument, dated the 25th January 1662, narrates that on that day John Gregorie in Kyntra appeared at Mulben as the Laird's procurator, bearing in his hands this condescendence, and requiring its fulfilment. Whereupon Alexander Grant immediately passed to the mill, turned out the millers, and gave the Laird's procurator possession of the mill. The tenants' houses were then successively visited, the tenants ejected, and informed by Alexander Grant that they were no longer his servants, and had nothing more to do with him, save to pay him what they owed to him, and that now they were the tenants of the Laird of Grant. A visit to the barnyards followed, where the horses and cattle were turned out, such doors as were fitted with locks were locked, others fastened with pins, and the keys delivered up; and finally, the dwelling-house, with outhouses, were cleared of their inhabitants, leaving only some furniture therein which could not be so readily removed, and the keys made over to the procurator. Alexander Grant then took instruments in the notary's hands that he had fulfilled his part of the condescendence, and the procurator lit a fire in the hall in the name of the Laird of Grant, and intimated that Alexander

¹ Original Letter, George Stewart to James Grant of Freuchie, dated 6th December 1653, at Castle Grant.

² Extract Bond by Alexander Grant to James

Grant of Freuchie, dated 20th May 1657, registered 24 August 1661, at Castle Grant.

³ Copy of Condescendence, *ibid.*

Grant had denuded himself of the property. A separate notarial statement appended shows that, at the same time, the Laird's procurator required Alexander to subscribe two papers sent from the Laird, and also to hand over to the Laird a bond by the deceased John Grant of Danda-leith, all which were refused, as forming no part of the requirements of the condescendence.¹

Alexander Grant, it is to be feared, only complied with the terms of the condescendence for the moment to obtain the benefit of the discharge thereby conferred, for no sooner had the Laird's procurator departed than he reinstated himself in possession. This alone can explain the statement in the Laird's will, that if his brother Alexander paid the last two years' ordinary duty of the lands he had violently taken possession of, namely, for 1662 and 1663, and also for 1664, he should be discharged of any further claim the Laird could make against him, provided he removed peaceably without further process, before the ensuing term of Whitsunday; if not, he was to be "pursued to the riggor as accordis."²

That the lands referred to were those of Mulben is manifest from another notarial document, which narrates that the Laird instructed William Moir, his chamberlain in the lands of Mulben and others, to assemble the tenants of these lands, with their ploughs and horses, to labour, sow, and harrow as much of the town and mains of Mulben as could be done without their own loss, and also to go immediately and sow such red land as was already laboured. Taking a notary and witnesses with him, the chamberlain proceeded to a field of red land on the mains of Mulben, with a sowing sheet about his neck and a supply of corn. As he was entering and beginning to sow, Alexander Grant in Mulben demanded his authority and warrant for coming prepared to sow that land. The chamberlain produced his warrant, and requested the notary to read it, when Alexander Grant declared he would not permit him or any man, in the Laird of Grant's name, to sow that land until all things "in the condition" were performed, both by word and writ, and especially till every one of the papers against him in the Laird of Grant's hands were delivered up to him to be cancelled.

¹ Notarial Instrument at Castle Grant.

² Vol. iii. of this work, p. 353.

or otherwise disposed of at his pleasure. On the chamberlain attempting to proceed with the sowing, Alexander Grant "pluckit the forsaid saveing sheit from his neck, and comandit him to pass and sawe no mor till that he don quibich is aforsaid." The chamberlain therefore desisted, and protested that the discharge and condescendence made between the Laird and Alexander Grant should be null. Alexander answered in reply that he was most willing to perform whatever of the condescendence was not yet performed, and that nothing ought to be null till their friends had considered the matter, and till the servants were satisfied for their services.¹

As opposed to the discontent displayed by Alexander Grant, the Laird received from his other brothers and unmarried sister a testimony of his kindness towards them. It was evoked by the conduct of their brother Alexander, whose views of his own ill-treatment they not only did not share, but strongly reprobated. As for his sisters, they said, he had matched two,² and their marriages have been already adverted to. The third, Lillas, was not married until after her brother's death, but he bequeathed her portion of five thousand pounds in his will.³

In this Laird's time, much was done to consolidate the Grant estates, and to establish them more firmly in the possession of the family. His increase of the system of wadsetting, introduced by his grandfather and father, was very limited indeed in the circumstances in which he was placed. He redeemed a number of previous wadsets, and let the lands afterwards on lease. Other wadsets he renewed on receiving payment of an additional sum of money which might be taken to represent the increased value of these lands. Among his new wadsets were those of Gartemore in 1647, and Easter and Wester Daltulies or Balintomb in 1656, the latter being granted for fifteen thousand merks to Archibald Grant, great-grandson of Archibald, youngest son of James Grant, third Laird of Freuchie, who had obtained the lands from his father as a residence. A portion of Ballintomb had been wadset by the Laird to Archibald Grant for one thousand pounds in 1639.⁴

¹ Notarial Instrument dated at Delmaine, 13th March 1662, at Castle Grant.

² Vol. iii. of this work, p. 342. ³ *Ibid.* p. 352.

⁴ Household Account, 1639, at Castle Grant

One of the replies made by Alexander Grant to the defences of the Laird in the law-plea between them was that he sold lands lying on the outskirts of the estates, or at a distance from Strathspey, and bought others in Strathspey. This was all done in pursuance of a purpose of the Laird in regard to his lands, as, from memoranda prepared by law-agents for his use, it is evident he intended preparing a new entail of the estates. Allusion is made to such a purpose in the Laird's marriage-contract, but in his time it was never carried into effect. Before he could carry out his intention he was obliged to establish himself in all the parts of the Grant possessions, and this was not wholly overtaken before his death, as unexpected difficulties arose in regard to some of the lands. The Inverallan dispute, which had raged so long and keenly in previous generations, but had been settled in an honourable and equitable manner by the Laird's grandfather, was reopened through an unjust claim by James Hay in Auchroisk, the representative of the Hays of Mayne. It was now, however, effectually closed by the Laird's paying to him the sum of over £1000 Scots to denude himself of all title he had to these lands. Wester Tulloch proved even a greater trouble. That davoch of land in Badenoch had been wadset by John Grant of Freuchie in 1593, but redeemed again, although, through some informality, the redemption had proved ineffective. After the Laird had disposed the land to a member of the Glenbeg family, Allan Grant, son of the tenant of Wester Tulloch, whose execution was noticed in the preceding memoir, made a claim to be infeft in the lands. The Laird refused, but Allan Grant obtained precept for his infeftment from Chancery, and could not be dispossessed. Ultimately the Laird compounded with Allan Grant for his right, by granting a bond for £666, 13s. 4d., but the amount was not paid until after the Laird's death¹

After some protracted dispute with the Grants of Glenmoriston, the Laird also acquired the lands of Wester Elchies and Kinchirdie, which had been granted by the Bishop of Moray to the Grants of Carron. For a time Wester Elchies was disposed in wadset by the Laird, and so was Kinchirdie. But afterwards the former was left by James Grant to his

¹ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 350.

younger son Patrick, who founded the second family of Grant of Wester Elchies, and the latter became the inheritance of Mungo Grant, the Laird's brother, who founded the family of the Grants of Kinchirdie, with its branches of Knockando, Gartinbeg, and Gellovie.

It was a considerable time after his marriage before a son was born to the Laird, and the references to the settlement of the estates on heirs-female, form the chief theme of the memoranda respecting the proposed entail. In the event of Lady Mary Stewart, Lady Grant, predeceasing her husband without leaving sons, and should the like result arise from a possible second, third, or fourth marriage which the Laird might contract, the daughters of Lady Mary Stewart were to succeed to the estates to the exclusion of daughters by subsequent marriages, portions only being provided to the latter. Precautions, however, were to be taken that the name of Grant alone should succeed to the estates, and provisions were to be devised regulating the marriage of the daughters, the solution pointed to being, that they should not marry at all without the consent of certain friends, or forfeit their right of succession. The friends suggested for this purpose were the Earls of Murray and Wemyss, and the Lairds of Innes, Ballindalloch, and Moyness.

The improvement of his Castle was also attended to by the Laird, who, in 1649, instructed masons and slaters to put it in repair.¹ The woods sold by the late Laird to Captain John Mason, were now being wrought on behalf of the Earls of Tullibardine and Portland, to whom Captain Mason had transferred his property therein. The woods appear, however, to have been much abused, and the abuses were the occasion of several letters between the Earl of Tullibardine and the Laird. The latter was also unwilling to permit a person of the name of McGregor to act as the Earl's supervisor in the woods on his lands.

Having also the intellectual welfare of his people at heart, the Laird, with the ministers, heritors, and wadsetters of Strathspey, during the time of the Commonwealth, approached the authorities with a petition that the byrun stipends of the vacant parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine, with Glencarnie and Rothiemurchus, might be granted for the

¹ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 459.

erection of a school in the district.¹ The Council so far entertained the proposal that a commissioner was appointed to examine into the matter,² but it is not probable that the scheme was carried into effect, as the authorities had then matters of more serious import to engage their attention, and the Commonwealth shortly afterwards ceased to exist. In a lease of a portion of land to Mr. Gilbert Marshall, minister of Cromdale, for the term of his stay in that parish, the Laird states, as one of the inciting motives to the transaction, "the love I carie towards the propagation of the gospell."³

In an old manuscript of "Anecdotes anent the Family of Grant,"⁴ several are told of this Laird. James Grant, it is related, was remarkable for his excessive good nature, and also for his great attachment to the Covenanters and their party. This brought upon the Laird the displeasure of his clan, and they went so far as to imprison him for a time in the Castle of Muckrach. Nothing corroborative of such a statement has been found among the authentic papers of the family.

The same may be said of another episode in this Laird's life for which the same manuscript is the sole authority. During the time of the Commonwealth, James Grant of Glenbeg raised a party in the Clan against the Laird. They drew up what was called "the Black Band of Clancheran," in which the Laird was charged with committing several irregularities, contrary to all law and government. Glenbeg and some of his associates took this band to Captain Hill, Governor of Badenoch and Ruthven, with a request that it should be forwarded to Cromwell. From the charges made, there was reason to fear that if the band reached the Protector, it would go ill with the Laird, but happily when the band was placed in the hands of Captain Hill, Duncan Macpherson, Laird of Cluny, was present, and, on learning the nature of the band, persuaded the Captain not to transmit it. The Laird was sent for and informed of the circumstances, and also of the danger he incurred if the charges should be proved. But on a promise being given by the Laird

¹ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 343.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 19.

³ Original Lease, dated 25th February 1656, at Castle Grant.

⁴ MS. at Castle Grant. The MS. bears no name, and the writer has not been ascertained. The handwriting is of the eighteenth century.

that he would not remove any of the Clan Cheran out of the country on account of this band during his lifetime, the Captain burnt the band and ended the matter. The same authority states that the son of James Grant, Laird Ludovick, afterwards banished all the Clan Cheran out of Strathspey, save one house, that of Dellachaple.¹

The only document which indicates that the Laird stood at any time in fear of any of his people is a writ of lawburrows, issued in the name of Oliver Cromwell against Alexander Grant in Auchmarrows, Allan Grant his son, William Grant of Newtoun, Donald Grant his son, and John Grant of Gorton, with fifteen of other names in the same districts. It states that they daily molested the Laird's tenants, and his woods, destroyed his policies generally, and continually threatened and pursued the Laird himself, "awoing oppinlie to bereawe him of his lyiff."²

The Commonwealth was superseded in 1660, and in 1662 the inhabitants in the vicinity of Inverness were required to contribute to the demolition of the Sconce erected there by Cromwell's soldiers out of the materials of several religious houses, and called Oliver's Fort. The Laird and his wadsetters contributed a number of men to the work.³

After the Restoration, the Laird considered it prudent to have a friend at Court, and he accordingly addressed himself to the Earl of Rothes, with whom he hoped, as being feudally connected, he would be successful. The Earl replied, not only courteously, but warmly, promising his services in any emergency, and requesting the Laird to have a regard to Rothes in respect of the robbers abroad in the Highlands. The letters are here subjoined.

Bellintoun, 2 Maij 1660.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship's laudable fame and deportment in theas tymes, togidder with the interest wherwith I am honoured in your Lordship, doth invite me singularlie to mak my addresse to your Lordship, entreating that I may hawe the favour of acceptance manifested by a corespondencie, quherby I may boldlie walk vnder your Lordships patronage. [I intended to haw gon south to haw made more particulare application, but being by werie pressing reasones restrained]⁴ I haw signified my mynd to the bearer, Bailzie Lechey, to quhom also I haw entrusted the retorne off your Lordships commandis to me. In discharge quheroff, I sall not offerre to lenthen your Lordships trouble forder then to

¹ Original ms. at Castle Grant.

² Original Writ of Lawburrows, dated 9th July 1658, *ibid*.

³ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 344.

⁴ This sentence within brackets is scored through in the letter.

declare, that non salbe more willing nor readie and obedient then I, who am, my Lord, your Lordships affectionat cousine and most humble servaunt,

J. G.¹

For the Richt Honorabill my noble Lord, the Earle of Rothes.

To which the Earl replied as follows :—

Bruntiland, May 12th, 1660.

I receaved the honor of your noble and civill expressiounes in yours dated the 2d of this instant, which hes so deep ane impresion wpon me, as that I am not able by expression to hold out the dew sence I have thereof. But, I hoop, when oportunities of doeing yow service shall offer, that yee shall find aboundance off zeall in me, to hold out by my actions, the evidences of the great esteem I have off yow, both for your loyall affection to the publick interest, and for the undeserved esteeme yow are pleased to have off me. I have so fully communicated my thoghts to this bearer (my trustie frind), that I shall forbear to multiplie lynns, to increase your troybll, hooping that he will fathfully discharge that trust I have put wpon him. I have receaved a call to goe to his Majestie, and is this day on my jorney : And iff at any tyme ye haue oecasion to lay your commands wpon me, ye may ashure your self that none alive shall be mor readie in thier station to give cheirfull obedience then I shall bee, which I hoop ye will give so much creditt to, as to doe me the justice and right off beliveinge me to be, that which my oun inelynations holdeth fwth wito me (which is) that I am, to the wtmost extent off my capasitie, your most fathfull humbell servantt,

ROTHES.

I hear ther is some broken men in the Highlands. I hoop ye will doe me the favor as to prevent quhat prejudice yow can to my interest in Rothes.

For the Right Honorable the Laird of Grantt—thcs.²

Among these broken men in the Highlands was one called the “Halkit Stirk,” who, in a letter addressed to the Laird by the Committee of Estates in August 1660. is expressly denounced. After enjoining the Laird generally to take steps to insure the preservation of the peace in his country, as he would be held responsible for any illegality perpetrated by his men and clan, the Committee add the following postscript :—“Sir, be pleased to take spetiall notice of Gavine Cuin, *alias* Halket Stirk, and vse all possible means to apprehend his person, and send him to the Committee.”³

The Laird succeeded in making the apprehension desired, and at once despatched his Chamberlain, James Grant of Auchernach, to Edinburgh, with the intelligence in a letter addressed to the Chancellor,⁴ and a paper of instructions was given to him as to what he should demand on the

¹ Draft Letter at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 20.

⁴ Draft Letter at Castle Grant.

Laird's behalf from the Committee of Estates. He was to ask a warrant for the Laird's handing over the "Haukit Stirk" to the Sheriff of Baill' at the kirk of Inveravon or Skirdustan, and to represent the danger in which the Laird and his country now stood on account of the apprehension from McRanald and all the tacksmen of the name of Macdonald in Lochaber. He was to request the Committee to take surety of McRanald and all the branches of his house, with the rest of the people of Lochaber, Glengarry, Badenoch, Rannoch, Glencoe, Glenlyon, Glengaulie in Strathearn, and Strathmairn, that the Laird and all his kin and tenants should be skaithless, and in the meantime to direct letters to Glengarry and the Heritor of Glencoe, because the Haukit Stirk had many friends in these two places.

Other things embraced in the Laird's instructions to the Chamberlain were the case of certain refractory tenants who had refused their assistance in the apprehension of the Haukit Stirk; the obtaining of an order from the Committee to restrain the principal collectors of cess and excise from employing any sub-collectors who had been "enimies to the Laird and his cuntrey in tyme of the Inglishes;" inquiry as to what course should be taken with poachers and destroyers of woods; the renewal of the former commission; to ascertain the Laird's powers with regard to thieves taken in their first fault, and to obtain a general commission in the Laird's favour against sorners and broken men.

Besides these politic commissions, several of a domestic kind were also intrusted to the Chamberlain, as to agree with a baker, brewer, and cook, to "try for ane house" in Edinburgh, having five or six rooms, of which one should command a view of the street, and two or three go "even of without staires," with a cellar and a coalhouse. If this could not be had in the town, the chamberlain was to "try for it in the Canongat," and to see if two or three rooms could be had with "hingings." He was also to inquire if all sort of plenishing and bedding could be got on hire with the house, or otherwise if such could be hired in the town; to obtain the prices of sugar, "spyceries, and sweit meatts for ane house," with those of wine, vinegar, soap, candle, and starch (stifline), and to bring home some flint stones and white Flanders pease.¹

¹ Copy Instructions to James Grant of Auchernach, dated 30th September 1660, at Castle Grant.

In reply to his letter, the Committee of Estates thanked the Laird for his service in the apprehension of the Haukit Stirk and renewed his commission, while the Chancellor himself wrote in terms of encouragement, and also ordered the Macdonalds to make restitution of certain goods stolen by them from the Laird's territory.¹

At a later date in the same year, another commissioner was despatched by the Laird to Edinburgh to make inquiry about the vacant stipends, whether they fell to the Treasurer, or were in the power of the Church. If they were in the control of the Treasurer, he was to secure them for the Laird to be employed "*ad pios vsus*." He was to discuss various local matters with the Lord Advocate, and "to speak for the Hailkit Stirk to sie if he wilbe releasit wpon good securitie." He was furnished with a list of names to give to the Chancellor, who was to be asked to require surety for the preservation of the peace from the people of Findhornside, Nairnside, and Stratherrick, the names of whose "masters" are supplied. The wrong suffered in respect of over-valuation for cess was not to be forgotten, and the clerks of Parliament were to be secured, so that nothing should proceed against the Laird unknown to his commissioner.² A letter from his law-agent in Edinburgh informed the Laird that the vacant stipends had been appropriated by the King for "the deposit faithfull ministrie of this kingdome,"³ and an Act of Parliament was passed to this effect.⁴

The state of matters between King Charles the Second and his subjects in Scotland was one of gravity, and occasioned great uneasiness, as no treaty of indemnity for the period of the Commonwealth had yet been secured for Scotland, and very many landed proprietors were in consequence virtually at the mercy of the Government. This accounts for the Laird's apprehension expressed in the instructions to William Grant of Cardells, and they soon proved to be well founded. On that gentleman's return from Edinburgh in February 1661, he was the bearer of a letter from Lord Duffus and the Laird of Pluseardine, with the intelligence that

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 20-22.

² Instructions for William Grant of Cardells, at Castle Grant.

³ Original Letter, George Stewart to James Grant of Freuchie, dated 4th February 1661, at Castle Grant.

⁴ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. vii. p. 18.

the Laird had been indicted by the Lord Advocate on no less a charge than that of high treason, and that the summons was already issued, and about to be served upon him by a herald. On learning this fact, they, with the Laird of Moyness, had waited upon the Lord Advocate, and tried to reason him out of the charge, but only incurred his displeasure. He had indicated what the grounds of the charge were—That the Laird had given intelligence to the English, and had also received a warrant from them to have arms to keep his house against the rebels—which he would prove under the Laird's own hand. The latter's friends persisted in their belief of his innocence, and succeeded in getting the serving of the summons delayed for ten days, during which they promised to inform the Laird of the charge against him, and get him to come to Edinburgh and clear himself. The rest of the letter is occupied with suggestions as to the Laird's procedure, consisting of prudential reasons for the Laird's not going to Edinburgh, if he could do otherwise, with advice that he should employ the services of his brother George, who, they say, was both willing and able to undertake such a work, and to terminate it successfully.¹

In a letter of reply the Laird thanks his correspondents for their kindness, and declares his intention, seeing his credit and loyalty to his Majesty was questioned, of going south in the following week, though, he adds, the time of the year and the weather were not agreeable to the constitution of his body.²

William Grant of Cardells, a day or two before the date of the preceding letter, had written to the Laird of what was transpiring, and distinctly charged the Laird's brother George with being at the bottom of the accusation. "Know," he says, "that be your brother, his meanis and agitation, yow ar to be sittit befor the Parliment . . . the citatione is giflin out be the Lord Aduocat this day. I wiss your mother had born ane gray ston quhen scho did bring foorth Georg."³ The writer also refers to a letter enclosed from his brother George, and cautions the Laird not to trust a word of it. The following is probably the letter referred to, but it is without date :—

¹ Original Letter, dated 2d February 1661, at Castle Grant.

² Draft Letter at Castle Grant.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 87.

RIGHT HONORABLE.—The obligation your kynd letter puts upon me hath so confirmed the resolution I hadd to doe my deuty, that I am now in a consupcion with dysrys to doe you servis, and if I feall in the actuall part, it is your own falt, for I shall be pasive in nothing that concerns your interest. Put me to a tryall and leet your experiene of me give you a mor faithfull account then my expression can. I dar be proud to say that it is in my puer to serve you at this present; if ye dar trust me ye shall know it, prouyded I heu what ye will imploy me first about. Consult with your self and your own affairs, and as ye fynd it requesit to admit of my pur endeavour, comand me to my deuty, for on my honor I acknowledge my self to be by just titell,

Ryght Honorabl,

Your most obsequius brother and most obedient servant,

GEORG GRANTT.¹

Referring to the same subject, another correspondent, who neither dates nor subscribes his missive, says:—

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR.—This day I haiff found out your brother Georg his pulss be generall intelligence I haiff haid. His oath nor his hand can not be trustit. He doeth not fear God. I haid als muche off him by oath as I belive could haiff tyitt any Cristian, but I persuad my self he is non. He is doing and acting all against yow he can, and hes the commissioners in his hand. He doeth calumniat yow in ane strang way unjustly. They haiff spokin Rothies to disowin yow, quho will not do it, but hes said iff ther be any just thing to lay to your charge, lat yow be sittit befor the Parliment; but he knowes your wayes to be so honest to your king and countrey that you will defy the world. . . . Georg Stewartt, quhosower he hes his owin imperfectiones, I will assuir yow he is your kynd reall freind. His aduyce and myn is to your honour to send tuall dollors to the Clark Register, and tu to his serwandis, and als many to the Lord Aduocat. This I will assuir yow will do good iff they cum in tym. They will hinder any present sitations. . . . I will assuir yow to send money to the Clark Register and Lord Aduocat will do good, so it be doin in hast.²

Some arrangement appears to have been made by which the necessity of the Laird's going to Edinburgh was obviated for the time, but the journey was undertaken in the latter half of the year. The Laird was in Edinburgh during the month of September, and among the first things he did there, was to drive to the Lord Advocate and Sir John Nisbet. To the former fifteen rex dollars, equal to £43, 10s. Scots, were presented, and his clerk received three: to the latter ten rex dollars were given, while his clerk received two.³ The only effect, however, produced by this intervention, was to relieve the Laird of special action being taken in his case, as the charge was not withdrawn, and he was afterwards classed among those

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

² *Ibid.*

³ Account of Expenditure on visit to Edinburgh, 1661, *sub dato* 21st September, at Castle Grant.

excluded from the benefit of the Act of Indemnity, until they paid a certain penalty in money, the Laird's fine amounting to no less than eighteen thousand pounds.¹

Lady Grant, with the children, accompanied the Laird to Edinburgh, where a stay of a month was made. The account of the Chamberlain gives some interesting details of what transpired during that period. On two successive days the Laird and Lady Grant drove together to the "Penter's hous," and before they left the city packing-cases were made for "the pictures," which, with various other purchases of furniture, were sent home by ship from Leith. The Laird had various consultations with Sir Peter Wedderburn respecting a petition to be presented to Council "be ane bill, anent the witches," and there is a payment of £23, 4s. Scots, on 7th October, to "James Wright, clerk to the Counsell for the Commission against the witches, and accepting of the Laird's band of cautionrie," with other payments a week later of £13, 7s. 4d. to Mr. Alexander Hamilton for "diligence against the witches," and £1, 10s. "to the prickker of the witches." The Laird's brother, Alexander, is also mentioned as being in the city with the Laird, and as taking part in consultations with the law-agent. A visit was paid to the Parliament House, and an evening was spent by the Laird in the company of "my Lord Annendeall and Drumlanrick."

On Friday, the 18th October, the Laird and Lady Grant set out on their journey homeward, travelling in a "chariot" by Corstorphine to South Queensferry, whence they crossed to Inverkeithing and drove to Donibristle, making a stay there with the Countess of Murray till Monday. Next day found the party in Burntisland, Wednesday at Kenna [Kennoway?], Thursday at Cupar, Friday at "Lues Thorntownes," and Dundee was reached on Saturday night. The horses to be transported across the Tay were sixteen in number, and it appears that a sedan chair formed part of the equipage, as there are frequent entries of payments of repairs done to the "cedan," such as covering the hands with green cloth, glazing, putting "tuo cleeks" on the doors, etc.

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 9th September 1662, vol. vii. p. 424. On 21st March 1663 a correspondent in Edinburgh wrote to the Laird—

"There was a proclamation here yesterday, suspending the fines during His Majesty's pleasure, which is *bonum omen*."

The "young ladies" attended "the kirk of Dundie" next day, and were provided by the Chamberlain with three shillings "to the offering," and some necessaries had to be procured that day "out of an apothaerie choip for my Ladyes vse." From Dundee progress was made by Barry to Arbroath, and thence by Montrose (where a bridle had to be repaired for one of the young lady's horses) and Stenhaven to Aberdeen, which was reached on the 2d of November. Here the men who had come from Edinburgh with the "cedan" were discharged, and the homeward journey towards Strathspey was resumed on the 9th by Kintore, Gairnsmill, and Raws of Strathbogie to Mulben, which was reached on the 12th November.

The sedan chair was evidently for the use of Lady Grant, who, it may be inferred from other entries in the accounts, was at the time of the journey not in robust health. A Dr. Hay was in attendance upon the party at Donibristle, and one of the attendants was despatched thence to Aberdeen for Dr. Leslie, who appears also to have accompanied the Laird to Mulben. This may be the reason why the journey was made in such easy stages, the whole occupying nearly a month.¹

Lady Grant died in the following year, on Thursday, the 18th of December 1662, and was buried upon the 30th of the same month at Duthil. There was considerable pomp and ceremony at her funeral, and a service in church, while the carrying of a crucifix upon the body occasioned some debate.² She had lived and died a Roman Catholic, and this fact occasioned the Laird some trouble with the Presbytery and Synod of the bounds. On the 5th of November, Mr. William Falconar and Mr. Joseph Brodie were appointed by the Presbytery of Forres to confer with "the Lady Grant to bring hir to subscribe the covenant, and to evidence a forsaking of hir idolatrie and superstitione in opinion and practise, and make reporte of their diligence to the next meeting." At the next meeting no progress was reported, as Lady Grant had been unwell, and another gentleman, Mr. Patrick Glasse, was added to the deputation, who were instructed "to speake with hir on Moonday come eight dayes." They did not succeed in persuading Lady Grant to change her "opinion and practise," and the case being referred

¹ Original Account of Expenditure, at Castle Grant.

² Diary of the Laird of Brodie, p. 285.

to the Synod of Moray, who appear to have had it before them even prior to 1651, they decided to impose the sentence of excommunication upon her.¹ In a letter from her Ladyship, dated at Freuchie, 14th June 1653, she asks the "Provinciall Assemblie of Murray" to delay proceedings against her until they should answer her doubts; and at one meeting of the Synod the Laird himself appeared and told the reverend body that if they carried their threats into execution, he must either abandon his wife, or live with an excommunicated person.²

Lady Grant's sister-in-law, Mary Grant, Marchioness of Huntly, was subjected to similar treatment, and sentence of excommunication "for obstinaie in Poperie" was pronounced against her in the parish church of Duffus on 17th October 1658,³ and on 15th December following the sentence was appointed by the Presbytery of Forres to be intimated throughout their bounds.⁴ The Laird's brother, Mungo, was afterwards, in 1670, also admonished to beware of popish leanings; his intention of sending two of his sons to France to be educated there by "one Father Grant, a seminarie priest," having been reported. The Synod of Moray warned him not to do so, as he would be answerable to the Lords of Council if he did.⁵

The old manuscript of "Anecdotes" already referred to says that Lady Mary Stewart was extremely bold and peculiar in her way. In the beginning of her married life she lost several of her children, and was so credulous as to imagine they were bewitched, which made her listen to advice given her about sending for an Italian pricker, that is, a man who, by pricking the body with iron spikes, pretended to distinguish witches from those who had no pretensions to a knowledge of the black art. This man's experiments were fatal to many, as numbers died in the operation.⁶ The Laird of Brodie has a passage in his diary which confirms this trait in Lady Grant's character. Under the 13th of February 1655, he wrote that, after he returned from Darnaway late at night Lady Grant wrote for him, but that he "was feard to goe because she was a papist." Next day, however, he discovered that "Ladi Grant's errand was anent the witch which was

¹ Records of the Presbytery of Forres.

² Records of the Synod of Moray.

³ Session Records of Duffus.

⁴ Records of the Presbytery of Forres.

⁵ Records of the Synod of Moray.

⁶ Original MS. at Castle Grant.

letten loos and her hous: she prest me to goe with her husband to fitch."¹ In her domestic arrangements Lady Grant was precise, and one of her written agreements with merchants in Forres for the supply of flour and aquavite is described elsewhere.² Supplies of game for the household were agreed for by the Laird after a similar fashion, an experienced fowler being employed in the service.³

As was noted in the Laird's instructions to one of his chamberlains sent to Edinburgh, he considered that his lands and those of his kin and tenants generally were over-valued, involving them in the payment of a higher cess than was due, but redress was not obtained. The collector, however, went back upon the tax of eight months' maintenance imposed upon the Laird by General Middleton in 1651, already referred to, which had been remitted, and obliged the Laird, under threat of horning and quartering, to grant a bond for £1000 Scots, against which he petitioned Parliament,⁴ but although he obtained a hearing, and the tax-collector was instructed to defer his claims, the money had afterwards to be paid.

Difficulties, too, arose about this time with the Laird of Ballindalloch, owing to the latter desiring a renewal of the feudal titles by which he held Ballindalloch. The discussion had advanced to litigation, when the Earl of Rothes interposed with a recommendation to a more friendly mode of settlement,⁵ and in June 1663 a submission was agreed upon, to be carried into effect when the Laird returned home from Edinburgh.⁶

It was the intention of King Charles the Second at this time to confer the title of Earl of Strathspey, and Lord Grant of Freuchie and Urquhart, upon James Grant of Freuchie. This appears from a copy of the warrant by the King, which narrates that the peerages, as the warrant bears, were to be conferred in recognition of the many good and faithful services rendered by the Laird and his predecessors to the King and his progenitors. Special mention is made of the Laird's fidelity in following with his friends and vassals the Royal standard under Montrose, and his readiness to give obedience to His Majesty's commands, while the fact is recognised

¹ Diary of the Laird of Brodie, pp. 122, 123.

² Vol. iii. of this work, p. 461.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Original Petition at Castle Grant.

⁵ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 88.

⁶ Original Condescendence, dated 26th June 1663, at Castle Grant.

that he was chief of the Family of Grant, and descended of a very ancient and honourable race. For his encouragement in a course of loyalty, the King purposed to bestow on him and his heirs-male the titles of Earl and Lord.¹ But before the warrant was signed, the death of the Laird at Edinburgh in September 1663, prevented the King's intention being carried out.

The Laird, feeling his end approaching, made his testament and latter will on the 21st September, and nominated his eldest son, still considerably under age, as his sole executor, whom failing by death, his second son Patrick. To his daughters he left considerable tochers in terms of their respective bonds of provision. He nominated John Earl of Rothes High Commissioner and Treasurer, James (Sharp) Archbishop of St. Andrews, Alexander Earl of Murray, Kenneth Earl of Seaforth, Alexander Lord Duffus, Alexander Ogilvie of Kempeairn his uncle, Patrick and Mungo Grant his brothers, and others, tutors and administrators to his children; his eldest son to be educated and brought up with John Earl of Rothes as his Lordship should direct.²

The Laird's body was interred on the 10th of October in the Chapel of Holyrood, where his father Sir John had been buried, and where also his own son and grandson successively found resting-places. An entry in the household accounts during that year states the expenses of the Laird's funeral in Edinburgh, and the returning home therefrom, to have been £767, 8s. Scots.³

During the minority of the Laird's eldest son, his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Grant became Tutor of Grant. Among his first duties was the making of an inventory of the effects left by James Grant, and of his liabilities. The inventory was afterwards added to, and the whole amount of his effects and debts due to him was only about eighteen thousand pounds Scots, while the amount of the debts due by him was over seventy-two thousand pounds Scots.⁴

By his wife Lady Mary Stewart the Laird had, besides several children who are said to have died young,⁵ two sons and three daughters.

¹ Copy Warrant, indorsed 1663: vol. iii. of this work, p. 345.

² *Ibid.* p. 352.

³ Account at Castle Grant.

⁴ Vol. iii. of this work, pp. 346-354.

⁵ One daughter, whose name is unknown, died

in 1650. There is in the Grant Charter-chest a document giving the names of the tenants who were each fined five pounds Scots "for byding from the Laird's doghter, hir buriall." They were appointed to pay their fines within fifteen days after the 23d December 1650.

1. Ludovick, who succeeded his father as eighth Laird of Freuchie.
2. Patrick, who was provided to the lands of Wester Elchies, and became progenitor of the second family of Grants of Wester Elchies. A separate pedigree of this family is given in this work.

The daughters were—

1. Anna, who married, in 1664, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne, in the county of Banff,¹ and had issue. An armorial stone, originally at Boyne, now at Cullen House, bears the arms of Ogilvie and Grant impaled, with the date of 1668.²
2. Mary, who married, before 1669, Sir Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, in the county of Lanark. In that year Mary Grant, in conjunction with her husband, pursued her brother Ludovick before the Lords of Council and Session for her tocher of twelve thousand merks, and obtained decret in her favour.³ They had issue.
3. Margaret, who married Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle, and had issue.

The Laird had also a natural daughter, who was married to Sweyn Grant in Ballintome, to whom a legacy of £200 Scots was paid on the death of her father.⁵

¹ Household Accounts for 1664, at Castle Grant.

² Information by the Earl of Seafield.

³ Original Decreet, dated 6th February 1669, at Castle Grant.

⁴ History of the Mackenzies, by Alexander Mackenzie, p. 400.

⁵ Household Accounts for 1663, at Castle Grant.

James Grant
of Freuchie

Marie Stewart



LUDOVICK GRANT,
OF FREUCHIE AND GRANT
DIED 1717

JANET BRODIE,
FIRST WIFE OF LUDOVICK GRANT OF FREUCHIE AND GRANT,
M. 1671 D 1697.

XV.—LUDOVICK GRANT, EIGHTH OF FREUCHIE AND OF GRANT.

JANET BRODIE, HIS FIRST WIFE.

JEAN HOUSTOUN, HIS SECOND WIFE.

1663–1716.

LUDOVICK GRANT was a minor at the date of his father's death, and as Lady Mary Stewart, his mother, died in 1662, the care of his education and estate devolved upon the curators nominated by the deceased Laird. These included among them, as narrated in the preceding memoir, men of the highest rank in the kingdom, the Earl of Rothes, High Treasurer of Scotland, and James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, being two of the principal. The chief burden of administration of the young Laird's estates fell upon his uncle, Patrick Grant, who held a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the army, but who devoted himself to paying off the burdens on his nephew's patrimony, and otherwise acted the part of a careful guardian. He was known as the Tutor of Grant. Ludovick Grant and his brother Patrick were first sent to school at Elgin. The two boys were accompanied to Elgin by the Tutor, and two days were occupied in the journey, the intervening night being spent at Forres. In an account by the Tutor, beginning in 1663, and continuing for several years, there are frequent entries referring to this period of their education. They are such as the following:—

“Item, payit to George Cuming, provest of Elgin, for the Laird, his brother Patrick and their attenders, during the tyme they wer in Elgin, conforme to his discharge thereypoun, £270.

“Item, payit at the Laird's away cuming from Elgin, to the schoolmaister, and wther thingis belonging to the Laird and his brother, £33, 3s. 4d.”

Other entries are of interest as indicating the expense of a young lady's education:—

“Item, payit for Margaret, the Laird's daughter, hir intertainment in meat, cloathe, and learneing,” from Martinmas 1663 to Whitsunday 1665, £360.¹

¹ Original Account at Castle Grant.

From Elgin the Laird and his brother went to the University of St. Andrews. There they were under the supervision of one of their curators, James Sharp, the Archbishop, and by choosing St. Andrews as the place of Ludovick Grant's education he would also be near the Earl of Rothes, to whom the deceased Laird of Freuchie had specially commended his sons "to be educat and broght up with his Lordship, and as he shall please to dispose."¹ From the Tutor of Grant's accounts it would appear that he and his nephews started on their journey southward on 20th July 1664, and travelled to St. Andrews by Dundee, sending a messenger in advance to inform the Primate and the Earl of Rothes of their coming. They reached St. Andrews some time before the 12th of August, stopping at Dundee to receive the latest touch of fashion before presenting themselves at the University, as among other references to dress, there was a sum of 12s. (Seots) paid for "cutting and puldering their hair in Dundee."

It may be that after making arrangements for their stay in St. Andrews the Laird and his brother accompanied their uncle to Edinburgh. But this is not certain, though he passed to that place, thence back to St. Andrews, and then returned home, reaching Castle Grant on 29th August 1664. The Laird and his brother were lodged in the house of one "Widow Englishe" in St. Andrews. Their board and other expenses were paid in advance to her, £156 quarterly; for "chalmer mail (rent) for same time, £4; for bedding the said tyme, £8; item, to the ladinster (laundress?) the said tyme, £5, 10s.; item, to the Regent of Humanitie (Latin) the said tyme, £50; item, to the janitor the same tyme, £3." Also there was left with "ther pedagoge (or 'governour') to buy fyr and candle" for the same period, the sum of £16, and the sum of £12 was given to the boys themselves, for "the poor on the Sabbathe day, and to buy wther litle necessars." Similar payments were made each quarter until 12th May 1666, the only apparent break in the residence of the young Laird at St. Andrews being a visit of a fortnight's duration to Edinburgh in February 1666, for the purpose of choosing curators.²

¹ Latter Will, vol. iii. of this work, p. 352.

² Tutor's Accounts at Castle Grant. One entry having reference to the young Laird's dress, of date

29th June 1666, may be of interest. "Item, given for three elnes half elne of tartane to be the Laird and his man trewes, 2 lb. 6s. 8d."

How long Ludovick Grant remained at St. Andrews is not clearly ascertainable, but he was still there on 25th February 1667, when he writes to his uncle in expectation of a visit from him and Archbishop Sharp.¹ In the autumn of 1666 the Laird had been at Elgin on 15th September to "choose his curators," from which it appears that several of his curators resided in Edinburgh, and others in Morayshire. At the same time the young Laird paid several visits, among others to the Marquis of Huntly, and the Laird of Boyne, who, in 1664, had married Anna Grant, the Laird's eldest sister. An earlier visit to Elgin on the 29th August, under the guardianship of his "regents," is also recorded, while the younger brother, Patrick, was "left at the schooll." Ludovick returned to St. Andrews in October, and, as stated, was still there in the following February. On his journey south, the young Laird was preceded by eight cows, which, at his desire, were sent to St. Andrews, but whether as presents, or for the table of the University, does not appear. In or about July 1667, a payment of £133, 6s. 8d. was made to Mr. Allan Grant, Regent at St. Andrews, for fees due, and this is the last recorded payment for education on the Laird's behalf. He was in Edinburgh in that month, and wrote from the city on the 18th, begging the Tutor to send him more money.² In reply he received 200 merks, which Ludovick acknowledged by writing that he wondered his uncle had not sent him more, adding, "I cannot goe out of the town till I get mor." As upwards of 400 merks had been sent only the month previous, it would seem as if Ludovick had been set free from College, and was now amusing himself in the capital. The Tutor's accounts show that up to November 1667, several considerable sums were sent "south" to the Laird, but his place of residence is not named.³

A gift of Ludovick Grant's ward and marriage had, very shortly after his father's death, been bestowed on William Scott of Ardross,⁴ but on 23d May 1665, the young Laird was retoured heir to his father in all his lands of Freuchie, Glencarnie, Mulben, Urquhart, and others, in terms of a royal precept, of date 8th December 1664, in which he is declared to be of lawful

Vol. ii. of this work, p. 89.
Original Letter at Castle Grant.

³ Tutor's Account at Castle Grant.

⁴ Original Gift, of date 9th October 1663, *ibid.*

age by virtue of the King's dispensation.¹ Ludovick, however, as stated, remained in the south until the end of 1667, or beginning of 1668, and did not immediately enter upon the duties of his position. In 1666, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Grant gave up an account of charge and discharge of his intrusions with the estates of Grant, which was examined and reported on at the desire of Archbishop Sharp and the Earl of Rothes. Probably on the faith of the report, a discharge in favour of the Tutor was signed by the Laird and three of his curators, in which the Tutor was exonerated of the sum of £43,730 Scots paid by him in liquidation of debts, etc.² This discharge, however, seems to have been limited to the debts paid in terms of the vouchers, and the Tutor's general management of the estate appears to have been unsatisfactory. This is shown by a letter addressed by the Earl of Rothes and Archbishop Sharp to the Earl of Murray and other curators in the north, referring to reports as to the neglect and disorder of the Laird's affairs, and urging that steps be taken to rectify such abuses. The complaints may have come from Ludovick Grant himself, who was at this time in Strathspey,³ and who from certain indications in his letters, had, although a youth, a sharp eye for his own affairs. The letter suggests that the curators in the north should meet with the Laird, inspect the Tutor's accounts, take an effectual course for uplifting rents, and appoint fit persons to intrude with the estate and levy the rents. The curators are also directed to attend to the woods, to prevent their further destruction, and otherwise to provide for the better condition of their ward, by securing a proper sum for his aliment and education,⁴ and to report their proceedings before the middle of June. Acting on these instructions, the curators, at a meeting at Darnaway on 28th October 1668, appointed two commissioners for receiving the rents of the estates, and it is worthy of notice that Ludovick Grant himself was one, the other being John Grant of Auchroisk, who had acted as factor

¹ Precept and Retours at Castle Grant.

² Extract discharge, signed 1667, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 12th February 1668, at Castle Grant

³ An entry in the Tutor's accounts of a sum of

£53, 7s. expended for necessaries to the Laird's house in April 1668, seems to indicate that he then had taken up formal residence at Castle Grant.

⁴ Letter, 25th April 1668, vol. ii. of this work, p. 22.

⁵ Original Commission at Castle Grant.

under the Laird's father. That the Laird himself was thus empowered by his curators to intromit with his own estate implies considerable confidence in his general shrewdness and business capacity.

From this time, receipts and discharges were granted by the Laird himself, who gradually assumed the full management of his estate. He afterwards made a formal challenge of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Grant's tutory, and raised an action of count and reckoning, setting aside the discharge already referred to, on the ground of minority, and that it was not signed by a quorum of curators. The accounting between the Laird and his uncle was afterwards submitted to arbitration, and it was found, upon examination of a formal account of charge and discharge drawn by the Tutor in 1682, that the balance due by him was £7305, 10s. 9d.¹ Following upon this award, matters were settled in an amicable manner, and two months later, mutual discharges were executed both by the Laird and the Tutor on the same day at Ballachastell.²

There is little to relate regarding Ludovick Grant during the next few years, or previous to his marriage. He probably employed himself in settling his estate. Like other Highland landlords, he was much troubled with the depredations of loose plunderers and broken men, as they were called, who, roaming from district to district, pilfered everything on which they could lay their hands. These were distinct from the *Cearnachs*, who may be described as a higher class of freebooters, who made occasional raids in the way of cattle-lifting. Their profession was considered so honourable, that they were frequently joined by sons of the "tacksmen, or second order of gentry," who considered their exploits as good training for the life of a soldier.³ Ludovick Grant's treatment of one of these gentlemen freebooters will be afterwards related.

The depredations committed during the Laird's minority were of a petty description. It was customary for the Lairds of Freuchie to receive commissions to act as sheriffs or justiciars within their own bounds, and such a commission or Act of Council in favour of the Laird had been obtained shortly after his father's death. This appears from a letter to the Tutor of

¹ Original Account and Memorandum of Award, 12th September 1684, at Castle Grant.

² Discharges dated 7th November 1684, *ibid.*

³ Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders, vol. i, p. 39.

Grant dated 29th April 1665, in which the writer expresses a hope that the Act will be carried out against "suspect persones or robbers," with special reference to goods taken from him and his tenants, and he promises that faithfulness on this head will be duly reported to the Privy Council.¹

In pursuance, no doubt, of this or a similar commission, the Tutor of Grant had, in 1667, seized three members of the sept of the Macmartins, and incarcerated them in Ballachastell. The Macmartins were also known as Camerons of Letter Finlay, and the head of their branch of the Camerons was foster-father to the famous Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel.² But from the locality of their lands, and constant intermarriages with the Macdonalds of Keppoch, they were under the jurisdiction of the chief of Glengarry, then Angus or Æneas Lord Macdonell. Hence the letter addressed by his Lordship to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant on behalf of the captive Macmartins.³ Lord Macdonell admits that the prisoners may have justly deserved their confinement, but that he had received information of extenuating circumstances, and he therefore begs that the men may be liberated on security, promising to contribute to their correction. The Tutor of Grant gave effect to Lord Macdonell's request, and on 19th July 1667, two of the clan Macmartin, at Ballachastell, entered into a bond on behalf of their clansmen, that the latter would be forthcoming when required by justice, on a month's warning. They also came under obligation to make good whatever loss the Laird of Grant had suffered from the men in custody.⁴ What the offence was is not stated, but it would appear to have been some petty depredation.

The Laird, on 26th December 1671,⁵ married Janet Brodie, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Brodie of Lethen. A letter from the young lover to his future bride is printed in the second volume of this work,⁶ and is also reproduced in lithograph. This union brought the Laird into intimate relations with the family of Brodie, one of whom acted as his legal adviser, along with James Grant, advocate, afterwards Sir James Grant of Dalvey. From the correspondence of these two gentlemen it

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant. It is dated from Mortlich, and signed, "J. Lyone."

² *Memoirs of Lochiel*, p. 67.

³ Letter, 29th June 1667, vol. ii. of this work, p. 59.

⁴ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 245.

⁵ *Diaries of the Laird of Brodie*, p. 323.

⁶ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 90.

would appear that for some years after reaching his majority, which was probably about the date of his marriage, the Laird was engaged in a long and troublesome litigation as to the teinds of his lands. The merits of the affair cannot now be clearly understood, but the Laird's chief opponents at first were the Marquis of Huntly, and Lachlan Mackintosh of Torcastle. The Marquis opposed the Laird's claims, but the process against Mackintosh seems to have dropped.

This last result was probably owing to a remonstrance addressed by Mackintosh not to the Laird himself, but to his father-in-law, Mr. Brodie of Lethen, in the following terms: "Your son-in-law, the Laird of Grant, hes delt a litle unfreindly and vnnighbourlie with me in entering in law against me, and puting me to unseasonable spending, till first he tryed whither I hade any lawful defences," etc. Mackintosh sends documents to prove his case, in the hope that the Laird of Freuchie may be persuaded to abandon his process.¹ Mr. Brodie sent this letter to his son-in-law, with an intimation that he had seen a bond by Sir John Grant, Ludovick's grandfather, to the grandfather of Mackintosh, binding himself to dispoone to the latter the teinds of his lands in Badenoch, also a decreet-arbitral in which Sir John discharged all claims on Mackintosh. Mr. Brodie therefore advised the Laird to desist from further proceedings, and this advice seems to have been taken.

On the other hand, the dispute with Huntly continued for some time. It seems to have related to the lands of Curr, Clurie, Kincardine and others, but was complicated by the fact that more than one person was concerned. It would appear, however, that as regards the Marquis himself, matters tended, in the year 1678, to a compromise. On the 24th January of that year he wrote to the Laird in reply to a communication as to Kincardine, by which he is hopeful that the affair may be "putt to a close," adding, "Hif yow do me any pleasure in this I will not be unmyndfull of it, and as I have allwayes distinguished my freinds from those that are not, so I still intend to continew after that manner."²

Besides the processes against Huntly and Mackintosh, the Laird of Grant had a number of minor litigations on his hands, as to non-

¹ Original Letter, 18th December 1675, at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

payment of feu-duties, spuilzies of teinds, etc., which, though troublesome to him, have no interest for this history. He had also some difficulty with the proprietors of Pluscardine, apparently as to the titles of that property, which was purchased by him in 1677, his father-in-law, however, paying the purchase-money, the estate being provided to the Laird's second son, and it was afterwards possessed by his second surviving son, James.¹ The Laird at this time also became obnoxious to the Government, as a charge was made against him that he was the instigator of a "ryot" or quarrel between Mr. Alexander Grant of Kirdells and Dunbar of Newton,² so that his affairs between 1671 and 1678 must have been a source of considerable vexation.

It was probably, therefore, somewhat of a relief that in the latter year, the Laird was called upon to give proof of his loyalty by contributing men to the public service. He had previously received from the Marquis of Huntly, on 22d December 1677, a request to have his men in readiness on twenty-four hours' notice to march to Stirling or elsewhere,³ which, four days later, seems to have been partly countermanded. An order from the Privy Council informed the Laird that it had been resolved, for the suppression of conventicles and "other insolencies," to call out the Highlanders, under the command of the Marquis of Athole and the Earls of Mar, Murray, Perth, and Caithness, and he was required to take an effectual course to secure the peace of the Highlands under his command, and also within the bounds of those employed upon the special service referred to, that no violence or injury should be done to their country, or any thefts of their goods by those under the Laird's jurisdiction.⁴ The expedition on which the Highlanders were to be employed was that known to history as the "Highland Host." The muster of the clans did not, however, take place until 1678, when, on 24th June, about 8000 men assembled at Stirling, whence they over-ran the western shires of the Lowlands, effectually overawing the Covenanters of that district. No man, however, lost his life at their hands, and after remaining about eight months in the south, the Highlanders were

¹ Shaw's Moray, p. 301.

² Original Letter from law-agents, 11th December 1677, at Castle Grant.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 23.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 24

disbanded, and returned northward laden with spoil. A quaint writer says, "When they passed Stirling bridge every man drew his sword to show the world they had returned conquerors from their enemies land; but they might as well have shewn the pots, pans, girdles, shoes taken off country men's feet, and other bodily and household furniture with which they were burdened," etc.¹

From such an inglorious campaign Ludovick Grant and his men were exempted, the duty assigned to them being that of guarding the peace of the country, but towards the end of 1678 he was, it is said, ordered to send men to Inverlochy. The authority for this statement² does not indicate the purpose in view, but seems to imply that the Grants were to be used to interfere in the dispute betwixt Lord Macdonell and the Earl of Argyll. This, however, is doubtful, for though the purpose for which the Laird was to send men to Inverlochy is not clearly known, it is certain that he himself was summoned south at that period, under a special proclamation directed to landlords and chiefs of clans. The state of the Highlands, always a trouble, was then specially engaging attention, and it was ordained that chiefs of clans and others should compare before the Privy Council upon the last Thursday of February 1679, and yearly thereafter upon the second Thursday of July. They were to give security for their clans, and receive instructions as to preserving the peace. In this proclamation, which is dated on 10th October 1678,³ the "Laird of Grant" is specially mentioned, along with a number of the principal barons and heads of clans in the Highlands. Another clause of the proclamation directs that certain persons named, heads of branches of clans, who, "by reason of their mean condition, are not able to come into Edinburgh and find caution," should come to Inverlochy before the 20th November following (1678), and at that place give proper security for good behaviour.⁴ Several Grants, as Balmacraan, Rothiemurchus,

¹ Kirkton's History, by Sharpe, p. 390. A "girdle" is a flat circular iron plate used for baking oat cakes, etc., over the fire.

² Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie, p. 405. Under date 2d November 1678, the diarist writes, "L. Grant cam heir and told me he was call'd to send men to Inverlochie. I desir'd that he might ordour his

men to doe no harm, and to eas tell his freinds that he sent them in obedienc to the Counsel, but without ani intention of hurt to them."

³ Proclamation in "Antiquarian Notes," by Mr. Charles Fraser Mackintosh, pp. 183, 184.

⁴ "Antiquarian Notes," pp. 185, 188.

Glenmoriston, Corriemony, Auchernach, Tullochgorm, Gartinbeg, and others, are included under this clause, and as the dates correspond, the entry in the Laird of Brodie's diary may refer to these, as their chief might be responsible for their appearance at Inverlochy.

So much oppression had prevailed during the stay of the "Highland Host" in the western counties that immediately on its departure the Covenanters rose in insurrection. A contributory circumstance was the defeat of Graham of Claverhouse and the Royalist troops under his command, by a body of armed Covenanters at Drumclog. The victory thus gained raised the spirits of the people of the west to such a height, that they gathered in large numbers and marched restlessly through the country.¹ The defeat of the Government troops, and the exaggerated reports as to the numbers concerned in the rising, greatly alarmed those in authority, and the Privy Council sent for levies to all parts of the kingdom. Ludovick Grant's neighbour, Lachlan Mackintosh of Torcastle, is known to have been summoned,² and the Laird himself appears also to have received the Council's orders and to have responded to them. The decisive conflict of Bothwell Bridge on 22d June 1679, probably rendered active service on the part of the Grants unnecessary, but at a later period the Laird claimed consideration from the Government of King James the Seventh for zeal and forwardness in aiding to suppress the rebellion of 1679.³

In the following year the Duke of York came to Scotland on a visit as Lord High Commissioner. He brought with him his wife, Mary of Este, and his daughter the Princess Anne. His administration at a later date was distinguished for its severity, but at this period, according to contemporary testimony, he conducted himself in such a way as contrasted favourably with the intolerance of Lauderdale's ministry, and gained for him the regard of many. That the Duke desired to ingratiate himself with all classes is implied in a letter written by James Grant of Dalvey, advocate, to the Laird of Freuchie, urging the latter to come south and appear at the Court of His Royal Highness. The first sentence of the letter may refer to legal affairs, but the Laird's clansman is evidently anxious that his chief should

¹ History of Scotland, by John Hill Burton, vol. vii. p. 226.

² The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan, p. 391.

³ Draft Petition in 1685, at Castle Grant.

make a good appearance. The writer says, "I have consulted with all your friends anent your coming south : It is resolved your best conduct in generall, and its the opinion of all your friends, that yow come south again the day peremptorly, since your absence may be misconstrued, and His Royal Highness (be all appeirance) hes a designe to be acquainted with all the chiefs of clannes, and its thought a solecisme in any gentleman of qualitie to neglect the kissing of his hands."¹ Whether the Laird went to Edinburgh at this time cannot be clearly ascertained, though it is not improbable. He certainly travelled south in the following year, when the Duke of York was a second time in Scotland, and he was a member of the Parliament opened by the Duke on 28th July 1681. On that occasion the Laird of Freuchie and Thomas Dunbar of Grange appeared as commissioners for the shire of Elgin.² In this important Parliament were discussed the Acts anent the succession to the Crown and "Religion and the Test." The Parliament generally seems to have offered no objection to the passing of these Acts, nor to the imposing of the test upon all classes of men holding offices, either public or private, although the form of oath which bore that the "King's Majesty is the only supream Governour of this realme over all persons and in all causes as weill ecclesiasticall as civill," had a highly important significance, when interpreted by the Act of Succession, which secured the Crown to a Roman Catholic.

The Laird of Freuchie apparently voted in unison with his fellow Members of Parliament on all points of the Test Act, save one, in regard to which the official record, of the date 31st August 1681, runs thus—"That pairt of the Act, If the Test should be put to the electors of commissioners for shires to the Parliament, having been put to the vote by it selfe before the voteing and passing of the whole Act, and the same being caryed in the affirmative, the Laird of Saltoun and the Laird of Grant having voted in the negative, desired their dissent might be marked."³

This incident, in which the Laird of Freuchie was associated with Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, afterwards so famous as a leader of the National party in Scotland, has been embellished by the hand of tradition.

¹ Original Letter, dated 26th January 1680, at Castle Grant.

² Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. viii. p. 232.

³ *Ibid.* p. 245.

It is related that "Laird Lewis was so dissatisfied with the measures of Court, particularly that the King should endeavour by sinister means to attain to absolute and arbitrary power, and for having openly countenanced Popery, notwithstanding of his oath to the contrary, that he did in a particular manner testify his dissatisfaction by openly opposing the Test Act in face of Parliament. The Duke of York, the then Commissioner for the Crown, hearing this, stood up and said, 'Let his Highland Majesty's protest be marked.'" Another version of this story repeats the assertion of this Laird's dislike to Popery, and also relates the incident of the protest, and that he insisted on its being recorded, when the Duke of York from the throne replied, "His Highland Majesty need not be afraid, the protest shall be marked." But in this case the date of the event is said to be 1685, when, though there was a Parliament, the Laird was not a member, and the Duke of York had become King. There is certainly nothing improbable in the detail given by tradition, and the Laird of Brodie writes in his diary that he heard that "Grant was in favour of D. Y." (Duke of York).¹ But the official record is as narrated in the preceding paragraph, and so far from implying that the Laird of Freuchie was in general opposition, it shows that his dissent to the Test Act was on one point alone. His reasons for his negative vote are not apparent; they may have been merely technical, or may have had a wider and deeper foundation. But as to this no further evidence has been obtained.

The traditional account of the foregoing incident further relates that the Duke of York represented the Laird's behaviour to the King, and that the bad effects thereof were soon apparent in the measures taken against the Laird and his lady to punish them for nonconformity. But there is no reason to connect the two things, as the Laird's protest was recorded in 1681, and the commission against nonconformists in the north was not appointed until 30th December 1684. There can be no doubt, however, that the Laird then suffered from the severe character of the Acts against conventicles, and other oppressive measures. On the date above referred to, the Earls of Errol and Kintore, and Sir George Monro of Culrain, were

¹ Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie, p. 458, under date 25th July 1681.

appointed by the Privy Council as a commission "to prosecute all persons guilty of church disorders, and other crimes, in all the bounds betwixt Spey and Ness, including Strathspey and Abernethie, and their first meeting to be at Elgin the 22d of January following." The commissioners are reported by Wodrow to have "caused erect a new gallows *ad terrorem*," as soon as they came to Elgin. Most of the Presbyterians in the district were summoned before the Commission, "tho' they had no crimes to charge them with but absence from the kirk and being at conventicles; none here having been at Bothwel, or in any thing termed rebellion."¹ The authority of the commissioners was further supported by letters under the Signet, dated 13th January 1685, charging all persons guilty of the crimes libelled, that is, sedition, intercommuning with rebels, fugitives, vagrant preachers, etc., refusing to renounce the Solemn League and Covenant, withdrawing from their parish kirks, attending house or field conventicles, and other similar offences of a more or less heinous nature, that they should appear and answer for their share in such practices.² Messrs. Fraser of Brea, Alexander Hepburn, James Nimmo, Alexander Dunbar, James Urquhart, James Park, and Thomas Ross are among those named as "outed" persons whom it was treasonable to have dealings with.

The Laird of Freuchie and his lady duly appeared before the commissioners, and were examined as to the charges against them. In his declaration, the Laird stated that Mr. Alexander Fraser frequented his house before the parliament,³ and prayed in it; that he gave him money upon the account of charity, but not for service; that after the parliament he put him away, and he had been but twice in his house since the parliament; that he had heard Mr. James Urquhart preach once at Lethen, and pray several times when he [the Laird] was there visiting his mother-in-law; that he had heard Mr. Alexander Dunbar pray several times; that he saw James Nimmo at Lethen's house, and that he was free to declare on oath that he did not know him to be a rebel; that his lady did not frequent the parish church since 1679 till September last. He declared on oath that the above was truth, and that he was altogether free of the plot

¹ Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie, preface, p. lxi.

² Copy Letters at Castle Grant.

³ The parliament of 1681, the last parliament of King Charles II.'s reign.

of all treasonable designs, contributing money to Argyll, or favouring him or any rebels, or concealing or hearing high treason, and other articles of the libel.¹

Janet Brodie, Lady Grant, stated that "she had not kept the Lirk till September last," as for nearly a year and a half they wanted a minister; that Mr. Alexander Fraser was Grant's servant before the Act of Indemnity, and prayed in the family; that she had heard Mr. James Urquhart and Mr. Alexander Dunbar pray and preach in Lethen since the Act of Indemnity, and that she saw James Nimmo there; that since the Indemnity, Mr. Alexander Fraser had been in her house and had prayed there; that it was when her mother was bedfast and sick that she heard Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Dunbar at Lethen, and that Mr. Alexander Fraser was a preacher. She further added to the above the statement that she heard sermon on Sabbath at Newtyle, on her journey from Edinburgh; that it was never her principle to abstain from hearing upon account of any disloyalty or disrespect to the Government; that Mr. Alexander Fraser was a preacher under the Bishops, but was put off; that he was not their servant since the Parliament, and that she knew not Nimmo to be a suspected person.²

The date of these depositions is not given, but on 11th February 1685, the commissioners pronounced sentence, in which, after a formal preamble in the terms of the criminal letters, they declared that "in respect the Lady Grant confesses two years and ane half's withdrawing from the ordinances, having and keeping ane unlicenced chaplane, hearing outed ministeris preach severall tymes, and that the Laird of Grant confesses the keeping of the said unlicensed minister in his family, and hearing ane outed minister preach once and pray severall tymes: They therefore fyne and amerciat the Laird of Grantt for his own and his Lady's delinquencies, irregularities, and disorders, in the sown of fowrtie two thousand and fyve hundreth pundis Scottis mone, and ordain the said Laird of Grant to make payment of the said fyne to his Majesteis cash keeper, betwixt and the first day of May next to come, under the paine of being lyable in a fyfth part more then the said fyne."³

¹ Copy Declaration and Deposition at Castle Grant.

² *Ibid.*

³ Copy Sentence, etc., at Castle Grant.

A few days after the sentence was pronounced, the Laird was charged to make payment of the fine within fifteen days, on pain of being put to the horn.¹ This he was by no means willing to do, and made efforts to have the fine remitted, or at least diminished. Reasons for the reconsideration and reversal of the sentence were drawn up to be presented to the Privy Council with a petition for review of the decret. At a later date the Laird forwarded a petition to King James the Seventh, founding on the following facts:—(1.) That the oath of the party was the only means of probation used by the commissioners; (2.) That in the letter written by the late King in relation to husbands being liable for their wives' fines, the husband's loyalty and regularity are appointed to be taken into consideration, and the petitioner therefore pleaded his own zeal and forwardness in 1679, and his recent services in the expedition against Argyll, which had occurred in the interval betwixt the imposition of the fine and the date of the petition.² The King took a favourable view of the matter, and in a formal letter, of date 9th January 1686, addressed to the Privy Council, he fully exonerated and discharged the Laird of Freuchie of the amount of the fine.³ The reasons of this discharge are similar to those given in the petition, and need not be repeated, while the discharge itself was supplemented by another royal letter of same date, forbidding any one to trouble the Laird on account of his fine.⁴

As reference has been made to the expedition against the Earl of Argyll, the Laird's share in that campaign may here be related. On the 2d of May 1685, the Earl of Argyll sailed from Holland with a fleet, intending to invade Scotland and raise a rebellion. In the previous month rumours of his purpose had reached the authorities, and preparations had been made for putting the kingdom in a state of defence, though it was not until Argyll had actually landed in Kintyre that the Laird of Freuchie was summoned to the aid of the Government. The terms of the first letters received by the Laird evidently had a veiled reference to his treatment by the Privy Council and his probable reluctance to do them

¹ Messenger's Charge, dated 20th February 1685, at Castle Grant.

² Draft Reasons and Petitions, *ibid.*

³ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 357.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 249.

service. From Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, then Lord Advocate, he received the following :—

“DEARE COOSEN,—I conjure yow to shew your loyalty now or never—upon it depends the family, which was very honorable befor your tyme. Tak not the pett lyk a child, nor ill counsell lyk a foole, bot shew you principls to be good and your interest to be considerable. Beleev your Coosen,
GEO. MACKENZIE.”¹

This pithy letter is undated, but was probably written about the same time as one of nearly similar terms by another George Mackenzie, Lord Tarbat, who wrote on 16th May 1685.² Lord Tarbat refers to a letter of the previous day from the Privy Council, giving formal notice of the Earl of Argyll's appearance on the coast, and desiring that the Laird would at once call together and despatch southward a detachment of his clan. Three hundred men well armed, and provisioned for twenty days, were to be at the head of Lochness by the 9th June next, under pain of being held as disaffected.³ To this requisition Lord Tarbat adds the reminder that “it is not number but vigor and action that will recomend yow to your prince, and speak your vindication aloud.”⁴ These letters were received on their way north by George, first Duke of Gordon, who sent them on to the Laird on 25th May, with further information as to Argyll's movements.⁵ The Duke writes heartily on behalf of Grant, and says significantly, “Your frinds and myn att Edenboro prommis rar things for us now, especially iff vee dooe veell.”

The Laird responded readily to the Duke's good opinion of him and the Council's commands. Indeed, so vigorously did he set about raising his men, that one at least of his vassals remonstrated, and while expressing all readiness to answer the call to arms, protested that the proportion required by the Laird (six men out of each davoch) was too much. The vassal in question, John Grant of Ballindalloch, considered the requisition too intolerable a burden upon the tenantry, unless the ground was allowed to bear only grass. But he promised to levy the men competently.⁶ This

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 90.

³ *Ibid.* p. 24.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 90.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 91.

letter was dated 27th May, and by the 5th June the Laird wrote to the Earl of Perth, then Chancellor, and to the Lord Advocate, that his men were ready, and that he would be at Lochness on the day appointed. He wrote also to Lord Tarbat, in each case expressing his pleasure at receiving the commission, and being thus able to manifest his loyalty.¹ On the 3d of June the Duke of Gordon wrote to the Laird not to leave Strathspey until further orders, but to keep his men in all readiness to march. The Duke of Gordon himself advanced towards the west, and was arranging a junction with the Marquis of Athole, then Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire, when the capture of the Earl of Argyll brought the campaign to a sudden close. On the 23d June the Chancellor directed the Laird to march homewards with his men and disband them. The letter also conveyed the thanks of the Council to the chief himself, and those under his command.²

Though the campaign against the Earl of Argyll was short and bloodless, the Laird's prompt obedience to the requisition made upon him favourably impressed the Government, and, as already narrated, enabled him to sue successfully for the remission of his fine, although, according to his own statement, he was forced to expend nearly £24,000 Scots ere he could get himself freed. In addition to this sum he also paid £30,000 Scots on behalf of his father-in-law, Alexander Brodie of Lethen, who had been fined to the extent of £40,000 Scots. The old man, deserted by his kinsmen, sent for his son-in-law, and after a pathetic scene, the latter consented to advance the amount of the fine for his father-in-law's relief. The Laird did this, though he considered himself wronged in regard to the disposition of the Lethen estate, which he had reason to expect would be provided to one of his own younger sons, but which had been entailed by Alexander Brodie upon his brother, David Brodie of Pitgaveny, to the prejudice of the Laird of Freuchie.

Upon somewhat doubtful authority the Laird is said to have been concerned in the battle of Mulroy, near Keppoch, known as the last clan battle in Scotland.³ This battle was fought between the Laird of Mackintosh and Macdonald of Keppoch, the cause being a long-standing dispute betwixt their clans as to the lands of Glenroy and Glenspean.

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 25, 26.

² *Ibid.* p. 26.

³ MS. Anecdotes at Castle Grant.

Mackintosh, armed with a commission from the Privy Council, and supported by a company of regular troops under their orders, marched into Keppoch, and arrived there about the end of July 1688.¹ Keppoch and his clan prudently kept out of the way for a day or two until reinforced by their kinsmen of Glengarry and other clans. On the 4th of August, Keppoch, better known at a later date as "Coll of the Cowes," found himself strong enough to offer battle, and the two armies met on the side of the hill called Mulroy, near the river Roy, the result being that after a severe contest, Mackintosh's forces were defeated and himself taken prisoner.

The Laird of Mackintosh, however, was not long a captive. The Council's commission to him had, as usual, required the concurrence of neighbouring clans to execute the Council's will, and among these were the Grants and Macphersons. The last-named clan refused to follow Mackintosh into the Braes of Lochaber, but yet mustered strongly and set out for the scene of operations. They arrived too late for the battle, but as they offered to renew it, Keppoch deemed it best to surrender Mackintosh, who, it is said, was thus doubly humiliated, in being beaten by the Macdonalds and rescued by the Macphersons, both of which clans he despised.² Nothing is said of the conduct of the Grants in the affair, but the unknown chronicler of the clan claims the honour of the rescue for his own chief. He says that "Laird Louis espoused Macintosh's cause against Capach, after the battle of Mulroy. Capach defeated Macintosh's clan, and took both Laird and Lady prisoners, but hearing the Laird of Grant was fast approaching to relieve Macintosh, thought it advisable to set both Laird and Lady at liberty."³ The chronicler adds that Keppoch and his followers then dispersed among the hills, and that "Laird Lewis," after burning, at Mackintosh's desire, the houses of Keppoch and some others, which was actually done by a body of regular troops under the Council's orders, marched homewards with his men, "safe to his own country." But for the truth of this story there is no evidence, while it is more than

¹ The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan, p. 396.

² *Ibid.* pp. 398, 399; Skene's Highlanders, vol. ii. pp. 188, 189.

³ MS. Anecdotes at Castle Grant.

probable that the Grants remained altogether neutral. No other basis for this tradition can be found than that the Grants were directed by the Privy Council to concur with Mackintosh.

But if the Laird's participation in this tribal feud is doubtful, he was soon called upon to play a part in a wider sphere, and to incur greater responsibilities, from which he did not shrink. Towards the end of the year 1688, in the month of October, while the Prince of Orange was making ready to come over to England, and the mind of the nation was ripe for the Revolution, the Laird of Freuchie was summoned to Edinburgh to receive the commands of the Privy Council.¹ This letter was followed on 2d November by a letter from the Duke of Gordon, then Governor of Edinburgh Castle, desiring the Laird to raise a company of men for the service of King James the Seventh, the men to be sent to Stirling.² It is not known whether the Laird at that time responded to either requisition, but he was certainly a member of that Convention of Estates called together by the Prince of Orange, which began its sittings on the 14th March 1689, and in his place among the barons he subscribed the minute which declared the convention to be a "free and lawful meeting of the Estates," and their resolution to "continue undissolved until they settle and secure the Protestant religion, the Government, laws, and liberties of the kingdom." This declaration was made before opening a letter addressed to the Estates by the self-exiled monarch, which was believed to contain instructions likely to impede the Convention.³

On the 18th March, John Graham, Viscount of Dundee, made his famous exit from Edinburgh, climbing the Castle rock on his way, to urge the Duke of Gordon to hold the fortress for King James. On the same day the Laird of Freuchie was nominated as one of a committee to consider the condition of the Highlands, and report.⁴ At a previous meeting he had been appointed with others to consider what was fit for securing the peace.⁵ On the 23d March he signed a congratulatory address to King William,⁶ and on the 26th he was one of those chosen by vote to act as a committee for settling the Government.⁷ The Laird was therefore one of

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 26.

² *Ibid.* p. 27.

³ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 12.

⁴ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 9.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 10.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 20.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 22.

the framers of that resolution of the Estates which declared that King James had forfeited the right to the Crown, and that the throne had become vacant.¹ The same committee also framed the Claim of Right and the offer of the Crown to the King and Queen of England, in terms of which the Estates proclaimed William and Mary to be King and Queen of Scotland.² A list of grievances was likewise drawn up, some of which led to discussion, but all which, with the Claim of Right, were read to and accepted by the new King and Queen before they took the oath.⁴

The fact that the Laird of Freuchie was thus chosen by vote to take part in measures so greatly affecting the welfare of the nation, tends to show the confidence reposed in his loyalty to the State. The work of this Committee of Settlement, of which the Laird of Grant was a member, may have been the cause of his delay in hastening north, at the command of Major-General Mackay, to guard the fords of the Spey against Dundee, who, towards the end of April 1689, began his famous campaign on behalf of King James. It was certainly not from lack of loyalty, as on 19th April, the day preceding Dundee's leaving Glen Ogilvy, the Laird of Freuchie is named among those who offered to levy men for the public service, having volunteered to raise and equip six hundred men, and three days afterwards he was appointed colonel of his own regiment.⁵ For these levies he received warrant, on 25th April, to buy and import six hundred stand of arms, and on 7th May orders were given for the payment to him of £35 sterling, for the use of each company in his regiment.⁶ On the 24th April the Laird was appointed, during pleasure, Sheriff of Inverness-shire, in room of the Earl of Murray, and on the 30th he, in common with other northern sheriffs, was commissioned to call together the heritors and feneible men within his jurisdiction, as well armed as possible, to dissipate any rebel forces in that neighbourhood.⁷

These commissions did not, however, imply any military capacity in the Laird or others who raised men for the Government; and as the levies were officered by men of their own clan or friends, and not by experienced soldiers, the new regiments with their leaders frequently fell under the

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 33.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 93.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 50, 57.

² *Ibid.* p. 38.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 63, App. p. 10.

³ *Ibid.* p. 45.

⁷ *Ibid.* App. p. 2.

censure of that somewhat rigid tactician and disciplinarian Major-General Mackay.¹ He bestowed special blame on the Laird of Freuchie for not following directions in regard to the fords of Spey, "which wrong step of his was certainly without any design of prejudice to the service, tho' highly punishable had he been a man of service," that is a military man.² The Viscount of Dundee passed to Inverness by the very fords which the Laird should have guarded, but he afterwards gave valuable aid to Mackay. He hastened north after that General, who had followed up Dundee and his small company as hotly as possible, and when he found they had crossed the Spey towards Inverness, had marched to Elgin. He did this because a return southward or even to delay where he was, would give Dundee time to make himself master of Elgin as well as Inverness, and of Moray, Ross, and Caithness. The General also expected succours from Sutherland, and help from the Lairds of Balnagown and Grant. When he reached Elgin he sent messengers to summon these persons to march to his assistance, and here he was joined by the Laird. Here also the General rested until Dundee, who had been joined at Inverness by Macdonald of Keppoch and a large number of his clan, should advance. While Mackay himself went with a body of horse to Inverness, he despatched the Laird back to his own country to prepare his men, giving instructions to him and also to Lord Strathnaver to levy the regiments for which they had commissions, with all speed, and to arm as many men as possible with suitable weapons.³

Having in these and other ways secured his position, and put Inverness in a state of defence, Mackay sent orders to the troops in the south to march northwards. These started accordingly, but were delayed in their progress by various causes, among others, ignorance of the country and exaggerated stories as to the strength of the enemy. Ramsay, their commander, had almost reached Ruthven, in Badenoch, when he returned to Perth, owing to Mackay's instructions to him being intercepted. Had he marched on, he would have escaped Dundee, and had he been attacked, he would have found safety in Strathspey, as the Laird of Freuchie, with seven or eight hundred men, was under orders to render assistance. Mackay

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, p. 7.

² *Ibid.* p. 10.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 14-17.

marched from Inverness to meet Ramsay, but finding that the latter had retired, and that Dundee had made a descent on Badenoch, proceeded towards Strathspey, the Laird being with him in his various movements.

Cut off for a time from his reinforcements, General Mackay made a forced march (part of a day and a whole night) to get between Dundee and his nearest help, the country of the Gordons, for the special purpose of securing "the Laird of Grant's interest," which was threatened, "it being a necessary maxim in the war for such as would gain and keep friends never to abandon them without necessity." This brought him to the "plains of Strathspey," and the General, finding his forces on level ground, made an unsuccessful attempt with his dragoons to surprise the enemy. Provisions and forage becoming scarce, by the Laird's advice the General encamped four miles further down the country. From this place he despatched orders to Forfar and Coupar-Angus for reinforcements, and gave directions how they would best reach his head-quarters, "by the road of Cairnmonth." Besides other messengers, he employed, as a special envoy for the sake of despatch, a trusty Highlander, one of Grant's tenants, who, as he was wont to trade in Strathdee and Braemar, could pass rapidly through these districts without suspicion by the disaffected there.

The General then turned his attention to the safety and comfort of his troops, and amid his somewhat prosaic narrative there is a gleam of the picturesque as he describes the spot selected for the time as his quarters, with due regard to security, food, and forage: "A summer-dwelling of Grant's," he writes, "where there were some meadows and fields of corn,¹ proper for the nature of the party whose strength was most in horse." The situation, too, was well fortified by nature, for as the General's position faced towards the Gordon country, the Spey defended his rear, the stony Nethy guarded his right, and woods and marshes secured his camp in front, while within these limits lay a comparatively spacious plain suitable for the evolutions of his cavalry. But the season was in May and the weather cold, and, notwithstanding the oatmeal and sheep for the men, and forage for the horses, supplied from the Laird of Freuchie's

¹ This "summer dwelling" was Culnakyle, in Abernethy.

stores, in addition to what was brought from Moray, there was much scarcity in the little camp, and many horses died. Yet the officers and men never repined, though several times reduced to great want. They were also kept on the alert by their scouts, trusty men of the Laird's and recommended by him, who went backwards and forwards betwixt the royal troops and those of the enemy posted some miles up the river, and reported his movements.

These men of Grant's in the end became the General's most reliable sources of information, for here, at Culnakhyle, it was that he had first notice of the disaffected state of his men. He had been joined by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone, with two troops of dragoons, for whose movements the ground, as stated, was suitable. The General kept his whole party under arms, the horses saddled and bridled, in the night, with outposts of dragoons in the woods, and foot-soldiers along the banks of the little river, probably the Nethy, and so believed himself safe against surprise. But two days after Livingstone had joined Mackay, the latter was informed by two deserters that he was betrayed by his men. After hearing their story, the General despatched the fellows to Ballachastell, where a garrison was stationed, there to be kept in ward, and notwithstanding the suspicions thus cast on the loyalty of his men, he determined to remain at his post. In this purpose he was confirmed by the advice of his principal officers, and by the Laird of Freuchie, whose usefulness and activity are specially acknowledged.¹

That the Laird of Freuchie's men were more or less actively engaged at this time in the royal service, is evident from references in General Mackay's own narrative. In the end of May or beginning of June, about sixty of the clan Grant, under their Captain, John Forbes of Culloden, marched into Mackay's camp, bringing the intelligence that the castle of Ruthven, in Badenoch, which they had lately garrisoned, was now a smoking ruin. On the 29th May, Dundee had summoned the castle to surrender, and a few days later, after a sharp encounter, the defenders, weakened by want of provisions and succours, yielded to Keppoch. The garrison were allowed to march out with the honours of war, but the castle

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, p. 29.

was given to the flames. Captain Forbes also brought other intelligence which only too surely proved that Mackay's men were in league with the enemy, and the General, according to his own statement, now chiefly relied upon the Grants for information regarding the rebel forces.¹

Captain Forbes also stated that as he and his men marched through Dundee's camp, they saw the horses saddled in readiness for some expedition, and almost while his narrative was being told, news came that the enemy was in motion towards the camp. General Mackay summoned his officers, gave orders for the disposition of the men, and prepared to break up his residence in the Laird's "summer dwelling." But while thus making ready for the march, the General did not forget his host. Calling the Laird to him, he expressed regret that this movement would leave the Grant country exposed to the ravage of the rebels, which yet he hoped would be but for a few days. He urged the Laird to bid his tenants remove their cattle out of the enemy's way. That the General's advice was disinterested, and by no means without foundation, may be shown from his own words in a letter to Lord Melvill a few days later. He writes in view of a journey south, and states that he will do his best to settle matters in the north, even if he should leave it, but, he adds, "Som perticullar men may com to suffer, perticullarly the Laird of Grant, at whom they have a great prejudice, as well as at the rest of our friends, but he lyes the most exposed of all; but if the whole be saved, the perticular breaches may be easily made up."² The General records that to his arguments the Laird replied, "Tho' all his interest should be lost thereby, he would not wish the General to make one step to the prejudice of their Majesties' service."

General Mackay waited until the night began to fall, and then, when the enemy were about three miles from him, retreated down the Spey, making a long night march, and did not halt till he reached Balveny. His movements for the next few days do not concern this narrative, but five days later, having in the interim received reinforcement, he was back again at Culnakyle, while Dundee was in retreat. On the evening of his arrival he was threatened by a body of the rebels, and sent out a party of two hundred horse commanded by an English officer. The Laird of Freuchie

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, p. 50.

² *Ibid.* Appendix, p. 230.

acted as their guide, and they encountered the enemy, a body of Macleans, on their march to join Dundee. The Highlanders pressed hard upon the Laird's party, but the latter were relieved by a detachment from Mackay's army, who pursued the enemy for some distance, but they retired rapidly with but slight loss; and also, it is asserted, not without making spoil of some of the dragoons' horses.¹

This was the last appearance of the Laird in active service for some time. His regiment, it would appear, had been levied, but was not properly equipped. Such as they were, however, their colonel and they were left with other forces, under the command of Sir Thomas Livingstone, to guard the north while General Mackay proceeded to the south. The battle of Killiecrankie, on 27th July 1689, and the death of Dundee, made a pause in the campaign for some time, but before that date the Grants, or a portion of them, were involved in a contest which had important consequences, and nearly caused a rupture among Dundee's followers. It would appear, though the point is not certain, that the Laird of Freuchie accompanied Mackay on his retreat from Culnakyle, but whether this was so or not, he captured some stragglers of Dundee's men, members of the clan Cameron, who, either at Edinglassie or elsewhere on the march, were found annexing "the most portable moveables they could fall upon."² For this the Laird promptly hanged them.

The Camerons nursed their wrath against the Laird and the Clan Grant for that and other causes, until the first opportunity of retaliating. This soon occurred, though the immediate occasion was prompted by private revenge. Dundee employed the time of Mackay's absence in the south in recruiting his forces, and endeavouring to secure a supply of provisions. To obtain the latter, many of the men were allowed to go home, and while waiting their return, and that of others, to the general rendezvous, a party of the Camerons made use of the delay to avenge their comrades. In doing so without the orders of their chief they expected his approbation, because they had seen his anger at the fate of their clansmen, and they also thought that Dundee would be glad of a drove of cattle from the enemy's country. They therefore sallied forth secretly

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, p. 33; Memoirs of Lochiel, p. 241.

² Memoirs of Lochiel, p. 244.

in considerable force to Urquhart, thence to drive a prey, but found the Grants ready to receive them.

Among the Grants was, it is said, "one Macdonald, of Glengarry's family," who imagined that the simple merit of his name and clan was sufficient to protect himself and the whole name of Grant from the revenge of the Camerons.¹ This worthy came boldly up to the Camerons, and, "acquainting them with his name and genealogy," desired their peaceable departure. This they refused, but so far respected his name as to warn him to separate from the Grants, whom they meant to chastise. This kind advice he declined to take, and "daring them to do their worst, departed in a huff," and the fray began with an onset by the Camerons. Their chronicler asserts that the Grants were defeated and dispersed, and their cattle carried in triumph to Dundee's rendezvous in Lochaber. But the matter did not end there. The Macdonald was killed in the conflict, and his nominal chief, Glengarry, resented his death so highly that he demanded satisfaction from Lochiel. Words ran high, and Glengarry's behaviour at one time threatened a split in the camp, but Dundee succeeded in pacifying the chief, who, it is also said, acted more from policy than from anger.²

Evidence from another source corroborates the invasion of Urquhart by a body of rebels. Sir James Leslie, one of the officers left by Mackay in the north, in a letter to that General says: "I am certainly inform'd that 500 of the rebels were come to Urquhart: they threatned the castle, but I looke upon it to be in little danger." He names a Captain Grant as commander of that fortress and as taking provisions to the place, and states his intention of sending for three companies of Colonel Grant's regiment and others to strengthen his position, which he believes to be threatened.³ Some weeks later General Mackay wrote to Lord Melville, "The Laird of Grant's regement in the north about Indernesse have made lately, out of houses where they are partly posted, som successfull interpryses upon thier neighbouring rebels, because they know the convenience of the ground," which he alleges other troops in Blair Athole and elsewhere were not able to do, being strangers in the district. He

¹ *Memoirs of Lochiel*, p. 253.

² *Ibid.* pp. 254, 255.

³ *Mackay's Memoirs*, Appendix, pp. 299, 300. 6th December 1659.



OLD GUN AT CASTLE GRANT.

therefore deprecates any interference with his arrangements, or any changing of the troops from place to place.¹ This shows that the Laird's regiment was actively employed.

As to the appearance of the Laird's regiment, it is always favourably spoken of. Referring to it shortly after 1st June 1689, General Mackay in his narrative describes it as levied, but as yet without clothes, arms, or discipline, and therefore not to be wholly depended on.² It was left at Inverness and Elgin to defend these places and the country round, being quartered there along with Lord Strathnaver's regiment. At a later date (12th October) General Mackay writes to Lord Melvill his belief that "Strathnaver and Grant have as good men as any of the rest."³ Ten days later he expresses an opinion that they are the "best and completest."⁴ This, however, was while they were still without proper equipment. Sir James Leslie, on 6th December, refers to these regiments as still without clothes, and ill armed, "verry good bodies of men, but have neither swords nor bagganetts."⁵ An order, however, had been given to Colonel Grant's men to receive their arms and clothing some days before, and, as has been shown, they took some share in the active service of the campaign.

After the close of the year 1689, nothing is known of any further activity on the part of the Laird's regiment until a later date, when the tide of battle once more rolled towards Strathspey. The death of Viscount Dundee threw the conduct of King James's affairs into the hands of officers inferior in talent, but also specially inferior in their knowledge of Highland warfare. These were Colonel Cannon, and after him Major-General Buchan. The former took command immediately after Dundee's death, and for some time carried on the rebellion in a desultory manner. The Highland army received a severe check at Dunkeld, but the approach of winter caused a suspension of hostilities, and in April 1690 Major-General Buchan took the field on behalf of King James. He was not at first joined in great numbers by the clans, as the spring operations were not completed, but a small force of twelve hundred men was placed at his disposal.

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, Appendix, p. 315. 31st December 1689.

² Mackay's Memoirs, p. 40.

³ Mackay's Memoirs, Appendix, p. 286.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 290.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 299.

With a portion of this force, or about eight hundred men, General Buchan marched through Lochaber and Badenoch, on his way to the country of the Gordons, where he hoped to obtain reinforcements. He reached Culnakyle, in Abernethy, where a council of war was held, and the next day (30th April 1690), contrary to the advice of his Highland officers, he marched down the Spey and encamped on the Haughs of Cromdale. His progress had been marked by the garrison then posted in Ballachastell, and the captain in command informed General Sir Thomas Livingstone, then about eight miles off, of the presence of the rebel army. Livingstone's force was composed of three hundred men of his own regiment, three hundred of the Clan Grant,¹ with two troops of horse, and other regiments, in all about twelve hundred men. On receiving news of Buchan's advance, Livingstone hastened forward, until within two miles of Ballachastell, the commander of which caused the gates to be closed, that no intelligence might in any way be conveyed to General Buchan of the vicinity of the royal troops.

Although night fell while he was on his march, Livingstone, yielding to advice, pressed forward and arrived at or near the castle about two o'clock in the morning of the 1st of May. His men were tired; but the captain of the castle (who, it is said, was Captain John Grant of Easter Elchies) showed him the enemy's fires, told him they were ignorant of his approach, advised an immediate attack, and offered himself to guide him. Livingstone called his officers together, and sent them to their several detachments to ask the men if they could bear a little more fatigue. The reply being in the affirmative, they were allowed half an hour to refresh themselves. They then marched down to a ford below Dalchapple, which they found guarded by a hundred of the enemy. A detachment was left to occupy their attention, while Captain Grant, and also, it is said, Alexander Grant of Burnside, guided the main body, consisting of Highlanders and some troops of horse, to another ford a quarter of a mile further down the river, which was unguarded. Here they crossed and took the enemy by surprise, and, according to one account, a consider-

¹ Mackay's *Memoirs*, p. 95. Mackay says, "Six companies of Grant's regiment, making about 800 men." This, on his own showing, is an error,

but it may refer to the full complement of the regiment, while only a select detachment was with Livingstone.

able number were slain, as many as four hundred being killed or taken prisoners, while Sir Thomas Livingstone sustained little or no loss. A fog which rested on the summit of the hills favoured the escape of the fugitives, by causing Livingstone's dragoons to desist from pursuit.¹

Thus was fought the battle of Cromdale, which, though the force engaged on each side was small, practically brought the civil contention to a close. The event was celebrated in the song, "The Haughs of Cromdale," the first verses of which are—

"As I came in by Auchindoun,
A little wee bit frae the town,
When to the Highlands I was bound,
To view the haughs of Cromdale,
I met a man in tartan trews,
I speer'd at him what was the news;
Qao' he, the Highland army rues
That e'er we came to Cromdale.

We were in bed, Sir, every man,
When th' English host upon us came,
A bloody battle then began
Upon the haughs of Cromdale.
The English horse they were so rude,
They bathed their hoofs in Highland blood,
But our brave clans, they boldly stood,
Upon the haughs of Cromdale.

But, alas! we could no longer stay,
For o'er the hills we came away,
And sore we do lament the day
That e'er we came to Cromdale."²

The Laird of Freuchie himself was not present at the battle, having returned to his duties as Member of Parliament, and taken the oath of allegiance on 15th April 1690.³ But his services and those of his regiment were always gratefully acknowledged by Major-General Mackay, who constantly mentions the Laird in the most favourable manner. Even when

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, p. 95.

refers to another battle—probably that of Auldearn.

² Hogg's Jacobite Relics, vol. i, p. 3. Blackwood, 1819. The remaining part of this song erroneously

³ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 109.

Mackay, after many applications, obtained leave from the Government to raise a fort at Inverlochy (now Fort-William), he thought of the Grants and the effect it might have on their interests. The Laird's regiment, at least a large portion of it, between four and five hundred men, were selected to form part of the garrison of the new fort, a position to be shared by the Cameronians, if the latter would consent, being one at that time requiring the utmost loyalty in the troops selected.¹ That his confidence was justified so far, may be gathered from a letter to the Privy Council on 2d September 1690, in which Mackay says, while urging on the Government the care of Fort-William, "He (the commandant there) complains of neither sickness nor desertion, and praises much Grant's major, of whom he hath great help."² Even previous to the erection of the fort, while still on his way to Inverlochy, the General, writing to the Privy Council from his old camp at Culhakyle, refers to the intended junction of the forces in the following terms:—"I wish also your Grace and Lordships take into your consideration the losses that necessarily the Laird of Grant's country shall sustain by this junction of the forces, and to dispatch the said Laird to his country who can easily keep som of his disaffected neighbours in aw, perticularly Strathdown, Glenlievet, and Strath Don," etc.³ The General also recommended the Government to deal with the Laird about wood to be supplied to fit up the old castle of Ruthven for a small garrison, one reason for this being, that such a garrison would keep the neighbourhood quiet, and the Laird would benefit thereby.⁴

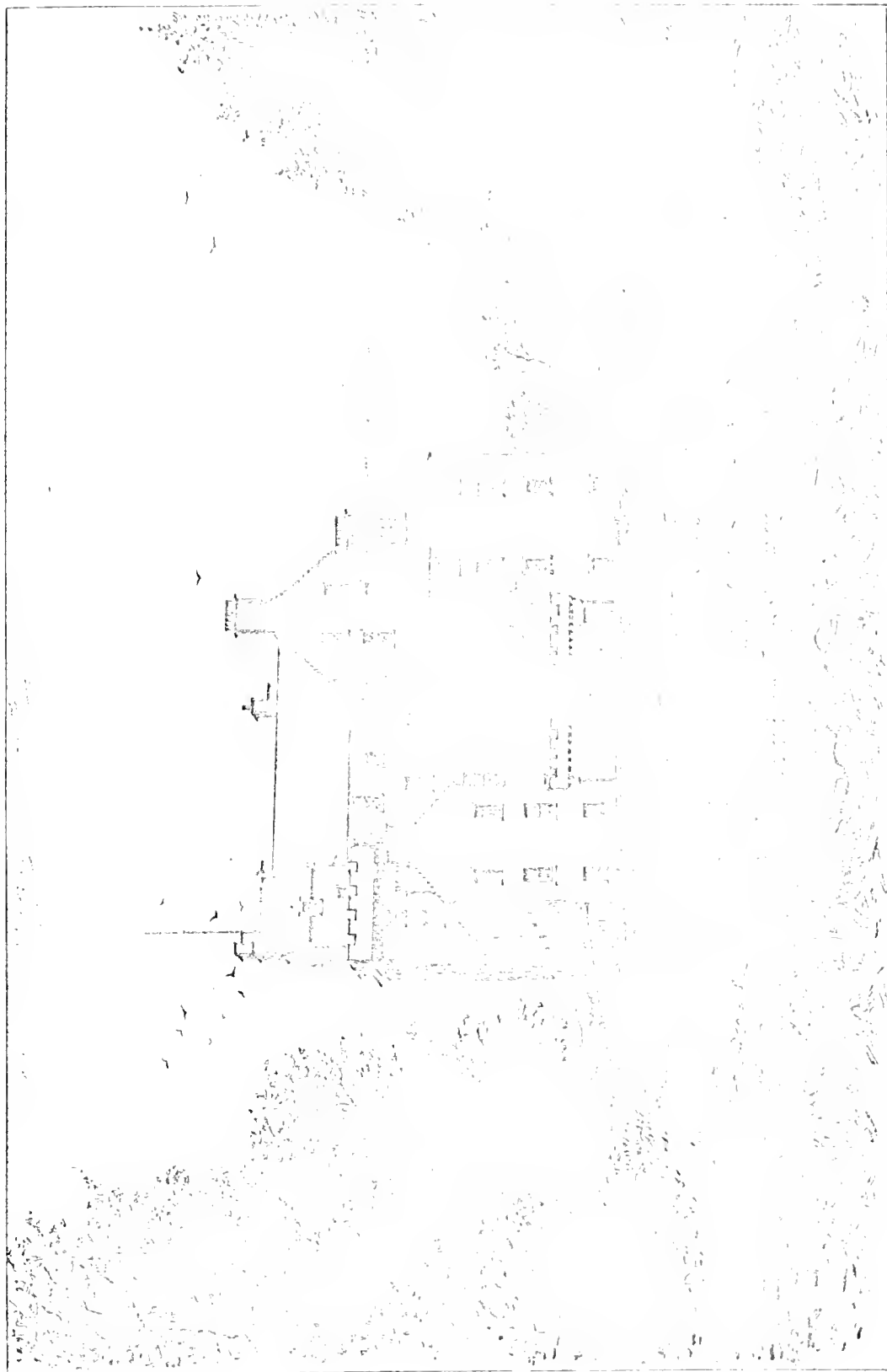
When the war came to an end, and the country gradually became settled, the Laird of Freuchie continued steadily to discharge his duties as a Member of Parliament. After the passing, on 4th July 1690, of the act rescinding all fines and forfeitures inflicted during the two preceding reigns from 1st January 1665 to 5th November 1688, the Laird made some efforts to have his own case considered, in regard to the fine paid by him on behalf of Brodie of Lethen, but what success he had cannot be gathered from the Records of Parliament.

¹ Mackay's Memoirs, Appendix, p. 331. Letter to Duke of Hamilton, 19th July 1690.

² *Ibid.* p. 354.

³ Mackay's Memoirs, Appendix, p. 330. 25th June 1690.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 339. 26th July 1690.



CASTLE GRANT

The Laird was apportioned a considerable share of work in the public service. On 4th July 1690, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for visiting Universities and Schools,¹ and on the 18th of the same month he was placed on the Commission for Plantation of Kirks,² a position in which he is said to have displayed much zeal. So desirous was he to have "legal" ministers in his own neighbourhood, that he removed men from Cromdale, Duthil, and Abernethy parishes respectively, and shut up their churches in 1690 or 1691, till properly qualified ministers were found to occupy them.³

The remainder of the Laird's parliamentary career may be shortly stated. He continued to represent the shire of Inverness in Parliament until the Union in 1707, his colleague during part of his term of office being Forbes of Culloden. Besides the measures already referred to, the Laird took part in several others. On the death of Queen Mary in 1695, the Laird was one of the three persons appointed to draw up an address of condolence to King William, and was also nominated to sit on the Committee for Security of the Kingdom.⁴ A year later he subscribed the declaration pronouncing King William truly and lawfully King, and binding the subscribers to defend His Majesty.⁵ In 1701, the Laird was one of those who dissented from an address to the King on the vexed question of the settlement of Darien, but he voted for an Act declaring that the Colony was a rightful settlement.⁶ In 1705 the Laird joined in the protest against the Union of the Kingdoms, unless the Alien Bill was repealed. These, with a few other measures of minor importance, sum up the Laird's appearances in Parliamentary annals, and they show that he took an active interest in national affairs.

On 28th February 1694 he received from William and Mary a charter erecting his whole lands of Freuchie and others into a Regality, to be called the REGALITY OF GRANT, and ordaining the castle and manor place of Freuchie to be called in all time coming the CASTLE OF GRANT; also the town formerly called Castletown of Freuchie to be called the town and

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 164.

² *Ibid.* p. 188.

³ Shaw's Moray, p. 36.

⁴ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 351.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. x. p. 10.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 246, etc.

burgh of Grant, etc.,¹ as already narrated in the Introduction. From this date the Laird of Freuchie changed his formal designation and became the Laird of Grant. Previous to this the Laird had been formally authorised to have within his bounds various free fairs, where all commodities might be bought and sold. An Act was passed allowing a fair to be held at the kirk of Kyllemoir in Urquhart yearly in August, to be called "Lovis Faire;" another fair there yearly in November, to be named "Lady Fair;" a yearly fair at Ballachastell in April, to be called "Grantowne Fair;" another there in August, to be called "Castle Fair;" a yearly fair at the Kirk of Duthil in June, and a yearly fair at Abernethy in November, to be called respectively "Bettie's Fair" and "Kathrin's Fair;" besides a weekly market at Ballachastell.²

The Estates of Parliament, in 1695, took up the question of the losses sustained by the Laird of Grant from the rebels, and by the quarterings of the regular troops, in the years 1689 and 1690. The Committees appointed to examine the matter reported that the losses of the Laird of Grant and his vassals and tenants of the five parishes of Strathspey was £76,152, 18s. 8d. Scots, of which £7190, 2s. 8d. Scots was occasioned by the regular forces; that the losses by tenants and possessors of the barony of Urquhart amounted to £44,333, 5s. 2d. Scots, of which £2000 was for injury done to the house of Urquhart and low buildings by several soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces when they lay in garrison there. Besides these the Laird of Grant declared that he lost his rents of the barony of Urquhart for the years 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, and 1693, being six thousand pounds yearly, extending to thirty thousand pounds Scots. The whole sum of the loss suffered by the Laird of Grant, his vassals and tenants, amounted to £120,486, 3s. 10d. Scots, besides the £30,000 referred to as five years' rent of the barony of Urquhart. The Parliament accordingly recommended the Laird of Grant to His Majesty's gracious consideration for repayment of this large sum, estimated at about £12,000 sterling.³ No benefit, however, resulted

¹ Original Charter at Castle Grant; confirmed by Parliament on 12th October 1696, vol. iii. of this work, p. 476.

² See dates, etc., in Extract Act, vol. iii. of this work, p. 359.

³ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix. pp. 426, 427; vol. iii. of this work, p. 482.

from this recommendation, and although the subject was again brought up in the Scots Parliament in 1707, and by successive Lairds of Grant, for a long time all efforts to obtain indemnity for these losses and other expenditure were fruitless.

Reference has already been made to the appointment, in 1689, of the Laird of Grant, then of Freuchie, to be Sheriff of Inverness-shire, which appointment was duly approved. His commission as Sheriff Principal was continued by Queen Anne,¹ and he probably held the office till his death. His promptitude in doing justice seems to have been much impressed upon those under his jurisdiction, if the traditions regarding his severity be correct. His treatment of the Camerons who were caught plundering has been stated in connection with the war of 1689, but it was probably carried out in his capacity as Sheriff of Inverness. The anonymous writer of anecdotes, already referred to, who devotes his narrative chiefly to "Laird Lewis," states that there were nine Camerons, all of whom were hanged in one day at Tom-na-croich, *i.e.* the place of the gallows, a little hill above Duthil. Two of these were gentlemen, and the Laird was on this occasion so exasperated against these Highland freebooters that he never afterwards missed an opportunity of inflicting the extreme penalty of the law where it was merited.

The same chronicler, however, tells another story which shows that "law" did not always limit the Laird's actions, when hanging was in question. No date is given, but it was after the Laird became Sheriff. A "gentleman of the name of Macgregor," driving a "spraith" from the Laird's country, was apprehended by a party of Grants who went in pursuit, and carried prisoner to Inverness. Letters were addressed to the Laird, as Sheriff, by Lord Strathallan, Glengyle, and other friends of the captive, which, instead of pleading for favour to the prisoner, declared that "though Macgregor was guilty, yet if the Sheriff hanged him, they would have a Grant's head for every finger in both his hands." The Laird's reply was that if the prisoner on trial was clearly proved to be guilty, hanged he should be, "though a hundred heads should be lost on both sides." Macgregor was duly convicted, and condemned. On the way to execution,

¹ Original Commission, 24th April 1708, at Castle Grant.

accompanied by the Sheriff, the condemned man was met by an express bearing a reprieve, which, without opening, the Sheriff placed "between the criminal's neck and the rope wherewith he was fastened, and thereby hanged both at the same time." The chronicler of this remarkable tradition adds that this act caused a considerable sensation, but that by his own influence and the representations of Forbes of Culloden, his Parliamentary colleague, the Laird of Grant escaped censure.

The same narrator tells several other stories of this Laird. One of these refers to the later years of the Laird's life, and, whether true or not, it indicates that he left behind him a character for firmness and energy. The Earl of Mar, while Secretary of State for Scotland, one day meeting the Laird in Edinburgh, asked him to dine. In conversation after dinner the Earl complained of his vassals, the Farquharsons of Braemar and the Forbeses of Strathdon, that they were disobedient, cut his woods, killed his deer, and paid no regard to his bailies or factors, but that though Secretary of State, he did not choose to ask for a military force to oblige them to listen to law and reason. Grant replied that if the Earl would do the first favour he asked, he would act as his bailie and bring the refractory vassals to order. Mar eagerly accepted the offer, promising his friendship for life in return for such a service. When the news of their chief's undertaking reached Strathspey, the clan were "greatly affronted . . . looking upon it as an office derogatory to the honour of the Laird of Grant, to be bailie to the Earl of Mar or any other subject." The Laird, however, would not resile from his word. Raising a body of between four and five hundred men, he went with forty or fifty greyhounds under a pretext of hunting in the Earl of Mar's forest, where he killed some small deer. He then invited all the gentlemen vassals to meet him at the old Castletown of Braemar, where the Bailie Courts were held. After dinner and several toasts, the Laird announced his promise to the Earl of Mar, and his purpose to carry it out. He told his hearers "in fair words, that if, upon their honours they promised to be faithful and honest to Lord Mar and his doers in all time, in as far as law required, he would engage to procure them Lord Mar's forgiveness; but if they did not, that he would summon them all to a fenced court, and put the law in execution without feud or favour."

He allowed them till ten o'clock next morning to give a reply, and they responded by promising all he desired. The Laird discharged all former factors and bailies, and appointed two, one as his own substitute and another as a forester, leaving Lord Mar to name his own factors. On returning home, the Laird informed the Earl of the result of his proceedings, and received a letter of thanks, "written in the strongest terms of friendship."¹

The same writer refers to an incident with which this Laird was also connected, namely, the trial of James Macpherson and others at Banff, in the year 1700. It is said that Sir Walter Scott intended to introduce Macpherson, to whose history a romantic interest attached, into the pages of fiction, and "Macpherson's Lament" will be known to every reader of Burns. The circumstances regarding the capture and execution of Macpherson have been told and retold elsewhere,² and it need only be mentioned here that he was the leader of a gang of gipsies, who roamed through the North country, and, by their audacity in plundering, caused considerable terror to the inhabitants. Alexander Duff, Laird of Braco, had long wished to arrest the gang, but stood in awe of the Laird of Grant, who regarded some of the marauders as his tenants, and felt bound to protect his jurisdiction from encroachment. These tenants were two of Macpherson's comrades, Peter and Donald Brown, who usually resided near Castle Grant. The Laird of Braco, however, made an attempt at Keith to seize the robbers, and succeeded in arresting Macpherson and Peter Brown. It is related that the Laird of Grant attempted a rescue, and was successful so far that the culprits escaped, but they were retaken and placed in safe custody.³

Macpherson, Peter and Donald Brown, with a fourth named James Gordon, were tried before the Sheriff of Banff on 7th November 1700. A claim was made by the Laird of Grant that the Browns, being his vassals, should be remitted to his jurisdiction, but this plea was repelled. The trial went on, and the prisoners were found guilty, and, at different dates, sentenced to death.⁴ The author of the *Chronicles of Keith* states

¹ MS. "Anecdotes" at Castle Grant.

² Gordon's *Chronicles of Keith*, pp. 37, 38.

³ *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, vol. iii. pp. 175-191; Gordon's *Chronicles of Keith*, pp. 37-43.

⁴ *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, vol. iii. p. 190.

that only Macpherson was executed, and that the Browns were thought to have escaped; but the unknown biographer of Laird Lewis supplies some information regarding the Browns.

Peter Brown, it is said, had a fair share of good sense and good manners, and "could behave himself in gentlemen's company." Macpherson was rough and disqualified for good society. One accomplishment was common to both, they were good musicians. The Laird of Grant took an interest in Brown, regretted his wild life, and endeavoured to wean him from it by inviting him to Castle Grant. Brown made fair promises, and stayed for some time at or near Castle Grant, but at last made an appointment to meet Macpherson at Keith, where, as stated, they were captured in company. The Duke of Gordon is said to have made some interest for Macpherson,¹ as did the Laird of Grant for Brown, but the Sheriff condemned them, and thereby incurred the Laird's displeasure. The Laird, however, obtained a reprieve for Brown, on his signing an act of voluntary banishment for life from Scotland, while Macpherson was hanged, which gave rise to the song—

"The Laird of Grant, that Highland Saint,
Of mighty majesty,
Did plead the cause of Peter Brown
And let Macpherson die."

The Laird then sent Brown to John Duke of Argyll, under whose command he behaved so well that the Duke selected him as one of his personal attendants. Some years afterwards, the Laird of Grant desired to have Brown home again, and the Duke promised to send him. But Brown, earnestly begging to be allowed to attend the Duke at the battle of Malplaquet, had his usual post that day, and was shot while on duty.²

The Laird of Grant, no doubt feeling age drawing upon him, made a settlement by way of entail of the estate of Grant upon his eldest son, Colonel Alexander Grant, younger of Grant, who had already for many years acted as Bailie of the Regality of Grant. The entail was made as part of the family arrangement on his son's second marriage. Laird

¹ This is not borne out by the records of the trial.

² MS. "Anecdotes," at Castle Grant.

Ludovick reserved to himself an annuity of £300 sterling yearly, and a jointure to Jean Houstoun, his second spouse.¹

In the end of the same year, 1710, the following touching incident narrated by the writer of the "Anecdotes" took place. The Laird, it is said, sent his eldest son Alexander to London to press his claims for indemnity on the Government. These claims were, however, as already stated, rejected. This statement may refer to the application made in 1707; but it is further related that on being thus refused, Mr. Grant of Grant returned home, and "having obtained his father's leave, made all the gentlemen and commons of his name wear whiskers, and make all their plaids and tartan of red and green, and commanded them all to appear before him at Ballintome, the ordinary place of rendezvous, in that uniform, in kilt and under arms, which order was complied with." The old Laird attended the meeting with his son, and made a speech to the men drawn up in full order, telling them that he being now old was no longer able to command them as formerly, and that he therefore devolved the leadership upon his son, who, "they saw, promised as well, if not better, than ever he did." He expected therefore that they would maintain "the same good character, with regard to courage and unanimity, which they bore while he commanded them." Then addressing himself to his son, he said, "My dear Sandy, I make you this day a very great present, viz., the honour of commanding the Clan Grant, who, while I conducted them, though in troublesome times, yet they never misbehaved, so that you have them this day without spot or blemish. I hope and beg you will use them as well as I did in supporting their public and private interests agreeable to the laws of liberty and probity as are now happily established in our lands. God bless you all!"²

Thus, according to his admiring biographer, did this Laird of Grant resign the leadership of his Clan, and from or about this period the old Laird took no active interest in public affairs. His son, in the intervals of his military duties, managed the estates of Grant, with the assistance of his sister Anne, and of her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. But though thus relieved of the care of his large estates, the Laird's later years were somewhat disturbed by differences between

¹ Charter, dated 9th July 1710, at Castle Grant.

² MS. "Anecdotes" at Castle Grant.

himself and his son, the young Laird, chiefly, it would appear, through the stepmother, Jean Houstoun. The Earl of Murray, a near relative by marriage of the young Laird, endeavoured to make peace between the father and son,¹ and their differences were composed by arbitration in the following year.

By this arrangement, to which not only the Laird and his eldest son, but also Jean Houstoun and her friends were parties, the Laird's annuity of £300 sterling was reduced to £200 sterling, with the provision that on the death of his second wife, it should revert to the original sum. Questions about the lady's jointure lands, and the furniture and plate in the family mansions, were also disposed of.² But the result does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory, as the Laird and the Brigadier were involved in litigation in the Court of Session in 1715, respecting the same affairs.³

Five years after his settlement of the estates, the Laird died at Edinburgh in November 1716. His remains were interred in the Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse, on the 19th November of that year, in the north-west corner of the church, four feet from the north wall. The Burial Register of Holyrood says that he was laid in the same place where his father had been buried on the 10th of October 1663.⁴

Ludovick Grant was twice married. His first wife was Janet Brodie, only child and heiress of Alexander Brodie of Lethen. The marriage contract is dated 21st December 1671,⁵ and six days later the marriage took place.⁶ From the diary of the lady's kinsman, the Laird of Brodie, it would appear that the Laird of Grant's friends opposed the marriage.⁷ This fact is commented on by the chronicler already quoted, who says that the Clan opposed the match, deeming the lady, though a great fortune, to be the Laird's inferior. But he adds, "she proved so wise, good, and

¹ Letter dated 19th June 1711, vol. ii. of this work, p. 93.

² Extract Submission, and Decreet Arbitral, pronounced 10th July 1712, at Castle Grant.

³ Information for Brigadier-General Alexander Grant, dated 1715, *ibid.*

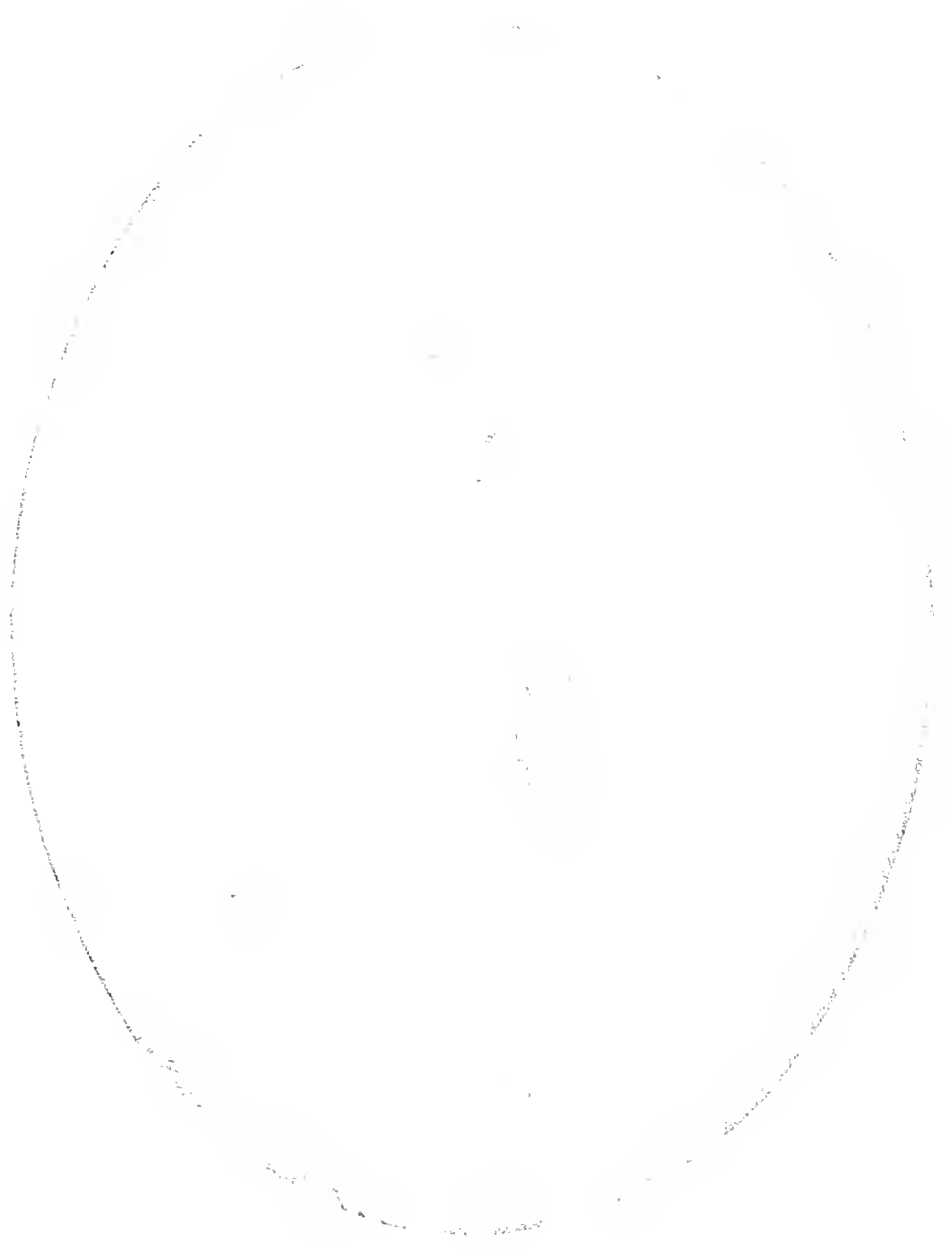
⁴ The entry is as follows :—Buried 19th November 1716. Ludovick Grant of that ilk was buried in the church of Holyroodhouse, and lyes in the

north-west corner of the church four foots from the north wall. The head of his coffin lyes below the north-west window, and the foot of his coffin four foot from the wall upon the west side of the north door, the foot of his coffin being exactly where the head of his father's was laid upon the 10th of October 1663.

⁵ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 469.

⁶ Diaries of the Laids of Brodie, p. 323.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 319.



MAJOR GEORGE GRANT OF CULBIN,
FOURTH SON OF LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT,
DIED IN DECEMBER, 1755.

COLONEL LEWIS GRANT,
FIFTH SON OF LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT,
DIED S. P. AT KINGSTON IN JAMAICA, 11TH MARCH, 1742.

virtuous a woman, as gained her in a very short time the esteem and respect of friends and strangers.”¹ Janet Brodie, Lady of Grant, died in 1697,² and the Laird, some years later, married again. His second wife was Jean, daughter of Sir John Houston, and relict of Sir Richard Lockhart of Lee. The contract of marriage between the Laird and this Lady is dated 1st March 1701,³ and by her the Laird had no issue. She was alive in 1727, and in that year entered into an agreement with her stepson, Sir James Grant of Grant, by which she consented to modify the allowance of four thousand merks to which she was entitled in terms of her contract of marriage, to three thousand merks.⁴

By his first wife Ludovick Grant had issue, five sons and four daughters. The sons were—

1. John, who died young, and unmarried, on 11th April 1682.⁵
2. Alexander, who became a Brigadier-General in the army, and succeeded his father. Of him a Memoir follows.
3. James, who succeeded his brother Alexander as Laird of Grant, and became Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet. A Memoir of him follows.
4. George, described in 1704 as third son of Ludovick Grant, his eldest brother John having predeceased. He became Major George Grant of Culbin, and was for a time Governor of Fort-George. In 1733 he acquired the lands of Culbin and others from his nephew, Mr. Ludovick Colquhoun of Luss, afterwards Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, to whom, after the death of the Major in December 1755, unmarried, they reverted.
5. Lewis, who became a Colonel in the army. In a petition to the King for preferment to the post of Lieutenant-Colonel, he states he had had the honour to serve the Crown twenty-nine years, particularly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1715. He states that during that time he had been twenty-six years Captain in the army and thirteen years Major in the regiment of foot

¹ MS. “Anecdotes,” at Castle Grant.

² Shaw’s Moray, p. 37.

³ Memorandum of Contents of Contract at Castle Grant.

⁴ Extract Contract between James Grant of Grant and Mrs. Jean Houston, dated 14th March and 16th June 1627, at Castle Grant.

⁵ Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie, p. 467.

commanded by the Earl of Orkney.¹ He married an Irish lady, whose name has not been ascertained. After his marriage he purchased the estate of Dunphail from the Dumbars, but with the express intention that it should not be settled on the heirs of that marriage.² Having gone to Jamaica, he died in Kingston on 11th March 1742. He left a daughter Anne, who married Mr. Patrick Grant, minister of Logie Easter, but the property of Dunphail, with the rest of his estate, passed to his nephew, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

The daughters were—

1. Elizabeth, who married (contract dated 15th January 1704)³ Hugh Rose of Kilravock, in the county of Naïrn. They had issue.
2. Anne, who married Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. The contract for their marriage is dated 30th October 1711.⁴ She was the ancestress of the present Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch.
3. Janet, who married, before 1716, Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell, and had issue.
4. Margaret, who married, in December 1716, amid great rejoicings, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, by whom she had issue. She died, after child-birth, in July 1729, and her husband bewailed her loss in passionate grief.⁵

¹ Draft Petition, undated, at Castle Grant. The rank of Colonel appears, however, to have been conferred in or before 1731. ² Letter at Castle Grant.

³ Original Contract at Castle Grant.

⁴ Original Contract of Marriage at Ballindalloch.

⁵ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 298.

*Ludovick Grant
of Freuchie*

Janet Brody



BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT,
D. 1719.



ANNE SMITH, MAID OF HONOR TO QUEEN ANNE,
SECOND WIFE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GRANT OF GRANT.

M. 1709.

XVI.—BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT.

ELIZABETH STEWART (OF MURRAY), HIS FIRST WIFE, 1699.

ANNE SMITH, HIS SECOND WIFE, 1709.

1716-1719.

ALEXANDER GRANT was the second born but eldest surviving son of Ludovick Grant of Grant, and his first wife, Janet Brodie of Lethen. His first appearance in public life was as a commissioner of supply for the shires of Inverness and Elgin in 1698.¹ He was also one of the Commissioners of Justiciary for the northern counties, and travelled on circuit to Keith and Kincardine in January and March 1702, and signed warrants for the incarceration of various Highland depredators.² He was also, on 24th February 1703, appointed by Queen Anne Sheriff-principal of the shire of Inverness.³ He sat in the Scotch Parliaments of 1703, 1704, 1705, and 1706,⁴ as member for the shire of Inverness, in the first three years or sessions, jointly with his father, and in the fourth and last session of the Parliament 1706-1707, as sole member for that shire. He took part in the debates on the Act of Security, and, with his father, supported Robert Dundas of Arniston in a protest by the latter that no clause to be inserted in that Act should prejudice the lawful rights of the shires or their representatives.⁵ On 5th August 1704, young Grant protested in favour of a petition by his father and the Earl of Sutherland regarding certain claims they had against the Government. He was, in that year, again appointed a commissioner of supply.

The young Laird of Grant was one of the commissioners appointed on behalf of Scotland to treat for a union with England. The Commission appointing him and the other Scotch commissioners was dated on 27th February 1706,⁶ and the Lords commissioners of both kingdoms met for the first time on 16th April following. Mr. Grant was not present at the

¹ Acts of Parliaments of Scotland, vol. x. p. 132.² Original Warrants at Ballindalloch.³ Original Commission at Castle Grant.⁴ Acts of Parliaments of Scotland, vol. xi. pp. 30,

114, 207, 301. The date of his Commission as Member for Inverness-shire is 6th October 1702.

⁵ Acts of Parliaments of Scotland, vol. xi. p. 73.⁶ *Ibid.* App. p. 162. The original Commission is in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

earlier meetings, his name appearing in the proceedings for the first time on the 9th of May,¹ but from that date he constantly attended the sittings of Commission, and signed his name with the others to the Articles of Union on 22d July 1706.²

Of the memorable Scottish Parliament which followed, and which began its Session on 3d October 1706, Mr. Grant was a member, taking part in all but a few unimportant divisions on the subject of the Union, and always voting on the side of the Government.³ In the last recorded division of the Parliament, which took place upon the question whether the quota of the "Equivalent" to be paid to the Darien Company in terms of the treaty, should be paid to the directors or to the individual stockholders, Mr. Grant voted that it should be paid to the stockholders, which was done. Mr. Grant was one of the thirty representatives of counties appointed by the Scots Parliament to sit in the first British Parliament.

Although Mr. Grant's entrance into public life was as a legislator, he did not confine himself to that calling, but entered the army, in which he rose to high command. On 4th March 1706, he received a commission from Queen Anne appointing him colonel and captain of a regiment of foot in Scotland, formerly commanded by John Earl of Mar, and which is said to have been raised in 1702.⁴ It is not improbable that he was appointed to this high rank as a recognition of his father's services to the Government, but the chronicler who treats of his father's life ascribes the young Laird's advancement also to political reasons. Referring to the transfer by the Laird to his son of the leadership of the clan, as narrated in the previous memoir, the writer says:—"The young Laird, a few weeks after this, wrote letters to all the chieftains of clans in the Highlands. What their contents were is not published, but the report of them reaching the Ministry, they thought it prudent, as there was an invasion always threatening from France in favour of the Pretender, not to lose such a powerful friend as the Laird of Grant." They therefore judged it advisable as they believed him disobliged by the difficulties

¹ Acts of Parliaments of Scotland, vol. xi. App. p. 168.

² *Ibid.* p. 204.

³ *Ibid.* vol. xi. pp. 312-422, *passim*.

⁴ Commission and Draft Memorial at Castle Grant.

made as to the indemnity, that the Earl of Mar, then appointed Secretary of State,¹ and Lord Leven, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, should write the young Laird in a friendly manner, and urge his coming to Court with all despatch. He obeyed, and was offered² the Earl of Mar's regiment, then vacant, with power to fill up blank commissions for such friends as he thought proper. The offer, it is said, gratified the young man's ambition, and he accepted the regiment.³

The large sums of money expended by Ludovick Grant, and the losses incurred by his family and tenants, amounted, in the year 1695, as has been shown, to the large sum of £12,000 sterling. Although the Scottish Parliament passed a special Act recommending the payment of this sum, no part of it had been received from the Government. In March 1707, Colonel Grant, on behalf of his father, again petitioned the Scottish Parliament to consider the losses sustained by the family, and the petition was duly recommended to Queen Anne, but as the Parliament of Scotland dissolved on 28th April following, never to meet again, no progress was made in the matter.

After the Treaty of Union was completed, and the terms of it became publicly known in Scotland, much indignation was at first expressed at a measure which, it was asserted, would deprive the nation of its independence. This feeling prompted many to look to the Court of St. Germain for aid in this crisis, and many combinations were formed on behalf of the exiled royal family. They, on the other hand, were aware of the national feeling arising in Scotland, and with the consent of the French King sent over agents to obtain intelligence and form schemes for a restoration. The most prominent of these emissaries was Colonel Hooke, an English refugee residing in France, but his conduct was injudicious, and in the end contributed nothing to the success of his mission. He overlooked a party of men who, upon very slight inducement, would at that time have mustered strongly for the Stewart cause, without making such stringent conditions as did the more timid Lowlanders. These were the chiefs of the Highland clans, who at this time do not seem to have been appealed to in any effectual manner. But that it was contemplated to influence them may

¹ The Earl of Mar was Secretary in 1706.

² MS. Anecdotes at Castle Grant.

be inferred from a letter in which David, third Earl of Leven, then Commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, instructed Colonel Grant to take measures against two persons suspected of designs against the Government. The Earl writes, on 9th September 1707, "I am certainly informed that John and Robert Murrays, brother-germans to the Laird of Abbereairny, are returned from France to Scotland, and that upon treasonable designs against the Government. I am informed that they have been in the north, and it is more than probable that they will be much in your countrey dureing their abroad in this pairt of the kingdome. The Earle Marshall, Earl of Arroll [Errol], and Duke of Gordoune, their famillies and interests, I presume are the places where they are liekliest to haunt when in the Low Country, and when they goe to the Highlands you can make a better judgement then I what will be their haunts." The Earl remarks upon the importance of securing these two gentlemen and their papers, and also that it was more especially a duty for the military. He expresses his great confidence in the colonel's ability to manage the affair, and adds, "I doe therefore earnestly desyre that you use your outmost dilligence to informe yourselfe off and to secure those persones with their papers if possible." The utmost secrecy, however, was to be observed. The Earl also desires to be informed regarding a reported "Highland hunting" to be held by the Duke of Gordon.¹

At least one of the persons named in the above letter was associated with the celebrated Simon Fraser of Beaufort, better known as Lord Lovat, when the latter, in 1702 or 1703, was sent on a special mission to the Highland Chiefs, who, however, distrusted him and rejected his overtures.² Lord Leven's anxiety about the Duke of Gordon's reported hunting-match arose from the fact that Lovat had proposed under such a guise to draw the Highland clans together and raise the standard of insurrection. But though a person who had been thus associated was naturally an object of suspicion to the Government, it does not appear whether the report of Murray's mission was correct, and there is no evidence regarding any further procedure by Colonel Grant.

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 28.

² The Reign of Queen Anne, by J. Hill Barton, vol. i. p. 330

In the following year, 1708, the first elections in Scotland of members of the first British Parliament took place. Colonel Grant was elected as member for the shire of Inverness.¹ Besides attending to his own election by his old constituency, the Colonel naturally interested himself in the elections in the neighbourhood of his own property, and was present in Elgin shortly after the first nomination (on 26th May 1708) of a member for the district of burghs of which Elgin was one. While in the town he was made the subject of popular displeasure, apparently on account of the support given by him to the Union. On 4th June following he writes to an agent in Edinburgh, "Major Clephan will give you a full account of the insulencie happned me and some officers at Elgine upon the 2d inst. . . . he was to waite upon the Earle of Leven and receave his directions, and then will tell you what method to follow, and order money for doeing it. . . . I can make no particular libell (accusation) in the matter, since, except the magistrats, there was not four people in town but were concerned in it, so it must run against the whole. I expect your care in this, for I never met with such a piece of impudence done me, tho at the samen [time] it was the samen thing to them if they could but maul any body that either served the Queen or was well affected to the Government."²

In view probably of the threatened French invasion, which proved so futile, Queen Anne on 18th March 1708, issued a warrant, authorising Colonel Grant to increase the number of men in his regiment by receiving recruits or volunteers. The regiment under his command consisted of nine companies. Three other companies were to be added, and the whole was to consist of twelve companies, with fifty-nine rank and file in each, and a corresponding number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. On 3d April two other regiments in Scotland, commanded respectively by William Lord Strathnaver and Major-General Maitland, were put upon the same footing, while the regiment of Foot Guards commanded by the Marquis of Lothian, was augmented from thirty-six privates in each of the sixteen companies to seventy men, and officers in proportion, with two companies of grenadiers.³

¹ Original Commission at Castle Grant, dated 21st June 1708.

² Original Letter at Castle Grant.

³ Copies of Warrants, *ibid.*

The increased force under Colonel Grant's command was not, however, to be used in Scotland. Colonel Grant received from the Earl of Leven, Commander-in-Chief for Scotland, a sudden order to repair to Stirling, where his regiment lay, and to call in all the officers absent on recruiting duty or on leave.¹ Two days afterwards Lord Leven, in a private note, explains the cause of this sudden summons. He says, "I have reason to believe that your regiment will be ordered abroad. I have ordered all officers to their posts, but they know nothing of the reason, and it is absolutely necessary that this be kept a secret, for if officers know it, the soldiers soon will, and then desertion will follow."² Shortly after this the regiment received their route and began the march, passing through Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Tranent about the 12th of October 1708.³ They followed the east coast road to Cockburnspath, where they were to have been inspected by the Earl of Leven, but he was prevented from meeting them.⁴ From Cockburnspath they were to march to Newcastle, thence to embark for London. About the beginning of November they sailed from Newcastle to the Nore, and towards the end of the same month they were quartered at Canterbury and other towns in the neighbourhood, there to remain till further orders.⁵

It would appear that the regiment was ordered to Flanders to join the Duke of Marlborough, then in the zenith of his military fame, who, towards the end of the year 1708, was besieging Lille in Flanders. Though there is no clear evidence on the point, yet the fact stated by Colonel Grant in a memorial dated in 1711, that his regiment had then been nearly three years abroad, warrants the supposition that Colonel Grant and his men joined the allied army about this time; and in the private note referred to, Lord Leven indicated that the Colonel would receive orders either from Court or from the Duke of Marlborough. The latter also, in a letter to an officer at Antwerp, speaks of the projected arrival of two regiments from Scotland, and implies that they were to reach Flanders before the 20th November 1708.⁶ Colonel Grant, how-

¹ Original Order, dated 2d August 1708, at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, dated 4th August 1708, *ibid.*

³ Order for quarters, *ibid.*

⁴ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 29.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 30, 31.

⁶ Marlborough's Despatches: Sir George Murray, 1845, vol. iv. p. 315.

ever, either did not accompany his regiment abroad, or received leave of absence, as on 7th April 1709 he signed at London a contract of marriage between himself and his second wife, Anne Smith, daughter of John Smith, Esquire, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons.

The exact date of the marriage ceremony does not appear, but it was celebrated previous to 31st May 1709; for in a letter to his brother-in-law, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, bearing that date, and written from London, the Colonel speaks of his having altered his condition by marriage. From this letter the fact is gleaned that his father had declined to subscribe his marriage-contract, apparently until he received an account of how certain "particular sums" of money had been applied. This proved no small disappointment to Colonel Grant, who protests with some warmth of feeling his ability to satisfy his father when he had his papers before him, and his willingness to pay what he could not account for. He adds with reference to his marriage, "Now I thank God it is done, for I am very hapily married, and the longer I try it I find it the better, both as to my wife and her relations, for I can swear my own father and mother, were they both alive, could not be fonder of me nor kinder to me than they are."

The Colonel's journey to Flanders was further postponed on account of impaired health. In the letter just quoted he refers to this, and also states his intention of setting out to rejoin his regiment on 7th June. He says, "I have been these three weeks past upon a very fair lay for a journey to the other world, haveing been ill of a reumatism, accompanied with ane ague and fever. The ague was to that degree, that for ten days I was obliged to shift my linnen four and five tymes a night, I swat so excessively. I am now, I thank God, better, and goe Friday next for Flanders; and I fancy you'l be so charitable as to believe nothing but indisposition of body could have kept me so long from thence." He adds at the close of the letter, "I am much weakened by my sickness, and fallen away so much, that I was forc't the other day to take in my scarlet suite, mounted with black, three full inches; but I hope exercise will recover me. If we have a cessation of arms, I dessign to goe to Aix La Chappell."¹

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

Colonel Grant's regiment seems to have been quartered at Ghent, Antwerp, Tournai, and other places round the seat of war; and an order from the States-General of the Netherlands was issued on 15th April 1709, for marching it with expedition, and fully equipped, from Antwerp to Nyssel.¹ The Colonel commanded his regiment in person in September 1709, when he took part in the siege of Mons. In a letter from the camp before that place to his brother-in-law, Colonel William Grant, Colonel Grant writes: "Upon Weddinsday last we broke ground before this place in two places, with very litle loss. One Thursday, Coll. Hill lost betwixt 70 and 80 men, killed and wounded. Among the latter was his Luet.-Coll.; and yesternight his Major was killed. I mounted the breaches with my regiment one Saturday, and had but one man killed, and three wounded very slightly." He adds: "I dare not venture to tell you my opinion of this siedege, further then if the weather does continue so rainy as it has been these four days past, its very hard to know when we shall have the toune; but if the weather had proved good, we should certainly have taken it in three weeks after breaking of ground. However, if our Generall does not spare the toune, by not bombarding of it, as it should be, for a reason you may guess at, we shall be masters of it in a short tyme. This day we have two batteries of 48 pieces of great cannon mounted. They play very hard, but don't as yet fire at the toune."²

The following summer the Colonel was on garrison duty at Tournai, as he writes from that place to his sister, Anne, afterwards wife of Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, giving her directions as to the building of certain stables at Castle Grant. In that letter the Colonel refers to the capitulation of the town of Douai, but states that he was not present. He also mentions that his regiment is to take the field in the following week, which he prefers to being on garrison duty.³

The second regiment referred to in the despatch by the Duke of Marlborough, quoted above, was most probably that of Lieut.-General Maitland. This may be inferred from a letter by the Duke of Marlborough

¹ Original Order at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, 21st September 1709, *ibid.*

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 92.

to General Maitland, dated at Tournai, 20th April 1710, intimating that the former was favourable to the carrying out of Colonel Grant's wishes, who desired to purchase the command of General Maitland's regiment. On the same date the Duke writes to Lord Islay, stating in answer that he had no desire whatever to inflict any hardship on General Maitland, but that the Duke had seen no reason to refuse Colonel Grant's proposal, as he was not aware of Lord Islay's opposition in the matter. The Duke adds, however, that Lieut.-General Maitland has declined to dispose of his command. He also writes, apparently in reply to some special objection made by Lord Islay to Colonel Grant's purchase, "As to what you mention of the notion that it might not be safe to have the command in the Highlands entrusted with one that has an interest there, I am quite of a different opinion, and shall always think the Queen's interest and service very secure wherever your Lordship is concerned."¹

An order was issued by the Duke of Marlborough from the camp at Vilen Brulin for a general court-martial, to consist of Colonel Grant as president, and twelve other field officers or captains of foot, for the trial of various crimes and disorders committed among the foot of Her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, of which the Duke had been informed. The Court was authorised to summon witnesses to hear and examine by affidavit and otherwise all such matters and informations as should be brought before them, and after full trial and examination to give judgment, and report the same to the Duke.²

Colonel Grant did not take part in this court-martial, as on the 30th of August he obtained four months' leave to return home to England.³ He must, however, have anticipated his official pass, for on the 24th of that month, he and some other officers were crossing the channel from Ostend to Dover, when their vessel was captured by a French privateer, and they were carried prisoners to France.⁴ But they were not detained long, being allowed to proceed to Scotland on their private affairs only, under obligation to return at the close of two months, if they were not exchanged by that time. The official pass, signed by the French

¹ The Marlborough Despatches: Sir George Murray, vol. iv. pp. 722, 723.

² Order, dated 26th August 1710, at Castle Grant. ³ Original Furlough, *ibid.* ⁴ Draft Memorial, *ibid.*

King, is dated 7th September 1710, and among the officers included in it is one Captain Louis Grant, who was probably the brother of Colonel Grant, and the same who was Captain and Adjutant in his regiment. The exchange proposed might have been easily arranged, but the French Government made it a condition of their release that two sons of the Earl of Middleton, who had been made prisoners of war by the English, should be returned to France. With a view to procure the liberation of Colonel Grant and those taken with him, a correspondence took place between the Duke of Marlborough and M. de Villars, the French General. On 15th September, writing from the camp of St. Andre, the English General says that he is "obliged to M. de Villars for forwarding a letter on behalf of Colonel Grant, who, with his lieutenant-colonel and three subalterns of other regiments, had the misfortune to be taken to Calais. Upon the representations which these gentlemen made to me that their private affairs demanded their presence, I gave them a pass, and as they may suffer from their absence, you will do me much pleasure, sir, if you will grant them passports while waiting their exchange, of which I am ready to treat with you in that manner you think convenient. Or if that depends on the Marine, I beg you will intercede on their behalf with the King or his minister, as a particular favour which I have the honour to request." The matter was referred to the French monarch, as on 20th September Marlborough writes again to M. de Villars, "I hope that you have presently received some favourable answer from the Court relative to Colonel Grant and the other prisoners with him at Calais."¹

The Duke of Marlborough wrote also, on the 1st October following, to M. d'Allegre, another French General, desiring him to take the trouble to ask from M. de Pontchartrain (the French Chancellor) a pass of six months' duration for Colonel Grant and the other officers who had the misfortune to be captured and taken to Calais, from which place they had gone with a passport for two months only to attend to their private affairs in the interior of Scotland. "The colonel is my friend," writes the Duke, "thus you will do me a special pleasure by interesting yourself for these gentlemen, and sending me a prolongation for as long a period as you can."

¹ Original Letters printed in Marlborough's Despatches: Sir George Murray, 1845, vol. v. pp. 142, 146.

M. D'Allegre did not reply to the above letter until 28th November, when, after apologising for the delay, and referring to certain proposals for the exchange of Colonel Grant, presently to be noticed, he says, "M. de Pontchartrain also begs me to tell you, my lord, that when he knew that you interested yourself in Colonel Grant and the other officers, passengers found in the Ostend packet boat, he represented the matter to the King [Louis XIV.], and immediately His Majesty caused them to be dismissed on their parole."¹

The giving of their word of honour, however, did not secure the liberty of the Colonel and his companions for more than a few months at most, and the arrangements for an exchange were delayed by the action of the French Government. Shortly after their capture, the circumstances of Colonel Grant and his fellow-officers attracted the attention of the authorities at home. So early as the 15th September, Mr. Walpole (afterwards Sir Robert), then Secretary-at-war, wrote about the affair to the Duke of Marlborough, who, on 6th October, replies, "You may be sure I shall omit no endeavours to procure him [Colonel Grant] his liberty, but you know the proposition they [the French Government] have made, and we are too sensible of their obstinacy in adhering to anything they are once set upon, therefore I have already written that the pass may be prolonged for six months, as likewise for the gentlemen taken with him. In the meantime you will do well to let the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners do their part with the commissioner at Calais. I hear he has an interest with M. Pontchartrain, and if the French are in our debt for seamen, he may be glad of the opportunity of these gentlemen to help to quit scores; were they deemed landmen, I should have exchanged them before now."²

The last sentence is explained by a paragraph contained in a petition presented to Queen Anne about this time by Colonel Grant on behalf of himself and his comrades, which also states the proposals made by the French and opposed by the English Government. After referring to the facts of their capture, the petitioners say:—"The Court of France insists to have the Earl of Middleton's two sons and some other officers taken

¹ Original Letters in Marlborough's Despatches, by Sir George Murray, 1845, vol. v. p. 170.

² Marlborough's Despatches, by Sir George Murray, vol. v. p. 176.

aboard the Salisbury man-of-war,¹ who are esteemed here" (that is in France) "prisoners of State, in exchange for us. This we humbly conceive is a breach of the agreement made betwixt the commissioners for exchange of prisoners on both sides, whereby its settled that in case there are not officers of the samen rank to be exchange'd for each other, then conform to there severall degrees ther's a certain number of seamen to be given for the officers." The petitioners earnestly beg Her Majesty to direct that to be done which may most readily effect their exchange, "it being," they add, "extreamly discourageing to us, that our circumstances render us uncapable of dischargeing our duty to your Majesty in the severall stations we have the honor to serve in."²

The petition thus shows that having been taken on board a vessel, Colonel Grant and his companions were accounted as seamen, and therefore to be exchanged for seamen, but that the demand of the French Government had raised difficulties. These difficulties were not arranged for some considerable time, as neither the correspondence of Marlborough with France, nor the petition of Colonel Grant to Queen Anne, met with immediate success. The Earl of Dartmouth, in a letter to Colonel Grant, dated 27th October 1710, writes, "I have received a letter from Monsr. Pontchartrain, wherein he writes that the two months of leave are expired within which yourself and the other officers taken on board the Ostend packet-boat gave your word to returne, in case you could not be exchanged for the Middletons, prisoners in England; and therefore desires notice may be given to you and those other officers to observe your promise: whereupon I am commanded to lett you know that the Queen does not think fitt to make the exchange desired, which I signify to you, hoping that, as you made your application to me in behalfe of yourself and the other officers, so you will take the trouble of letting them know the Queen's intentions, that they may regulate their affairs accordingly."³

On the 14th of the following month the Earl again writes the

¹ This was a vessel taken by Sir George Byng's fleet, when Fourbin made his futile descent upon the Scotch coast in 1708. Lord Griffen, the two sons of the second Earl of Middleton, secretary to King James II., and other Jacobite officers, were

captured on board, some of whom were sent to the Tower.

² Draft Memorial, holograph of Colonel Grant, at Castle Grant [undated].

³ Original at Castle Grant.

Colonel to the same effect. After referring to his former letter, he says, "Her Majesty has since commanded me to write again to you on the same subject, and to let you know that the Court of France does call upon you and the other officers to make good your parole, which I must desire you will let them know, since I do not know how to direct a letter to them."

Colonel Grant, however, did not proceed to France. From a letter which he wrote at a later period to the Earl of Dartmouth, it appears that he received the Queen's orders to remain in England until some prisoners of war on parole in France should return. One of these was the Marquis D'Allegre, who was at this time offered a prolongation of his parole on condition that the same should be obtained for Colonel Grant. It is not unlikely that the Colonel was ordered to delay setting out to France until it was ascertained if this arrangement was to be effected. In a letter written from Ghent to Mr. Smith, probably the same who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and father-in-law of Colonel Grant, a reference to this proposal occurs. The writer says, "I hope my Lord Duke has taken effectual care for the prolongation of Colonel Grant's leave, and of the gentlemen taken with him. His Grace has writ twice to the Marquis D'Allegre, who is in the like circumstances, and sent him a prolongation for six months, conditionally that he procured the same for the [Colonel] and the other gentlemen. We are hourly expecting his answer, which I do not doubt will be to your satisfaction."¹

It is apparently this proposal concerning himself that is alluded to in the letter, already referred to, from M. D'Allegre to the Duke of Marlborough, of date 28th November 1710. The Marquis writes, "M. de Pontchartrain tells me, my Lord, that he waits an answer from Lord Dartmouth as to the proposal which he has made for the exchange of M. Grant and the officers who were taken at the same time, and he doubts not that what has been proposed will succeed. . . . M. de Pontchartrain must advertise me when he receives a reply from Lord Dartmouth, and I shall be careful to inform you, my Lord, in the event of his finding any difficulty as to the exchange proposed. I shall also beg M. de Pontchartrain to ask of the King a pro-

¹ Original Letter, dated 19th November 1710, at Castle Grant.

longation of leave for these gentlemen, which I am persuaded His Majesty will grant, knowing that you desire it."¹

A formal congé in favour of Colonel Grant was at length signed by the French King. It was to date from 31st December 1710, and to last for six months. The Earl of Dartmouth, on the 5th January following, announces this to Colonel Grant. The letter proceeds, "I have received a letter from Mr. Pontchartrain, wherein he tells me you are at liberty to continue in England for six months from the 31st of December last, at the expiration of which term that Court expects that yourself and the rest of the gentlemen taken on board the Ostend packet-boat, should return to France as prisoners of war."²

Although the Government of Queen Anne was unwilling to accede to the terms of the French Court relative to an exchange of prisoners, they were not wanting in endeavours to obtain for Colonel Grant and his comrades all the liberty possible. The Earl of Dartmouth wrote Colonel Grant as follows:—"Her Majesty having directed me to write to Mr. Pontchartrain concerning several prisoners of war, it is proper I should know whether you desire to have your congé prolonged, or whether it is your intention to go back when the time for which it is already granted expires."³ Colonel Grant's answer is evident from the terms of another letter from the Earl, dated exactly a month later. He says, "I send you inclosed a paragraph of a letter I received this morning from Monsieur Pontchartrain, with the agreeable news that your congé is prolonged. I desire you will be pleased to communicate it to the rest of the gentlemen concerned."⁴ In the paragraph referred to, six months' additional leave of absence is given to Messrs. Grant and Stewart, their exchange for Messrs. Middleton is again proposed, failing which they are required to return to France at the expiry of this congé. By this last pass freedom to remain in Scotland until the close of December 1711 was secured to Colonel Grant. But the French Government seem to have overlooked this fact, and to have considered that Colonel Grant was continuing in England beyond the period of his parole. This led them to

¹ Original Letter (in French) in Marlborough's Despatches: Sir George Murray, vol. v. p. 170.

² Original at Castle Grant.

³ Original Letter, dated 24th April 1711, at Castle Grant.

⁴ Letter, dated 24th May 1711, *ibid.*

refuse leave of absence to a Mr. Duffus, then a prisoner of war in France. In a letter from Versailles, dated 30th September 1711, addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth, Monsieur Pontchartrain writes: "His Majesty would willingly have granted leave to the Sieur Duffus to go over to England on his parole, but the abuse the English officers make of these favours has prevented His Majesty. You will be yourself informed of it, if you will desire an account to be given you of the time that the Sieurs Grant, Steward, Louis Urquhart, Valentin Carte, and others, have been in England, although their licence is expired, without taking any care to procure their exchange: and therefore I desire you to order those officers to return to France in order to comply with their parole."¹ On 25th October the Earl of Dartmouth communicated this statement of the French Court to Colonel Grant, and requested to be informed what answer should be returned to it.² The Colonel sent a spirited reply, narrating the terms of his parole, his readiness to return to France when it expired, unless the Government of the Queen should arrange otherwise, and claiming protection from the Earl. In it he says, "I raikon he (M. Pontchartrain) has forgot that the gentlemen and I who wer taken aboard the Ostend packet-boat had our congé twice prolong'd, and the last does not expire before the 20th of December next, yet he seems to insinuat to your Lordship that we are guilty of the breach of our parole. I shall be at London the end of next week, and be in readiness to compear at Calais if your Lordship does not prevent it either by a further prolongation of our congé, or by obtaining Her Majestie's orders, as you did last year, that we should stay in England untill all the subjects of France who are the Queen's prisoners, and now in France on their parole, do return to England. I beg your Lordship's favour and protection in this my misfortunat circumstance."³ There is no distinct evidence as to how the matter ended, but it would appear that Colonel Grant did not return to France at the expiration of his parole in December 1711, and also that Lord Middleton's two sons were liberated and sent back to France.⁴ Colonel Grant may therefore have regained his liberty by this exchange.

¹ Extract at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Draft Letter, dated 29th November 1711, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Letter (in French) in Marlborough's Despatches: Sir George Murray, vol. v. p. 613

Although precluded by his parole from active service in a military capacity, Colonel Grant was not thereby incapacitated for promotion. He was, under the new administration which had risen upon the fall of the Treasurer Godolphin, "for his loyalty, courage, and experience," raised to the rank of Brigadier-General;¹ but though thus promoted, General Grant retained the colonelcy of his regiment, which, with several others, was now ordered home from Flanders. This act of the new ministry was intended to weaken the forces at Marlborough's disposal, and to restrain his movements, but it was also meant to signalise the new administration by seeking to win laurels in another field. This was an expedition fitted out for the avowed object of taking Quebec from France. It is not necessary here to detail the circumstances of this enterprise, which was unsuccessful in its results, as it is only interesting in this connection, that General Grant's regiment went to form part of it.

On the regiment landing at Portsmouth, about the middle of April 1711, under orders for Canada, it was decided that the whole regiment should not proceed abroad, but that it should be reduced, and a certain number of men incorporated with other regiments under the command of Brigadier-General Hill, Commander-in-chief of the expedition. Of these there were seven, representing a force of about 5000 men, but as some of the regiments wanted their full complement, it was directed, on or about 18th April, that one entire company from General Grant's regiment should be added to the regiment under Colonel Disney, and that a further number of men should be distributed among the other regiments ordered for service, according to the requirements of each.² This was done, and 233 men, with non-commissioned officers, were therefore drafted from General Grant's regiment and incorporated with those of General Hill, and Colonels Disney, Windress, and Clayton.³ These, on the other hand, paid levy money as for new recruits,⁴ to enable the officers of General Grant's regiment to raise new men, and also an allowance for such arms, clothes, and accoutrements as General Grant's men took with them.

¹ Commission, dated 12th February 1711, at Castle Grant.

² Order by Brigadier-General Hill, *ibid.*

³ Draft Memorial at Castle Grant.

⁴ £932 was the amount payable as levy money. Draft Memorial at Castle Grant.

The expedition sailed on the 4th of May 1711, and on 25th April, orders were issued for recruiting General Grant's regiment to the number of fifty men in each company. On 1st May the regiment was directed to march to Morpeth, there to be joined by recruits, and thence to proceed to their former quarters at Stirling and Dundee, and await further instructions.¹ These came in the month of August to the effect that the regiment was to be disbanded, and the officers attached to that of Colonel Crichton, then in Ireland.

Not long thereafter that regiment also was disbanded, and the officers ordered to be put on half-pay. This created some consternation, and Brigadier Grant, on behalf of himself and his brother officers, presented an urgent petition to the Queen, narrating their circumstances, and their fears "that there half-pay will be settled in Ireland, which would be a great detriment to them, the half-pay of that kingdom being much less than that of Britain." They therefore beg Her Majesty to consider "there seniority, there services, and there haveing been raised in Britain, where all of them are born and have their friends," and to allow the petitioners "their half-pay in Britain preferable to younger regiments raised in Ireland and in foreign countreys, though happening to be disbanded on the British Establishment."²

On 24th September 1713, Brigadier Grant was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Elgin and Forres.³ The Brigadier had resolved, on his regiment being disbanded, to reside in Scotland. He seems, however, to have anticipated his election to a seat in Parliament, and therefore delayed his departure from London. On the 13th June of this year he writes: "As for my living in Scotland, that, I ashure you, is my intention and full resolution, but it is not practicable this year, since it is not to be imagined that I would come up to Parliament in winter, and leave my wife in the North. This I will ashure you off, that if I live to March nixt, both of us shall be with you, and shall not be over heasty in thineking of returning hither."⁴ In his capacity as Member of Parliament he received an address, dated on the day of election, from certain gentle-

¹ Copy Order for march, at Castle Grant.

² Draft Petition (holograph of General Grant), *ibid.*

³ Extract Minute of Election at Castle Grant.

⁴ Original Letter, *ibid.*

men in the county representing the agricultural interest, requesting that he would lay before Parliament "the great loss the kingdom in general, and this shire in particular, doe sustain by the importation of Irish grain ever since the Union. You know (the writers say) that our Scots Parliament, when in being, did, by many repeated Acts and Statutes, for the profite and good of the kingdom, discharge the importation of such grain under severe penalties; and the rents of this shire and many others being payed in grain, were usewally consumed by transporting the samen to the southern and westren parts of the nation, which now, because of the importation of the said Irish grain, is become altogether ineffectuall ever since the Union, and unles the wisdomne of this insueing Parliament doe prevent such hurtfull practises in time coming, our rents, which you know is payed in grain, will suffer verie much." This document is signed by Sir Harry Innes, Sir Robert Gordon, Alexander Cumming of Altyre, and eleven other prominent landed proprietors in the shire of Elgin.¹

Brigadier Grant at this period also held the office of Sheriff of Inverness. As such he joined in a petition to King George the First, on behalf of Simon Fraser of Beaufort, who, after the failure of his mission on behalf of the Stewarts in 1704, had resided in France. The Clan Fraser, incited by the attempts made by Mackenzie of Frasersdale, who married the Honourable Amelia Fraser, daughter and heiress of Hugh, eleventh Lord Lovat, to change the name of the chief of the clan to Mackenzie instead of Fraser, and having learned that their true chief was alive, had sent to ascertain his intentions regarding the party to which adherence should be given at the critical period of King George's accession.²

The messenger and his chief left France together on the 14th November 1714, and proceeded straight to London.³ But it would appear that Lovat had before that date established some communication with those in Scotland whom he deemed his friends. This is shown by a letter dated at Saumur on 29th September 1714, addressed, not improbably, to Brigadier Grant.⁴ In this epistle, and also in one of 24th September (place

¹ Original Address at Castle Grant.

² *Life of Simon Lord Lovat*, by John Hill Burton, p. 108.

³ *Ibid.* p. 113.

⁴ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 282.

not given), Lovat professes the utmost regard and devotion for the family of Argyll, believing, with his usual clear-sightedness in matters affecting himself, that if he secured the good offices of the Duke of Argyll, his services could be turned to good account.

It may be noted that in the letter of the 24th September, Lovat adopts an ambiguous style, and speaks as if he were a drover desiring to enter the company in which the Duke is interested, that he may better compete with rivals in the same trade. It would seem, however, that he thus veils a political combination. The stock which so conveniently "lies to drive to either side or to hinder either side to drive," is his clan, which would rise either for Hanover or the Stewart succession as he pleased. Lovat, if the Duke put him in a "condition to trade," promises "to oversell the marchands who are against him," that is, the Jacobites; though he hints that it will be difficult, "for those marchants are very powerfull, and they ly so conveniently for trade," etc., to enhance the value of his offered services. He adds, "If you live you will see what I tell you come to passe; and if great precautions be not taken, you and your neighbours will suffer more than any," a remark very applicable to the Grants.¹

After his arrival in London, Lovat writes, taking credit to himself that he had been "barbarously treated as an Hanoverien by the Court of St. Germain's thir twelve yeares bypast, without intermission," utterly ignoring his Jacobite relations a few years before. It is also characteristic of the man, and perhaps also of the political morality of the times he lived in, that while thus professing to be Hanoverian, he shows an intimate knowledge of the movements of the Jacobite party. He writes in the same letter, anticipating the address before referred to: "I am sure you may convince the Duke of Argyle . . . that the Rosses, Roses, Monroes, and all the Moray Lairds . . . will adresse the King for me, and be overjoy'd to have me to join them when the Pretender comes to that country, which they may depend upon, in spite of their security and precautions."² On 23d December 1714, he writes again to Brigadier Grant, then at Castle Grant, and distinctly assures the latter that the Pretender would be in Scotland in the spring.³ In that letter and at a later period,

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 282.

² *Ibid.* pp. 283, 284.

³ *Ibid.* p. 285.

Lovat complains greatly as to the delay in signing his remission, though he was willing to venture everything for the Government, and for Grant.

Lovat went north in October 1715, arriving at Dumfries on the 11th of that month. After some adventures he arrived at Stirling, where, instead of the Duke of Argyll, whom he expected to meet him "with open arms," he was received by Brigadier Grant, with an apologetic though friendly message from his Grace.¹ Lovat thereafter proceeded to the north, where he called off his clan from the insurgent army, and in company with eight hundred of the Clan Grant, and eleven hundred Munroes, he took part in the reduction of Inverness.

The address already referred to may have been signed about this time,² as it implores the King for one of his subjects, "who, sometime banished and imprisoned, has lately, when the greatest dangers appeared to surround us, by the influence which he has over a numerous clan, sustained with us that cause which, for the defence of your Majesty's undoubted right to the Crown, we have supported with all our power. That unfortunate man of rank [*qualité*], my Lord Lovat, for whom with all submission we present this address, will not dare of himself to ask favour of your Majesty, but he trusts to those who are openly and steadily devoted to your Majesty's service, . . . praying them to attest the truth on this point: we cannot refuse either in justice or compassion to testify to your Majesty that by the aid and strength of the name and clan of the Frasers, who are under his order, we are confirmed in the defence and maintenance of the present happy constitution in Church and State." The memorialists conclude by pledging themselves to any amount that may be desired for Lovat's sincere intention to sustain the authority of the Government.³

As has been said, this document was signed by Brigadier Grant, who, if he had not met Lovat in London, had certainly corresponded with him, and was, as has been shown, one of the first to meet him in Scotland. Besides Brigadier Grant, Lord Strathmaver, the Sheriffs of Ross, Moray,

¹ Life of Simon Lord Lovat, by John Hill Burton, p. 116.

at Castle Grant, bears date 1714, but the tenor of the document implies a later date.

² A list of the signatures attached to it, preserved at Castle Grant.

³ Copy of the address (in French) at Castle Grant.

and Nairn, several Members of Parliament, and a number of clergymen and local Lairds, append their signatures to the address.

Brigadier Grant at a later date gave a marked proof of his sentiments towards Lovat, by giving in marriage to the latter his youngest sister, Margaret Grant. The wedding took place apparently in December 1716, and great preparations were made for the event. The account for groceries and spices, including "16 pound 12 ounces wheat shugar at 12s. the pound," hops, raisins, cinnamon, "8 pound ryce, at 6d. per pound," etc., amounted to £69, 9s. 6d. Scots. Among other additional items, were a half hogshead of wine, at £7, 10s. sterling, 17 bolls and a half of malt, and eleven bolls, for "brewing aquavite," "12 stones 3 pound butter, at £3, 6s. 8d. (Scots) the stone." The following entry in the account evidently refers to the bride's trousseau:—"Cash sent to Aberdeen to buy necessary for Miss Margret at the time of her marriage, as per Miss Wilson's accompt—£385, 12s." (Scots).¹ The tradition still in Strathspey is that the festivities on the celebration of this marriage were more than ordinarily characteristic of a great Highland wedding.

The secret history of this marriage is somewhat romantic, and Brigadier Grant had strong influence brought to bear upon him in regard to it. Lovat, who, as will be seen from his letters at a later date, considered it greatly for his own interest that he should be connected with a family so powerful in the north, and so much respected as was the family of Grant, was extremely anxious to bring about this alliance. But there were difficulties in the way, and Lovat's manner of getting over them was characteristic. Writing from London to Mr. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lovat, after referring to some petition about the Jacobite Magistrates of Inverness, proceeds thus:—"I spoke to the Duke and my Lord Ilay about my marriage, and told them that one of my greatest motifs to that design was to secure them the joint interest of the north. They are both fully for it, and the Duke is to speak of it and propose it to the King." Notwithstanding this, however, Lovat is afraid of consequences from his former attempt at matrimony [with the Dowager Lady Lovat]. He himself is assured that there can be no cause for anxiety, but Lord Ilay had

¹ Account at Castle Grant.

suggested some disagreeable contingencies, and Lovat entreats “a line on this head, to satisfy my Lord Islay’s scruple.”¹ This matter was arranged, but the affair did not yet run smooth. Another suitor stood in the way, and as the lady was, it would appear, residing with her sister, Anne Grant, the Lady of Ballindalloch, and they rather favoured the first in the field (who was Mr. Duff of Drummuir),² John Duke of Argyll himself was invoked to enter the lists on behalf of Lovat, which he did by the following letter, addressed to Colonel Grant of Ballindalloch:—

“London, Ju[ly] the 23.

“MY DEAR GRANT,—I trouble you with this to let you know that some time since I learn’t that Lord Lovat had propos’d a match with Grant’s [the Brigadier’s] sister, which for many reasons I wish’d so well to, as to interest myself with Grant in favours of it. You know Lord Lovat is one for whom I have, with good reason, the greatest esteem and respect, and as I confide entirely both in him and the Brigadier, I am most earnest that this match should take effect. I am inform’d that the young lady is at present with you, and that some other body makes court to her; I must therefore, as a faithfull friend to us all, intreat your interest to bring this matter about, which will, I think, unite all friends in the north, a union which will be very servisable to His Majesty and his Royall Family, and no less so to all of us who have ventur’d our liv’s and fortunes in defence of it. Pray believe me, in what ever state I am, your faithfull humble servant,

ARGYLL.”³

The same matrimonial project also formed the subject of a letter from Lord Islay (whose “scruple” must have been removed) to Colonel Grant, dated from London on 29th September 1716. Lord Islay speaks of the marriage as concerted between his brother, the Brigadier, and himself, “this being a measure settled for the better uniting our interest in the north.” He desires the Colonel’s assistance in it, which shall be taken as a “mark of your friendship.”⁴ On the same date the Duke of Argyll writes again, from Sudbrook—

“MY DEAR GRANT,—I receiv’d yours, and return you many thanks for the assistance you give my friend Lovate. I doe, indeed, think that affair of great consequence to all of us, who I hope are determin’d to remain ever in the strictest friendship, and for that reason am well satisfied that you will continue your best endeavours to bring it about. . . .”⁵

¹ Letter, dated 28th June 1716, Culloden Papers, No. lxxv.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 291.

³ Original Letter, holograph of the Duke, at Ballindalloch.

⁴ Original Letter, *ibid.*

⁵ Original Letter, dated 29th September 1716, *ibid.*

This correspondence had no small influence on the Grant family in favour of Lovat. Shortly after the date of Argyll's first letter, but, perhaps before it had been received, the Brigadier wrote to his brother George on the subject, probably in answer to one by him in favour of the proposals of Mr. Duff. In this letter he says, "Before I had yours, the Duke of Argyll and Earl of Ely were both employed by Lord Lovat to speak to me anent my sister Peggie, and to tell you in short, I did give my consent, provideing they pleased each other; he now has an independant company as Governor of Inverness, which is £300 per annum, and the gift of Fraserdale's escheat is passing in his fa[vour, which,] with good manadgement and the [payment of the] debts he's already master of, will undoubtedly enable him to make the family esteat of Lovat his own. These were the reasons, joyn'd to that of so considerable allyance that moved me to consent. So that untill they see other, I cannot in good manners give any answer to Drummair's proposall, and I hope my sister will shew that civility to me as not to determine herself untill she sees Lord Lovat, and then lett her please her self, for I will not pretend to compell, tho', I must own, I rather she married Lovat." The Brigadier adds: "Drumuire has not writ to me about it, so its not proper I should to him, but you must give a civill answer to gett a litle delay; and had I not been thus far ingadged, you may ashure him that I should have readily consented to Drummair's proposall, which I take very kindly, and shall always retain a thankfull sence of it."¹ He asks the Captain to communicate his sentiments on the subject to Colonel Grant and to his two sisters.

It will be seen from the foregoing letter that, Lord Lovat apart, Mr. Duff's suit would not have been unacceptable to the family of Grant. The Brigadier says he would have readily consented to it, and his sister Janet, Lady Mackenzie of Scatwell, subsequently exerted herself on Mr. Duff's behalf. But Lord Lovat's claims soon eclipsed those of his rival, and the Brigadier finally decided that he would reject Mr. Duff's proposals, and arrange without further delay for a marriage between his sister and Lovat. In his absence in England, the Brigadier intrusted to Mrs. Grant of Ballindalloch the providing of a proper trousseau, and the making of all

¹ Original Letter, dated 31st July 1716, at Castle Grant.

necessary arrangements for having the marriage celebrated at Castle Grant. This he does in a letter from Bath, entering fully into the subject of the marriage. After referring in somewhat uncomplimentary terms to the elder Duff, the Brigadier continues: "I'm told sister Seatwell has been ageating. But she may ashure herself I'll hae no more young kairds for brothers, since a scun of a bairneing may, I think, suffice. Lord Lovat is the bearer, so I will say the less, since shure, to anybody of sense, his conversation, manners, and behavior, laying aside his quality, is sufficient to make Mr. Duff be forgott at any tym; for, as Rose represents him, he is a meer young laird. You may easily guess how anxious I am to have this affair finished. . . . So I expect, as you tender my credit and reputation, you will doe every thing that may contribute towards it. . . . With Lord Lovat I am shure she will be happy in a good man and a better esteat by much then the other. . . . I must add that if it goes one, I desire you may send to Edinburgh for every thing that's necessary for my sister of cloaths and linning. Lett her want for nothing that may be proper for Lord Lovat's Lady, as I don't think you have it in your temper to be extravagant, so pray save nothing that's proper for her to put her in the handsomest manner of my hand; and call from my chamberlane for what money it coasts to pay for the things. I once thought to haue sent her things from London, but there comeing would be uncertain, besides it will be five weeks ere I'm there, and I hope in as much more tym you'll have them wedded."¹

The following month, Ludovick Grant, the Brigadier's father, who had long been ill, died. This event, although it involved a slight modification of the arrangements for the marriage with Lovat now agreed upon, did not delay it. The Brigadier, writing to Mrs. Grant at Ballindalloch, says, with reference to the ceremony, "I would not haue it delayed one account of my father's death, only now it must be carried one in the most privat manner possible."² Thus matters were finally arranged, and, as already stated, the marriage was celebrated with unusual rejoicings, and the union appears to have been a happy one. The excessive grief of Lovat on the

¹ Original Letter, dated 15th October 1716, at Ballindalloch.

² Original Letter, dated 24th November 1716, *ibid.*

death of his lady shows how keenly he felt his bereavement. His correspondence also shows how miserable he was in his second marriage.

Brigadier Grant, on the accession of King George the First, was continued in his rank of Brigadier-General, by a commission dated 23d March 1715.¹ Previous to this, on 11th January, he had been appointed Governor of the important fortress of Sheerness, and also, on 20th January, keeper of the stores contained there.² This is referred to in a letter from Lovat, dated 5th February, congratulating the new Governor on his appointment, and expressing great expectations from their friendship.³ The Brigadier was then, it would appear, at Castle Grant, but it is probable he soon travelled southward to fulfil the duties of his governorship in person.

His former regiment had been disbanded, hence, no doubt, his appointment to garrison duty, but on 22d July 1715 he was appointed colonel of a regiment to be raised,⁴ and on the following day he received authority from King George to raise a regiment of four hundred men, besides officers, to be under his command.⁵ Glasgow was appointed the rendezvous of the regiment, and Brigadier Grant was requested to name the officers whom he proposed for the new regiment, and also to submit patterns of the clothing and accoutrements to be provided.⁶

On the 4th August following, 1715, he received orders to admit to the fort at Sheerness two companies of invalids, one from Tilbury Fort and the other drafted from the Chelsea pensioners, to do the garrison duty of that place.⁷

Immediately afterwards he was required to assist the Duke of Argyll in suppressing the Jacobite insurrection, which had broken out in Scotland under his old friend John Earl of Mar, who, on account of his unstable character, was commonly called Bobbing John. Mar left London for Scotland on the 2d of August, and though he did not formally raise the Jacobite standard until the 6th of September, yet his meetings with Highland chiefs, under the pretext of hunting expeditions, and his other proceedings, were sufficient to rouse the suspicion of the Government.

¹ Commission at Castle Grant.

² Commissions, *ibid.*

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 289.

⁴ Commission at Castle Grant.

⁵ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 10.

⁶ Original Orders at Castle Grant.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Commissions to Lords-Lieutenant of the Scotch counties were issued, and also, though at first probably only as a cautionary measure, instructions were given for calling out militia. On 19th August 1715, Brigadier Grant received a commission as Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Banff and Boverness,¹ and on the 25th of the same month instructions respecting the appointment of deputies, who were only to be chosen from those well affected to King George's accession and the Protestant religion, and the calling out of such fencible men as could conveniently be assembled, making the same distinction. Each battalion of the latter was to consist of about four hundred private men, with necessary officers, and each troop of horse, if such were expedient, to consist of about forty private men, with officers. In the event of the militia of more than one shire being combined, the Lords-Lieutenant were to command by the day alternately, according to the place of the shire on the Rolls of Parliament. The last of the eleven instructions is: "You are upon all occasions to execute the trust reposed in you with as little expense to our subjects as possible."²

On 9th September 1715, John, Duke of Argyll, having been appointed Commander-in-chief for Scotland, and received his final instructions, left the Court. He arrived in Edinburgh on the 14th September, and the same day went to the castle, inspected the garrison, fortifications, and magazines. He then appointed Brigadier Grant to be captain of the fortress, and to reinforce the garrison with two companies of his regiment.³

Nine days afterwards, Brigadier Grant received, and so far carried out, certain orders from the Duke of Argyll empowering him to seize all boats and vessels on the Firth of Forth, and to bring them to Leith, lest they should fall into the hands of the rebels, and be used against the Government.⁴ In terms of a warrant by Lord Islay, an exception was made of the passage from Fife to Edinburgh, which, by the Duke's order, had been wholly obstructed, and the Brigadier was to "allow two passage boats to sail from Leith each tide, the masters finding caution in Leith to return the same tide, or by the first conveniency with passengers, without touching ground on the Fife side."⁵

¹ Commission at Castle Grant.

² Copy Instructions, *ibid.*

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 32.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Order at Castle Grant.

An order from Whitehall, dated 1st October, required Brigadier Grant to prepare his newly raised regiment to take the field, provision being made for tents and other necessities.¹ It is stated, however, that on 22d October the Duke of Argyll caused the Brigadier's regiment to garrison the Castle of Edinburgh,² and this latter instruction was probably carried out after Lovat's arrival at Stirling, already referred to, as the Brigadier was then in attendance on the Duke at that place. Though this garrison duty prevented the Brigadier and his regiment from taking any part in the battle of Sheriffmuir on the 13th November, it was no doubt dictated by sound policy. The regiment was a new one, and therefore less to be relied on in the event of a battle, while, on the other hand, it was important that Edinburgh Castle should be held by an officer so devoted to the house of Hanover as Brigadier Grant. Under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, the previous deputy-governor, an attempt had been made by the Jacobite party to gain possession of the Castle, which, but for an accidental circumstance, had nearly succeeded. As it was considered that the chief danger of the attempt lay in the treachery or apathy which he had displayed,³ the deputy-governor was superseded. It was consequently of great importance to the Duke of Argyll that, with Mar's army in front of him, he should have confidence that Edinburgh Castle would be faithfully held for the Government.

But though Brigadier Grant took no part in the battle of Sheriffmuir, he obtained a share in the military movements which followed. He was at Stirling on 18th October 1715, and from the camp there wrote to his brother, Captain George Grant,⁴ narrating the Duke of Argyll's directions for the reduction of Inverness. These provided that the work should be done by Colonel William Grant, Lord Lovat, Captain George Grant, and others. The Brigadier writes, "Not knowing what you have yett done, I must be silent as to that. My Lord Lovat is now gone north. There's no doubt but his clan, who had loyalty enough to withstand the threats of a bullying rebell, will most unanimously joyu

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 33.

² Charles's *History of the Transactions in Scotland in the year 1715*, etc., vol. i. p. 319.

³ *History of Scotland, 1689-1745*, by John Hill Burton, vol. ii. pp. 127, 128.

⁴ Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

him in the support of his Majesty King George's person and Government. What we have projected here, with the advice and by the direction of the Duke of Argyll is, that my Lord Lovat, the two Lairds of Kibraick, Culloden, Collonel Grant, and you, with all their people and myn doe joyn in the retakeing the towne and Castle of Inverness, and in extirpating the rebells and rebellion now raised by the Earle of Seaforth; that you doe attack them on the one side at the same tym as the Earl of Sutherland does the like on the other. By doeing so you cannot miss of doeing your countrey good service and what will be most acceptable to the King and Government. You must acquaint people that if any of the rebells are skain, the actors are by law indemnified for any such slaughter, mutilation, or what els may happen."

The Brigadier also urges his brother to signalise himself, and to obtain for the family higher honours than had yet accrued to them. "Now, dear brother," he writes, "as now you and my people have a glorious opportunity of signalising yourselves for the Protestant interest and succession, so you have it in your hands to raise the family by your zealous and brave behavior at this tym, far beyond what ever it was in any of our predecessors tymes; and if any handsome thing is done, ther's no doubt but you'l be rewarded for it, and wee'll as have the glory of haveing done it. I wish with all my soull I could be with my friends and kinsmen on this occasion, for I doubt not but their behavior would give me great pleasure. . . . Lett them take example of the name Fraser, who future ages must praise for their loyalty to their prince as weell as love and friendship to their chieff."

Two months later, on 22d December,¹ the Brigadier again wrote from Stirling to his brother, with instructions for defeating any movements of the rebels. These were to be communicated to the noblemen and gentlemen engaged on the side of the Government.

In both these letters the Brigadier displayed that public spirit which characterised the Grant family in their dealings with the Government, a spirit which, however, too often received but an ungrateful return, and led to the ruin of many a loyal family. In the first letter, that of 18th October, his liberality towards his dependants is conspicuously brought out in the provision he makes for those who should in the war be deprived

¹ Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

of their supporters and breadwinners. He says, "I desire that you will assure all my people in my name, that if it shall so fall out that any of them should be killed in their king and countrey's service, the widow of such person and each of them shall be entitled to a yearly pension of ten pounds, or twentie merks, to be modified by four gentlemen, viz., one out of each parish, conform to the condition of the husband who was and the circumstances of the relict and children, and that for life, to be payed by my chamberlane, or allowed to them in part payment of what lands they possess, optionall to them, and this I promise to make good to them by extending taks to that effect, upon my word and honor."¹

In the other letter of 22d December he writes, probably in reference to a sentence in a letter from Captain Grant, dated 6th December, that he had spent a good deal of the Brigadier's money, of which the latter was to expect no particular account.² "As for the expenses of this campaign, I hope you know me so weel that I never valued money when my honor was concerned, and far less when not only that, but our religion, liberties, and laws are all at stake; so that as far as my rent goes, pray bestow it, and if that falls short, I will certainly pledge the one half rather than risk the whole of my estate. So I conjure you to lett my people want nothing that's necessary for them." The next sentence is written in the capacity of Lord-Lieutenant:—"As to provisions for the castle of Inverness, or for the army, my deputy lieutenants, where theyr power extends, can order the rents and effects of the rebels, which now belong to the king, to be brought in, and no doubt but the Earl of Sutherland will, as legally he may, doe the samen within his jurisdiction; for so long as they have, you are not to want, and this is the method followed here."³

Brigadier Grant proceeds to name one or two gentlemen whose

¹ Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

² *Ibid.*

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 95. From a copy of Captain Grant's account, now at Castle Grant, it appears that he expended in the pay of the men and support of a regiment varying from one thousand to two hundred men, the sum of no less than £1972, 13s. sterling. The original sum was £2240, 12s., but by small payments by Forbes of Culloden

and the Earl of Sutherland, it was reduced as above. In a pamphlet, entitled, "The Conduct of the Well-affected in the North," with reference to the rebellion of 1715, it is related of Brigadier Grant that "his men were orderly paid at the rate of sixpence a day, well armed and clothed, ordinarily in one livery of tartan, and furnished with all other necessities to defend them from the rigour of the season." [Barton's History of Scotland, vol. viii. p. 529]

goods might be thus confiscated, and then refers to some of his own men or tenants (from the Urquhart estate) who had joined the rebels. "I hope" (he writes) "whatever comes of others, you will with my other friends take care that these men of myn be secured; be shure you take no baile for them." He desires that they may, if unable to maintain themselves, have so much a day (a "penny worth of bread") at his expense, for he "will prosecute them, and endeavour to make examples of them, that so future ages shall stand in aw of following there footsteps."¹

On the same day the Brigadier wrote to the same effect to his brother-in-law, Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. After referring him to the instructions contained in the foregoing letter, he adds, "You'll likeways see what directions I have given as to provideing your men and garrison out of the rents of the rebells esteats, and corn yards of such as have joynd in the rebellion. One thing I forgot, which is, that the deputy-lieutenants summon all the tenants of Fraserdals estate to pay their rents to any they shall appoint, and you must name some one to receive the fermes and money rent. You are to doe the same to all the rebells, so far as you have safe access, and where you have not, you are to summon them at the marciat cross of Inverness, and if they pay any after that, they must pay it again."

In the same letter Brigadier Grant looks forward to his being soon in the field. He writes, "I hope we shall soon come to your relief, for all the troops we expect will be here by the 4th of January, so we shall try a stroack with the rebells for Perth, and if we once dispossess them of it, I know of no place benorth it that they dare pretend to keep." He concludes by commending the care of Balveny Castle to Colonel Grant, saying, "Surely you cannot want provisions so long as there are so many rebells who have dwellings in your neighbourhood."²

On 27th December 1715, Brigadier Grant, no doubt in common with other officers of the royal army, received instructions from Whitehall, reflecting on the discipline of the private soldiers. The officers were enjoined to pay a due regard to these matters, and also to inquire diligently as to suspicious persons in their respective companies, and dismiss all such, as it was said that owing to the haste of raising new levies and recruiting

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 95.

² Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

old regiments, many disaffected men and Irish Papists had joined the service. As General Grant's regiment was a new levy, it is probable he had to deal with disorderly elements.

By the end of December the Duke of Argyll was joined by General Cadogan and a large body of Dutch troops, which, with the English, raised his army to about 10,000 men. The Commander-in-chief then resolved, notwithstanding the winter season, to take the field and conduct active operations against the insurgents who were quartered in Perth. Waiting for artillery from Berwick, it was towards the end of January 1716 that Argyll made his first movements northward. A small party of dragoons was sent forward on the 21st January to report on the practicability of marching over the country, then buried in deep snow.¹

The main body of the royal army began its march on Wednesday, 25th January. Brigadier Grant accompanied his chief, and has left a memorandum of the route. "Upon Weddinsday, the 25th of January, the troops began to move over the river Forth to Doune and Dunblaine, and so continued for three successive days till all the army was eantoured there. One Sunday, the 29th, the train [of artillery] came up. The 30th, the line of the army was stretched as in the line of battle.² That day the castle of Tullibardine was attackt; Captain Campbell and 50 men surrendred at merey; the army quartered at Ardoch, etc.; Braeo House abandoned. Teusday, the 31, we marcht in the former order, and that night incampt at Tullibardine. Pannols (Panholes), etc. February the 1, the Duke of Argyll and Generall Cadogan went into Perth, the rebels haveing abandoned it [on] the 31, at 10 in the forenoon. That night the army quartered in Perth, Huntingtoure, and other villages in the nighbourhood. February the 2d, the Duke march'd with 3 battalions, and detatchment of 1000 foott, and four squadrons to Erroll, and next day to Dundee. The rest of the army remain'd at Perth till the 3d, that they march'd to Erroll, and the 4th, being Saturday, they came to Dundee,

¹ History of Scotland, 1689-1745, by John Hill Burton, vol. ii. p. 203, and note.

² This refers to a sketch of the position of the royal forces, in which General Grant's brigade

appears on the right rear, and is composed of the regiments known as Morison's, Montague's, Shannon's, Grant's, and Wightman's. On this day, the 30th, the rebels retreated, and there was no fighting.

North Ferry and Monifieth. That night the Pretender, with Earl Mar, Lord Drummond, etc., took shipping to Monross (Montrose), and left the rest, who did not know of his desertion, some till they came to Stonehive (Stonehaven), and the clans did not till they were past Aberdeen. Sunday, the 5th, we marcht to Monross, Munday to Bervie, and Tuesday, the 7th, to Aberdeen, where severall gentlemen surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion. The clans marcht by Strathbogie, and so up to the Highlands, with some lords, English and Irish officers. One Saturday, the 11th, Lieut.-Colonel Grant took possession of the house of Gordon Castle. The troops were upon this order'd into quarters of refreshment."¹

Here the narrative breaks off suddenly, but while the Duke of Argyll remained at Aberdeen, Brigadier Grant proceeded northward, and in his double capacity of Lord-Lieutenant and military commander, acted against the rebels in Inverness and elsewhere. He received from the Duke of Argyll an order, dated 14th February, directed to him as Lord-Lieutenant, to search for rebels in hiding, and on 20th February he was instructed in his military character to disarm all disaffected persons or others who had been engaged in the rebellion. Pursuant to these orders, the Brigadier proceeded to receive surrenders of some of the principal rebels. Before 28th February he had placed a garrison in Brahan Castle, the seat of the Earl of Seaforth, as appears from a letter of General Cadogan's. The letter speaks of sending a detachment of regular troops to Brahan Castle, and other places taken in Lord Seaforth's country.² This seems to imply that Brigadier Grant had placed there a garrison from his own or other loyal clans. He also took possession of Erchless Castle and Borlum; the former the seat of the Clisholm, the latter that of Brigadier Mackintosh.³

On March 6th, Brigadier Grant was at Strathbogie, on the 16th at Banff, and on the 20th at Stonehaven, thus making his progress southward, whither the Duke of Argyll had gone some time before. At each of these places the Brigadier received the surrender of several gentlemen from the insurgent party, notably John Gordon of Glenbucket, Sir James Abercromby of Birkenbog, George Gordon of Buckie, and others.⁴

¹ Original Memorandum at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, *ibid.*

³ Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. ii. p. 345.

⁴ List of names at Castle Grant.

Brigadier Grant was expected to arrive at Edinburgh on or about the 20th March 1716, as Mr. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, writing on that date to the Lord Advocate (Sir David Dalrymple), says that he had "carried three addresses from our country, which missing of the Duke, for whom they were designed, I intended to keep until Brigadier Grant came hither (to Edinburgh), who I judged a proper person to present them." One of these addresses, however, he for special reasons sends to the Advocate, to be presented by the latter.¹ Of these addresses more is heard on 5th May 1716, by which date Brigadier Grant was again in London on his way to his post at Sheerness. On that day John Forbes of Culloden writes from London to his brother Duncan:—"At the Prince's desyre, Brigadier Grant gave him at my sight this day the two memorialls you wrote of what was done in the north. I believe the Prince desyres to compare them with the accompt printed by Colonel Grant, which makes so great a noyse here that Earl Sutherland, as I am told, is making a reply to it."²

Allusion is here made to the fact that the recovery of Inverness for the Government from the Highlanders on 12th November 1715, was ascribed by the London prints and others to the Earl of Sutherland, whereas he had nothing to do with the exploit, the true honour being due to Mr. Duncan Forbes, Lord Lovat, and Captain George Grant, the youngest brother of the Brigadier, with one or two other gentlemen who were really acting under him as Deputy-Lieutenants of Inverness. Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch wrote and printed a true account of the matter, under the title of "A true and impartial account of the conduct of the well affected in the north dureing the late rebellion."³ The letter already quoted as written to the Colonel by the Brigadier on 22d December 1715, gives ground for assuming that this narrative was written at the instigation of the latter, who, zealous for the honour of his clan, called for an "impartiall account," that justice might be done to his friends. He writes, "I wonder that none of you sent me up ane exact account of the takeing and possessing the town and castle of Inverness. Its in all the prints that it was done by E. Sutherland, with the M^{rs} Kays, his own people,

¹ Culloden Papers, No. liv.

² *Ibid.* No. lxix.

³ MS. at Ballindalloch. *History of Scotland, 1689-1745*, by John Hill Burton, vol. ii. p. 189, note.

the Rosses, and Monroes of Ross-shire, and, by what I can understand, there was none of these, no not the Earle that came over the Ferry for several days after you were in possession of both. So what I want is an impartial account of facts, with the people who were there, and those you had ready to sustain in case of opposition. Lett it be writ in a fair hand, and sign'd by the Deputy-Lieutenants, and I will transmitt it to Court, that other people may not run away with the glory of your actions. It may be done by way of letter to me; and send it as soon as possible. I ashlure people at London are surpris'd this is so long neglected, especially when I tell them that had it not been for the appearance made in Inverness-shire by Lord Lovat and others, that the Earl of Sutherland nor any of the others would have ventured to cross the Mickle Ferrey."¹

Brigadier Grant went from London to Sheerness to occupy his important office at the latter place. On the 5th of July 1716, he received advice from Whitehall "of some design of an attempt from sea, in concert with some on land, upon Sheerness," and he was instructed, without loss of time, and as little stir as possible, to take the necessary precautions for the security of the place.²

Although Brigadier Grant was detained in the south by his duties, he maintained communications with his deputy-lieutenants in the north. In his capacity as Lord-Lieutenant, he was, on 3d July 1716, commanded to issue warrants by himself, or two of his deputies, to search for arms and all warlike stores kept or used contrary to the Act of Parliament for securing the peace of the Highlands. Proclamation of the terms of the Act was to be made at market crosses and parish churches, and places appointed at which to receive the arms brought in. Those who were faithful during the rebellion were to receive a "satisfaction" for the arms given up. In terms of this order, Brigadier Grant forwarded the necessary instructions to his deputy-lieutenants in the north,³ who, it may be noted in passing, executed their duty with so much fidelity, that, in the rebellion of 1745, the loyal Grants, when desired to muster for the Government, found themselves miserably equipped with weapons.

¹ Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

² Original Order at Castle Grant.

³ Original Order and Draft Instructions at Castle Grant.

On 10th November 1716, he received from his deputies an account of their proceedings in regard to the Disarming Act. It may be interesting, as showing how it was carried out, to note that as each load of arms was brought to the place appointed, they were valued and then deposited in a place of safety. Gentlemen whose yearly rental amounted to £400 Scots were, by the Act of Parliament, allowed to carry arms, and such as had proved loyal during the rebellion, after proving their yearly income, had their names inserted in the minutes of the lieutenancy meetings, and received a warrant to bear arms.

At Banff the warlike stores brought in and delivered up amounted to sixty-six guns, fifteen pistols, twenty-six swords, three dirks, and four Danish axes or halberts. At Cullen, there were delivered one hundred and thirty-six guns, seventy-four pistols, nine barrels of guns, two hundred and thirty-six swords, thirty-three dirks, a "steel cape," and three calivers. These arms were placed in the custody of the magistrates of Banff and Cullen respectively. At Keith there were delivered up no fewer than six hundred and thirty-four swords, ninety-one dirks, three hundred and ninety-six guns and barrels of guns, fifteen locks of guns, two hundred and nineteen pistols, thirty-seven halberts or partisans, eighteen targets, and one steel breastplate. These were deposited in the steeple of Keith, that being the "place of best security," and four men appointed to guard the same nightly. New doors, new locks, hasps, staples, and "hinging locks," were ordered to be put on the steeple for better security. It being afterwards found necessary to remove the arms from Cullen and Keith to Banff, so many horses for each £100 [Scots] of valued rent, were to be furnished by the neighbouring parishes, with packets and creels for the small arms, which were to be put into sacks and sealed; the valuator, two and two, by turns to go from Keith and Cullen to Banff to see the arms delivered, obtain receipts for them, and use all possible care to prevent theft or exchange of the weapons delivered.¹

A notification of what they had done was communicated to Brigadier Grant by his deputies, with the expression of their hope that he and the

¹ Extract Minutes of Meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants at Castle Grant.

Government would be satisfied with their care and diligence. They begged that the measures to be taken against certain gentlemen, including Sir James Dunbar of Durn, and James Gordon of Letterfourie, who had recently surrendered themselves, should be lenient. The Deputy-Lieutenants at the same time sent a list of gentlemen whom they propose should be made Justices of Peace, and they request definite instructions as to the limits of their own authority.¹

The Brigadier also continued in the command of his regiment, which was quartered at Fort-William and elsewhere. He received from Whitehall an intimation, dated 9th June 1716, referring to disorders committed by the troops in their quarters for want of a sufficient number of officers to preserve discipline, and desiring the Brigadier to direct that one field officer, with two-thirds of the officers of all grades, shall repair to quarters and continue with the regiment, any officer desiring leave of absence receiving it only when relieved by another of the same rank.²

Towards the end of the year he received a letter from Colonel Cecil, the officer in actual command of the regiment, who refers to certain former causes of complaint at Fort-William which had been removed, and then adds, "I have thought it for the advantage of your regiment and good of the service, to discharge all such men as were much under size, or otherwise unfit to serve, in order to recruit better, by which the coare (corps) may be much mended whenever you think it convenient to send your commands and instructions about it."³

Shortly afterwards, Brigadier Grant received official intimation that his regiment was to be transferred to the Irish establishment on 24th June 1717, up to which date he would receive the full pay of the regiment, provided he embarked the complete number of men. He was also instructed to make a return of the effective strength of his regiment, that arrangements might be made for their transport to Ireland.⁴

The Brigadier, on 17th July, was curtly informed that the King had no further occasion for his services,⁵ an event which was not un-

¹ Original Letter, dated 12th December 1716, at Castle Grant.

² Original Order, *ibid.*

³ Letter, dated 25th May 1717, at Castle Grant.

⁴ Original Letters, *ibid.*

⁵ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 34.

expected by him. In a letter to his sister, Mrs. Grant of Ballindalloch, he indicates the reasons of this anticipation, and the ungrateful policy of the Government. He says, "I hourly expect a bill of ease for voting what I thought was right in relation to Lord Cadogan the other day."¹ A few days after receiving the intelligence of his dismissal, in a letter to Colonel Grant, he again refers to the subject, and in similar terms, adding that he was not alone in being thus disposed of by the King. He says, "I own it was no surprise upon me, because I expected it, and you'll see by the prints I'm not the only man turned out for my honesty, for I goe in good company."²

In the letter of 15th June to his sister the death of his second wife is recorded by Brigadier Grant. He felt the loss keenly, and expresses himself as being doubly bereft: "My dearest sister may easily imagine with what a sorrowful heart I take the pen in my hand, when it is to tell you that my wife dyed last Teusday in the evening. Shurely I am the most misfortunate creature alive, for there was nothing left me to wish for to compleat my happiness in a married state but that of children, and no sooner was there a prospect of that, then it has pleased the Almighty to take both from me. She was brought to bed about two hours before she dyed. This subject is so melancolly, that I shall only tell you her body is carryed out of town to be buryed to-morrow at her father's burying-place in the country."

Brigadier Grant now retired into private life; and being persuaded to renounce a project which he had formed of going abroad, he wished to devote himself to his duties as a landlord. Before undertaking the journey home, he went, at the earnest solicitation of his father-in-law, to Tidworth, in Hampshire, the residence of Mr. Smith, where he remained for some time. The letter to Colonel Grant was written from that place, and in it he narrates his intentions for the future. He says, "Ther's a talk as if this Parliament were to be dissolved. If so, I shall be down very soon. If otherways, I don't think of goeing before nixt March. I shall be here with Mr. Smith till December; and you may imagin I will have

¹ Original Letter, dated 15th June 1717, at Ballindalloch.

² Original Letter, dated 25th July 1717, at Ballindalloch.

some desire to see how matters goe for 2 or 3 moneths in Parliament next winter: after which, I am resolved to be as reall a countrey gentleman as I take you to be at present." From the same place, three days later, the Brigadier again wrote on some matters of private interest.¹

About this time he authorised negotiations to be entered into for the building of a stone bridge over the river Dulnain, at a place called the Linn of Dalrachnie. The bridge was to consist of one arch, of a height and breadth sufficient to receive the water at its highest flood. The benefit of such a structure to the neighbourhood may be estimated from a letter from certain gentlemen of the adjoining parishes to Brigadier Grant, in which they give him hearty thanks for the proposal to build a stone bridge, adding, "We need not much insist on the conveniency and charitableness of this good work, and how usefull it is both to the country and strangers travelling the road, especially in such a season as the last was, ther being severall burrialls stopt and oblidge to be carried be Inshlume, by the frequencie of speats, your Honour being a very good judge of such accidents." The remainder of the letter treats of details as to the contract, etc.²

In the spring of 1719 Brigadier Grant, while yet in England, was seized with his fatal illness, and for a considerable time his life was despaired of.³ He recovered sufficiently to leave London for Scotland about the beginning of August, accompanied by his brother, Sir James Colquhoun. But, though he made a good journey, he had a recurrence of his malady the day after his arrival at Leith, and died there on 19th August 1719. His body lay a short time in South Leith parish church, and was transported thence and buried in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood,⁴ where also his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had all been buried.

A letter from Sir James Colquhoun to the Earl of Moray narrates the circumstances of the death in the following terms:—"I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that it pleased God to remove my brother, Brigadier Grant, by death, Wednesday last, in the house of Mr. Fenton in

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, etc., dated at Duthil, 31 May 1717, *ibid.*

³ Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

⁴ Accounts for funeral at Castle Grant.

Leith, and that yesternight his body was transported to the church of South Leith, and is to be interred to-morrow, at sex o'clock at night, in the Chappell Royall of Holyrood House. I waited of him from London, whence we sett out Saturday was two weeks, and we arrived at Leith, Sunday in the evening. His health was rather the better then the worse of the journie ; but Monday morning he was seized of one of his former fitts with great violence, and then his lethargie came on, in which he slept to death without any pain or sensation."¹

A document drawn up for one of his successors in the estate of Grant, describes Brigadier Grant as follows :—"Alexander Grant, eldest son to Ludovick [Grant], from all accounts inherited the manly features of his father's character, and united to these the cultivated understanding of a polite gentleman. He was an excellent classical scholar, and being in the army, much abroad and at Court, he received a polish which was unknown to his father. While his profession allowed him to be upon his own estate, he improved the police of the country and manners of the people. He knew how to blend severity and rigid discipline towards offenders, with benevolence, hospitality, and humanity in the general tenor of his conduct."² After commenting on General Grant's friendship with John Duke of Argyll, and his loyalty to the Government, it is added that he fell into a "languishing sickness, as is commonly said, from chagrin at the unmerited treatment he had received," and died in the year 1719. The "unmerited treatment" here spoken of appears, from the context, to refer to futile applications to obtain from Government payment of the large sums expended for the public good by the family of Grant.

Brigadier General Grant of Grant was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of James Lord Doune, son and heir of Alexander, sixth Earl of Moray, and his Countess Lady Katharine Talmash. Their marriage-contract is dated 30th September and 29th December 1699, the marriage having been previously solemnised on 3d December 1698. As the lady's father was dead, the consenting parties for her were her mother and Lionel, Earl of Dysart, her uncle. Her tocher was £5000 sterling, bequeathed to her as a legacy by the Duchess

¹ Draft Letter at Castle Grant.

² Memorial for Sir James Grant of Grant, at Castle Grant.

of Lauderdale, her grandmother. The other terms of the marriage-contract are related elsewhere.¹ Elizabeth Stewart predeceased the Brigadier, dying on 22d April 1708, without surviving issue, and was buried at Duthil.²

A year later, on 7th April 1709, the Brigadier, then Colonel Grant, contracted his second marriage with Anne Smith, daughter of the Right Honourable John Smith, sometime Speaker of the House of Commons, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Anne Smith was one of Queen Anne's maids of honour, having been appointed to that post on 26th June 1706, as appears from a certificate of her admission of that date.³ The contract was entered into at first in a provisional form, owing to the Brigadier's absence from home, and his inability to secure the consent of his father, but this was afterwards rectified. The tocher obtained with this lady was the same as that with his first wife, £5000.⁴ As already stated, Anne Smith also predeceased the Brigadier, dying in June 1717, and also without surviving issue.

Brigadier-General Alexander Grant was succeeded in the Grant estates by his next eldest surviving brother, James, whose history is given in the following memoir.

¹ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 485.

² Register of Deaths of the Parish of Boharm, in office of Register-General, General Register House, Edinburgh.

³ Original Certificate at Castle Grant. In the

drawing-room of the Castle are two beautiful cabinets which were brought there by Miss Smith, and also a large organ which is said to have been given to her by Queen Anne as a wedding-present. [Information by the Earl of Seafield.]

⁴ Vol. vi. of this work, p. 492

Alexander Grant
Elizabeth Grant
Anne Smith

SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET.
MARRIED ANNE COLQUHOUN OF LUSS
AGED 64 DIED 1747

ANNE COLQUHOUN OF LUSS.
WIFE OF JAMES GRANT OF PLUSCARDINE
AFTERWARDS SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT BARONET
DIED 25TH JUNE. 1724

XVI.—2. SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET.

ANNE COLQUHOUN, HEIRESS OF LUSS, HIS WIFE.

1719–1747.

SIR JAMES GRANT was the third son of Ludovick Grant of Grant and Janet Brodie, but owing to the death of his eldest brother, John, in 1682, Sir James became heir-presumptive to the Grant estates during the lifetime of his next eldest brother, Brigadier-General Alexander Grant. On the death of the Brigadier without issue, Sir James Grant succeeded as Laird of Grant.

He was born on 28th July 1679. From his correspondence preserved at Castle Grant, it appears that part of his education, at least, was obtained at a seminary in the town of Elgin, but little is known of his history until his marriage in his twenty-third year to Anne Colquhoun, sole child and heiress of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, fifth Baronet of Luss, which took place on 29th January 1702.

Sir James Grant was for some time designated of Pluscardine, from the abbey and lands of that name, which he inherited as the second surviving son of Janet Brodie, daughter and only child of Alexander Brodie of Lethen. The abbey and lands of Pluscardine for some time belonged to the Mackenzies of Kintail, but were appraised from them in 1649 and sold to Ludovick Grant of Grant in 1677 for £5000. The purchase-money was provided by Mr. Brodie of Lethen, and the lands were to form a provision for the second son of his daughter. Ludovick Grant of Grant only managed the Pluscardine property as tutor and trustee for his son till the year 1709. In the following year James Grant sold the estate to William Duff of Dipple, ancestor of Earl Fife, who is the present proprietor of Pluscardine. James Grant retained the designation of Pluscardine until his succession to his father-in-law in the title and estates of Colquhoun.

After his marriage with the heiress of Luss, Sir James, in terms of an entail, made in his favour by his father-in-law, of the estates of Luss,

dated 4th and 27th December 1706,¹ assumed the surname of Colquhoun. He is subsequently mentioned as concerned in several transactions as to lands in the barony of Luss.² He also accompanied his father-in-law on what was known as the "Lochlomond Expedition," a movement made against the Macgregors in 1715 to secure the boats on Lochlomond, and thus hinder that clan in their predatory excursions. The Macgregors had hastened to join the Earl of Mar, and, in order to fit themselves out for service, had plundered their neighbours in Dumbartonshire of arms, horses, etc. Among other appropriations they had taken possession of all the boats upon Lochlomond, and it was resolved by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun and others to recover these boats. To this end a considerable body of armed men left Dumbarton on the 12th October 1715, and were joined on their way to Luss by a number of noblemen and gentlemen of the locality. At Luss, where they spent the night, they were met by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun and "James Grant of Pluscarden his son-in-law, . . . followed by forty or fifty stately fellows in their short hose and belted plaids, armed each of them with a well-fixed gun on his shoulder, a strong handsome target, with a sharp-pointed steel of about half an ell in length screwed into the navel of it, on his left arm, a sturdy claymore by his side, and a pistol or two, with a dirk and knife in his belt." The volunteers were met by the country-people with alarming stories about the numbers of the Macgregors and the dangers of encountering them, "but all could not dishearten these brave men; they knew that the Macgregors and the devil are to be dealt with after the same manner, and that if they be resisted they will flee." The enterprise was completely successful as regarded the obtaining possession of the boats, and the volunteers encountered no rebels, save "an auld wife or two."³

Sir Humphrey Colquhoun was not only desirous to carry out in all points the marriage settlement of his daughter, but he also especially wished that failing the heirs-male of his own body, the title of Baronet should be inherited by his son-in-law, James Grant, and the heirs-male of

¹ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 311.

² *Ibid.* p. 323, etc.

³ "The Lochlomond Expedition, etc., 1715," quoted in The Chiefs of Colquhoun, vol. i. pp. 325, 326.

his marriage. He accordingly resigned his baronetcy in the hands of the Crown for a new patent. Queen Anne, by a regrant and new patent, dated 29th April 1704, granted, renewed, and conferred upon Sir Humphrey and his sons to be born: whom failing, upon James Grant of Pluscarden, and the heirs-male of his marriage with Anne Colquhoun, only daughter of Sir Humphrey; whom failing, upon the other heirs therein specified, the hereditary title, rank, dignity, and designation of knight-baronet, with all precedencies belonging thereto.¹ Accordingly, upon the death of Sir Humphrey in 1718, his title descended, in terms of the regrant, to his son-in-law, who was then designated Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet.

He held the lands of Luss only for one year. In 1719, his elder brother, Brigadier-General Alexander, the Laird of Grant, having died without surviving children, Sir James succeeded to the estates of Grant. He was retoured heir to his brother by special service before the bailie of the Regality of Grant on 24th October 1720, and was infeft in the Grant estates on 10th November following. He thereupon dropped the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss, and resumed his paternal surname of Grant. This was done in terms of a clause in the entail executed by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, which expressly provided that the estate of Luss should never be held by a Laird of Grant.² In terms of the entail, Sir James Grant's second son, Ludovick, now became the possessor of the barony of Luss, Humphrey Grant, the elder son, being the heir-apparent to the Grant estates.³ On his succession to the estates of Grant, Sir James also discontinued for a time the title of Baronet, but he afterwards resumed it, and continued to hold the dignity till his death in terms of the limitation in the regrant in favour of him and the heirs-male of his marriage with Anne Colquhoun.

Sir James Grant was returned Member of Parliament for the county of Inverness on 12th April 1722.⁴ He was twice re-elected, in 1727 and 1734, and continued to represent that county till the year 1741, when he resigned, and was returned member for the Elgin burghs, which he represented till his death in 1747. Sir James was thus in Parliament for a quarter of a century. The recent returns of Members of Parliament show that the

¹ Vol. iii. of this work, pp. 489-491.

² The Chiefs of Colquhoun, vol. i. p. 313.

³ *Ibid.* p. 330.

⁴ Return of Election of Members of Parliament, 1728, Part ii. p. 60.

family of Grant is one of four Scotch families who can actually boast of an unbroken descent of seven generations in Parliament.¹

While in Parliament, Sir James Grant was on intimate terms with Sir Robert Walpole. A few years after Sir James was first returned, the great Minister asked him : favour, not of a political, but of a private nature. This appears from a letter, dated from London, 12th June 1725, written by Sir James to his sister Anne, to whom and her husband, Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, Sir James confided a great part of the management of his estate previous to the year 1732. Mr. Walpole, he says, had desired a favour of him :—"He is at present building a park, quhich he enelyns much to stock with roes, quhich is a rarity here, and not to be had, and he has begg'd of me to gett him some. Secretar Johnston told him what diversion my father gave him there, soe I must entreat that you give orders to search for them, and give what you please for every on that can be had." Sir James adds, after giving directions as to the shipping of the roes, "this will be ane unexpressable complement to him."² The roe-deer were, however, not obtainable for that year at least, as the request had been made too late in the season.

Like other gentlemen, Sir James Grant had an interest in the South Sea Enterprise, a circumstance referred to in two letters from his brothers Lewis and George, who both refer to the closing of the South Sea Company's books, though the stock had risen, but could not be sold.³ He also took an interest in Church affairs. This is shown by a letter from the Moderator of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, dated 7th October 1725, thanking Sir James for his "just and generous concern for the desolation of the parish of Tarbat" (now Arrochar), and his "ready disposition to contribute good offices for a speedy settlement, and particularly to allow the vacant stipends yet undisposed to goe to such a natural use." The Presbytery of Dumbarton were absent from the Synod, but were ordered to make their own address to Sir James, that his views might be fully carried out.⁴ This letter evidently refers to the building of a church for

¹ Mr. Forster's *Members of Parliament, Scotland*, 1882, p. 160, and Preface, p. viii.

² Original Letter at Ballindalloch.

³ Original Letters, dated in 1721, at Castle Grant.

⁴ Original Letter, *ibid.*

the parish of Tarbat, which had been disjoined from the parish of Luss about 1678, but in which neither church nor manse had as yet been built, and if there was a school, it had only been recently erected. A church was built there in 1733.¹

Although the barony of Luss had devolved on his second son Ludovick, who was retoured heir to his mother therein on 27th March 1729, Sir James Grant had no small trouble in giving up his connection with that barony. In 1727, without consulting his father, and also without the consent of the lady's parents, Ludovick married Marion Dalrymple, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, President of the Court of Session. This step involved the young couple in the heavy displeasure of the parents of both, but Sir Hew was the first to condone the offence, and in their interest he besieged Sir James with applications for a proper settlement of the barony of Luss. An able lawyer of the clan, Patrick Grant of Elchies, afterwards a Lord of Session with the title of Lord Elchies, conducted the arrangement of affairs on behalf of Sir James, and on 17th May 1729, a long letter containing the President's final proposals was sent for Sir James's consideration. The proposals made were, shortly, as follows:—1. That Sir James and his son Ludovick should assist each other in giving bonds for the debts of the one and the other; 2. That in this they should ask the aid of their friends; 3. That Sir James should make over to his son all claims that he had against the estate of Luss, and also debts due to that family, his right to the Slate-crag, etc.; 4. That Sir James should make over to Ludovick a certain debt exigible from Sir John Houston; 5. That certain questions should be raised as to the application of the price paid for the estate of Colquhoun, sold after the deed of entail, and as to a discharge of the price granted by Sir James, with the view of securing any balance due to the family of Luss; 6. That Ludovick should discharge Sir James of the latter's whole intromissions with the estate of Luss, and of all claims against Sir James in any way; 7. That Ludovick should take on himself the burden of £50,000 of debt, and the interest thereof, from Whitsunday 1729, and of any claims made by the superiors of the lands, and that Sir James should relieve him of all other debts.²

¹ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, vol. ii. pp. 82, 83.

² Original Letter at Castle Grant.

It would appear that Sir James, after some consideration, assented to these proposals, as no further proceedings resulted, and in the following year Ludovick Colquhoun completed his feudal title to the barony of Luss.

While Sir James was thus engaged with his son Ludovick he received several letters, containing much good advice, from his eccentric brother-in-law, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat. He writes:—" . . . I beg you suspend your wrath till all be rightly examin'd, and remember what I told you in my last, that he (Ludovick) truly is the hopes of your family, but he must be an obedient son; and truly you deserve obedience and affection from your children, for you have been the most tender and indulgent father that ever was, and I think you was too much that way, but it's erring on the right side; but I am absolutely for peace, and I know it is for your interest, . . . so, for God's sake, set humour aside, and be fully reconcil'd; and if Louis does amiss, let him ask your pardon on his knees, and never offend you any more."¹

As Member of Parliament for the county of Inverness, Sir James Grant naturally took a deep interest in the elections. There is no evidence in the Grant correspondence of any change or difficulty as to the representation of the county until about 1732, when the influence of the Lord Advocate, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, was brought to bear on the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. A curious account of an electioneering intrigue is given by Alexander Brodie of Brodie, who was Lyon King-of-Arms, and member for the county of Nairn, in a letter to Ludovick Grant on 4th October 1732. After referring to the decease of Mr. Grant's elder brother, Humphrey, Mr. Brodie says:—" . . . As to the concert made with the *aqua vite* pots,² I cannot give you any very particular information, being still in the dark as to that congress, any further than that your father (Sir James Grant) does insist upon my giving a present of the shire of Nairn to John Forbes, and that without John's condescending to ask it of me. But, as I am allow'd to guess at the secret articles, they are supposed to be as follows: Great compliments being made of the sincere regard the advocate and his brother have for the family of Grant, they choose to enter into a league, defensive and offensive, with him, and in

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 296.

² The Culloden family were extensive distillers.

particular they choose to owe him an obligation rather than to such a little puny fellow as the Lyon, who pretended to give himself such airs as to be chosen for two counties, which insolence the Laird of Grant was the most proper person to curb, and as it would be difficult to get the better of him in Nairn, the most proper method was for the Laird of Grant to show him his interest in the shire of Murray was such that he could not pretend to be able to carry the representation of Murray but by the Laird of Grant's assistance, and therefore, if I was to have that shire, I must allow Craighallachie the absolute disposal of Nairn in favours of Culloden, and in case I was not easily to be prevailed upon to come into this measure, that Grant must be either opposed or bullied in the shire of Inverness, in order to be a pretext for him to set up in the shire of Murray."¹ The writer also remonstrates against any concession being made to the family of Culloden, and insists strongly on his own friendship for Sir James Grant and family.

In regard to the same matter Lord Lovat wrote also to Ludovick Grant, a fortnight later, that Lord Islay had declared himself against the two brothers John and Duncan Forbes, but that the two were resolved to carry Inverness, Ross, and Nairn. "Ross they think themselves very sure of, and they have hook'd in Macleod to get the shire of Inverness by him. . . . And my Lord Advocate is gone express . . . to assist him to make twelve or twenty barons, so that he will, according to their scheme, beat the shire, and then give it up to Culodin, . . . so that if your father does not bestir himself and make as many barons as will ballance M'Leod, he is affronted, and what will the ministry think of his interest and mine in this shire." Lord Lovat even fears that Sir James may lose his seat in Parliament and his interest in Moray, "so that he is mad and disstracted if he does not for ever maintain his interest and election in the shire of Inverness." The writer declares he has five votes, and hopes soon to have ten, and he adjures Sir James to exert himself: "Let him not force his friends and allays to forsake him and join those whom they hate. . . . If he is not active for himself, he can make as many barons in Urquhart as he pleases, and the divel take his advisers if he does not make as many as secures himself."²

As to the question of making barons, Sir James Grant's own opinion,

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

² *Ibid.*

as expressed in a letter to Macleod himself, may be quoted here, though the letter is dated a few months later. After a general reference to election matters, Sir James writes :—" Sir, I am sorrise that your thoughts should be soe mean of me as to allow your selfe to imagine that by making seven barrons on the lands of Glenmoriston, I had thereby a design of enslaveing the shyr, that being a work that though you and I both joyn'd together, we are not capable of, and as litle able to bring about. For my part I alwayes relye entyrly on the gentlemen of the shyr for there help and assistance, and as I have hitherto endeavour'd to make my behaviour. I hope in noe manner dissagreeable to them, soe I shall still relye on there favour and friendship for the tym to come, and leave the event to there pleasure, and whenever I carrie ane election, I shall esteem it as there free grant in the honour they doe me, and will studie that my actions be agreeable therto."¹

On 25th October 1732, Lord Lovat wrote to Sir James Grant that he had written to Lord Islay for a grant of the sheriffship of Inverness, and that Lord Islay was inclined to give it to Lovat, but desired to consult Sir James Grant. Lord Lovat thought it would be as much for Sir James's interest that he should be Sheriff as that Ludovick Grant should be. He therefore hopes that their friendship may be reciprocal, and he begs that Sir James would yield "that feather" to him, "since I am convine'd that you belive that I will stretch a point to serve you as your son."

Sir James Grant, however, did not at first accede to the proposal so advantageous in Lord Lovat's eyes, and the latter wrote :—" . . . I never dream'd that my brother-in-law would refuse me a feather that might be of good use to me in my present condition, and cannot be of a sexpence profit to you; especially when I offer'd to resign it to your son whenever he had any occasion for it. I am very sory that you thought my letter too long, since it did produce nothing but a refusal. This shall be as short as you please, as it is only to tell you . . . that you had no relation . . . more zealous for . . . your person and family than I was. . . . However, you are best judge of your own affairs, etc."²

¹ Original Draft at Castle Grant, dated 3d March 1733.

² Original Letter, dated 2d November 1732, at Castle Grant.

To this Sir James replied :—"I must own my surpryse is noe less than your Lordship's at what you insist on and desyr of me. You told me when I had the honour of a visit from you that you had writt about the sherrifship, and that you desyr'd it only in the event that I was not to have it, but now your Lordship seems to take it amiss that I wont resign what pretensions my wryting soe earnestly about it may entitle me."¹ It may be mentioned that the matter was ultimately arranged in accordance with Lovat's wishes, as appears from a letter of his in February 1733.

The amenities of electioneering are graphically depicted in another letter by Lord Lovat to Sir James. The writer refers to the above disagreement, and says, "My pett is over, and I am resolved to live with you as an affectionat brother. . . . But I cannot nor will not suffer to be maltraited by my inferior. . . . This makes me highly inrag'd at the Laird of Brody, Lord Lyon, who, befor your son Luss" and others, "after giving himself the aires of being my Lord Hlay's minister in the north, he abus'd me, threaten'd me, and insulted me. It was in his own room, and I bless God I keep'd very much my temper. He first accus'd me sillily that I and all the Frasers had made a league with Culodin against Grant. I could not forbear telling him that what he said was false, that I was sincerly for the Laird of Grant when he was against him. Then he threatened me, and told me that he would blow me up with the Earle of Hlay. I told him that he and all the Brodies on earth joined to all the divels in hell could not blow me up with the Earle of Hlay. He then insulted me in telling me that he would get Lord Hugh to make Barons. I own my temper was much try'd at that expression, but bless God, providence stilled my passion, that I did not send the mad fool to hell as he deserv'd."² Lord Lovat then states he will keep his just resentment till the election is over, and then demand satisfaction. "if he was as stout as any Lyon that ever was in Arabia, let the consequences be what they will."³

Sir James Grant gained the election, though if Lord Lovat is to be depended on, he was anxious about the result. Lovat advised the Laird to be easy about the matter and to put all trust in him.

¹ Original Draft at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, dated 23d January 1733, *ibid.*

³ On other occasions Lovat called the Lyon "the King of Beasts."

In another letter to Sir James, Lord Lovat writes :—" As they are pelting us with rhyme at Inverness, a friend of mine put the enclosed in my hand this morning. It will make you laugh at a bottle."¹ The following are the verses referred to :—

The Peer and his Clan were there to a man,
His Lordship look'd big, like a Hector;
No doubt he will vaunt, in the Evening Court,
With a hey, Sine Sanguine Victor.²

THE ANSWER.

Tho' the Brothers did brag, yet at last they did fag,
Notwithstanding two clans was their shield;
For the sight of a Grant made all their hearts pant
That they durst not appear in the field.

2.

Tho' our story does boast of the Frasers and host
Before Forbes from Adam came out;
Yet the fount of that Race, with his impudent face,
Said, the Grants and the Frasers he'd rout.

3.

But now he does feel, with his brass and his steel,
When he thought he had all the North rug;
Notwithstanding his lyes and the flames of his eyes,
He had the wrong sow by the lug.

4.

Tho' his office of State made him always look great,
And give places and posts to his creatures;
Tho' MacLeod be his Hector, who ne'er will be victor,
The brave Grants made a change in his features.

Sir James Grant himself, or by his adherents, opposed the Laird of Brodie's election for Nairn, and supported Mr. Brodie of Lethen against his chief. The election took place in March 1735, and resulted in favour of the Lyon, but Sir James Grant's feelings, and in part the cause of them, are shown

¹ Original Letter, dated 20th June 1734, at Castle Grant.

² One of Lord Lovat's mottoes.

in a somewhat humorous passage in a letter to the Lyon himself, dated in October 1734. Sir James writes that he would regret any difference arising betwixt them, but that if he or his son Ludovick had any interest in the shire of Nairn, their "near relation to Mr. Brodie of Lethen would undoubtedly entitle him verie readily to it," and that he had their good wishes. He begs the Lyon very earnestly to follow the example of others, and be reconciled to Mr. Brodie of Lethen, who indeed was unconscious of any cause of offence. Sir James then adds, "There is on thing you tax Mr. Brodie with, quhich I believe my son and I should know best, which is that he endeavour'd to raise misunderstandings twixt your familie and myn. I don't know who has told you soe, but I doe on my honour and conscience ashure you, its a most false calumnious aspersion, and that he never was in the least guiltie of it. I have now wearied you with a longe letter, and I think answered yours as much as I can. I shall onlie beg leave as a Highland chiefe to give the chiefe of the godlie ane advice (tho' probablie you'l think it comes but ill from me) that you'l take more nottice of the Lord's prayer (though now out of fashion with us) and even forgive your enemies, and give noe ground to those who beare you noe good will, to rejoice in seeing differences betwixt you and your friends: your motto is a very good on, and I hope will subsist."¹

Lord Lovat's letters at this time show that he also supported Mr. Brodie of Lethen, and his correspondence with Sir James Grant and his son is full of animus against the Lyon, with corresponding vehemence in expression of regard for Grant. The value of Lord Lovat's brotherly affection did not then stand high in the mind of Sir James Grant, as may be inferred from the following passage in a letter to his son Ludovick: "I am plagued with letters from Lovat anent Foyers.² I have answered him very freely, which I believe will save me further trouble on that head. The Frasers' friendship has not been for nothing, and it seems the continuance of it must be purchased at noe litle trouble."³

Sir James Grant, though seldom at Castle Grant, as his Parliamentary

¹ Original Draft Letter at Castle Grant. The motto of the family of Brodie is "Unite."

² Fraser of Foyers, for whom Lord Lovat desired a lieutenant's commission.

³ Original Letter, dated 17th April 1736, at Castle Grant.

duties obliged him to reside chiefly in London, yet promoted the plantation and improvement of his estate and neighbourhood. This is shown by a letter to his son Ludovick, who acted as resident and virtual Laird of Grant. After referring to certain money matters, he turns to affairs of domestic interest. "The syd saddle was sent to Lieth, and the litle blake¹ went in the same ship. I think it were proper you ordered him north, as he won't gett the best of instruction at Edinburgh whyl you are not there, and it's a pitie such a prettie boy should be lost. . . . In a letter to my daughter I send you some spruce fir seed which I had from the Peer (Lord Islay), with a good quantity of pynaster apples which I thought to have sent in the last ship that went to Findhorn, but unluckilie miss'd the occasion. They shall be sent with first. There are in the box with them 4 ounces large ston pyne, halfe ane ounce eyprus (eypress), four aples of the large cedar, on ounce laburnum, and on ounce bladdersencie. The cedar-apples must be opened to gett out the seed by makeing a hole with a smale gemelet from the on end to the other, and then breaking it (them), and the seed will be easily taken out. The same method will doe with the pynasters; the fire must not be used to open them. Pray let me know how the elms, beeches, and willowes doe that were sent last. I wish there be care taken to preserve the willowes from the cattle, for I propose great pleasure in them, as you know they have shads of them in several places here of the same hight with those sent."²

He adds: "I had almost forgott to tell you that Mr. Heron, our member who droves in cattle, spoke to me severall times anent the cattle of our countrey, and sayd that if the countrey people would keep them for him, he would send a servant in a litle time who should buy them, and pay readie money as they could agree, only they should be obliged to keep and grase them untill the ordinar time of sending them to Crieke ore Falkirk. This they doe everie year, however. Pray tell the countrey of this, for Mr. Heron seems verie much enclyn'd to bargain with them, and here their money is shure, and noe after deductions when they are pay'd. Acquaint me by first how this proposal is relishd, and if I shall speak yet more

¹ A negro page for Lady Margaret Grant.

² Original Letter, dated 3d April 1736, at Castle Grant.

seriously to him about it, for I would not wish that at my desyr he sent his servant, and that the cattle were disposed of befor he went."

In a later letter, Sir James again refers to this subject: "As I wrote last, Mr. Heron is to send a servant to buy the cattle of the countrey, and as he will give readie money or payment without deduction. I think they should encourage him, and not ask extravagant prices, which now cattle don't give."¹

From London Sir James occasionally, and especially at election times, endeavoured to influence his friends by letter, but, on the whole, he seems to have led a comparatively quiet life, taking little active part in politics. To this may perhaps be attributed the fact that though a Member of Parliament under Sir Robert Walpole's administration, Sir James Grant never received any public office or place for himself or members of his family. It would appear, however, that on one or two occasions he deemed himself entitled to consideration in such matters, but he did not press his claims upon the administration.

This reserve, or apathy as it was deemed by some, was by no means agreeable to Sir James's energetic brother-in-law, Lord Lovat, who wrote so persistently about himself, his estate, his affection for and devotion to the family of Grant, his admiration of and submission to the Earl of Islay, that it is difficult to mention anything in which Sir James Grant took interest that was not in some way interfered with by Lovat. He also constantly besieged Sir James to do something on his behalf, a circumstance which evoked such sarcastic comments as the one quoted above, that the "Frasers' friendship had not been for nothing."

From 1740 to 1745, Lovat's correspondence with Sir James Grant and his son declined, and latterly appears to have ceased. But though Lord Lovat did not write so much, he did not hesitate to use other means to gain his ends. An election contest was proceeding in May 1741, and the following extracts from two letters then written show how differently Sir James and Lord Lovat acted under somewhat similar circumstances.

Writing to his son-in-law, Lord Braco, Sir James Grant says, "It gives me not a little trouble to heare that you design personally to appear

¹ Letter at Castle Grant.

against my son in his design of standing candidate for the shyr of Morray. I am perfectly shure that had you yourself stood for the shyr of Banff, nothing would have hindered him from standing by you against any person could have pretended to oppose you, and as I wish soe, I hope that any little accidental mistakes betwixt you (which I am perswaded won't be of longe continuance) won't lead you to carry matters soe farr as at this time publickly to appear personally against him, and therefor allow me, my dear Lord, to beg and entreat that you would at least stay away from the election in Morray; for I doe asshure your Lordship that to see differences subsist between you two, would be on of the greatest misfortunes can attend me in life."¹

The other letters addressed to Ludovick Grant by the daughter of a voter, with evident reference to his or his father's candidature at this time, gives a glimpse of Lord Lovat's proceedings. The writer acknowledges receipt of a note to her father, and says, "It is impossible I can describe his condition, but I'm afraid he'll be render'd uncapable of doing service at the ensuing election, being so confounded and teaz'd out of his life by the nearest party, that its surprizing how he bears it out so long. The day I had the honour to write to you last, Lovat came here, and there were many present that heard the hott ingagment my sister and I had with his Lordship for the unaturall flight he had taken against his brother-in-law, our worthy friend, Sir James Grant. I won't insist on his ansuers, only tell you that we took up all his time, so that he had no roome to plague papa that day, but every day that past since, he hes had ambasaders here, and hes sett all his relations and kindred upon papa, telling him what a slur he is like to bring on his name by appearing to make any difficulty in serving a chief who is willing to do all in his power for his family, and likewise holding forth what a hard thinge it is to live in Rome and appear against the Pope. . . . I am certain that they have not gained the least advantage as to their design."²

It would seem, from the incidents related in this letter, that Lovat's partisanship for the family of Grant had failed, as his interest and theirs

¹ Original Draft Letter, dated 14th May 1741, at Castle Grant.

² Original Letter, 13th May 1741, *ibid.*

no longer coincided. But from this date there is no evidence of any further intercourse between Sir James Grant and his brother-in-law. If the correspondence between them was continued as formerly, it has not been discovered in the repositories at Castle Grant.

The same courtesy which dictated the mild remonstrance by Sir James Grant to his son's opponent, Lord Braco, appears even more plainly in a letter written at this time to a more formidable rival, Lord President Forbes. The latter had always opposed the influence of the Grant family in Inverness-shire, and had now gained so large a party that Sir James Grant felt that to contest the county would involve too great expense, especially as his son Ludovick Grant was also a candidate for Parliamentary honours. He therefore withdrew from the field, and intimated the fact to the Lord President in the following short note, which was carried by Sir James's brother :—"As my brother is the bearer of this . . . he will fully inform your Lordship of the usage I have mett with, the design I have taken and the reasons for which I have done soe, to which I referr. I shall only now beg leave to tell your Lordship that for those very reasons I have given over any design of standing candidat for the shyr of Invernes, and have resolved to support my son in the shyr of Morray, and at the same time I have writt to my friends and beggd the favour of them that they will waite of your Lordship, attend the election, and be directed by you in the choise of a member. I am with truth, etc."¹

Sir James Grant, however, though he retired from the representation of the shire of Inverness, sought and obtained the suffrages of another and not unsuitable constituency, the Elgin district of burghs. In the letter containing his proposal, addressed to the town-council of Elgin, he grounds his hope of their acceptance of his offer upon his personal acquaintance with many in the town, and also upon the fact that he was for some time educated among them.² The election took place at Cullen, on 28th May 1741, when Sir James was returned as Member of Parliament for the Elgin district of burghs, and sat as such in the House of Commons until his death in 1747.³

¹ Original Draft Letter at Castle Grant.

² Draft Letter, *ibid.*

³ Annals of Elgin, by Robert Young, p. 530.

It may be of interest to note here a letter dated 9th January 1747, but which refers to a previous date, showing that Sir James Grant and his family were the patrons of a bursary in the College of St. Andrews. The writer of the letter was the Rev. Thomas Tullidge, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. It is addressed to the Rev. Patrick Grant, minister of Calder, and refers to a contract drawn up between Sir James Grant and the College, in 1744, to some provisions in which Sir James's agent took exception, but, on finding they were similar to those agreed to by the patron of the Wilkie bursaries, he consented to forward the contract to Sir James Grant to be completed. Through some inadvertence the deed was not signed, and the Principal desires that it might now be arranged that the annual income might be regularly paid. It is not clear whether the sum named was the regular yearly payment or not, but the Principal owns receipt of £19, 4s. sterling, and discharges Mr. Grant's bond from Martinmas 1744 to Martinmas 1745.

The Principal relates a curious episode about the bursars. "Untill (he writes) I received your last it had quite escaped me that you had formerly complained of the ill usage of the Grant bursars. Upon receipt of that I have casten up yours of the 26th January 1746, and therein I find you mention that they were apparently ill used at our table last session, but as they were not here to explain that ill usage to me, it had quite escaped me. . . . It is very true that, since they came up this time, they complained to me that their beef at table was coarse; but upon examining the undertaker (contractor), and the porter who then served them, I found it was of the very same carcass that we were eating, and I assure you that I have the undertaker's promise that all the bursars shall eat of the same meat with the Masters, and we reckon we never had better beef than we have this year."¹

When Prince Charles Edward landed in Scotland, Sir James Grant was in Morayshire during one of his brief residences in the north. On learning the news, he at once went to Castle Grant and concerted with his son Ludovick what should be done. Sir James himself, however, was obliged to go to London to attend to his Parliamentary duties. Shortly

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

For

D^r James Grant B.^r

Kimbolton Aug. 22^d 1795

You cannot be ignorant of my being arrived in this Country
& of my having for up the Royal Standard, & of my firm
resolution to stand by those who will stand by me I refer
you to my printed Declaration for the rest On such an
Occasion I cannot but express the Concurrence of all those
who have the true interest of their Country at heart. and
I have heard such a Character of you as makes me hope to
see you among the most forward. By answering these expec-
tations you will entitle y^r self to that favour & friendship
of w^h I shall be ever ready to give you proof

Charles P. R.

after he left, he received from his son, through the post, a letter from Prince Charles Edward. This letter, which was sealed when Sir James received it, was handed by him unopened to the Marquis of Tweeddale, then Secretary of State, from whose repositories, by the courtesy of his descendant, the present Marquis, it has been obtained, and along with a facsimile of the original, is here given:—

“Kinlochiel, August the 22, 1745.

“You cannot be ignorant of my being arrived in this country, and of my having set up the Royal Standard, and of my firm resolution to stand by those who will stand by me. I refer you to my printed declaration for the rest. On such an occasion, I cannot but expect the concurrence of all those who have the true interest of their country at heart. And I have heard such a character of you as makes me hope to see you among the most forward. By answering these expectations, you will entitle yourself to that favour and friendship of which I shall be ever ready to give you proofs.

CHARLES, P. R.

For Sir James Grant, Baronet.”

No answer was returned to this letter, and Sir James remained quietly in London, while his son managed affairs at home.

A history of what was done by the Grant family during the Rebellion of 1745, is given in the memoir of Sir Ludovick Grant, which immediately follows this; but as Sir Ludovick deferred much to the opinion of his father, it may be stated that Sir James Grant was, in common with his kinsman, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, and others, strongly opposed to the scheme of the Independent Companies, the plan adopted by the Government in seeking aid from the loyal clans. Sir James considered that the best way for securing the active co-operation of his own clan, or any other, was to summon the whole clan under its chief, after the usual Highland custom, and engage them in active service. By doing this, and marching the loyal clans together, he believed that a very considerable force would be raised for the Government, which also would be far better fitted than the regular troops to encounter the rebel army in the field.

This view was founded on the well-known aversion which the lower class of Highlanders entertained to fighting under any one save the head of their clan, unless it were a distinguished leader such as Montrose or Dundee. It is true that the calling out of the clans in a body would probably have led to disputes among their chiefs, but under a good commander this difficulty might have been obviated. In any case, it was the method adopted by the young Pretender, and contributed greatly to his success. Had the same plan been promptly taken by the Government, and the loyal clans in the neighbourhood of the locality where the Prince's standard was first raised been called out in a body, the insurrection might have been checked at the outset. These sentiments are expressed in a memorial, dated 30th October 1745, addressed by Sir James Grant to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Secretary of State, in which he offered to raise a regiment from his own country and clan on the same terms as those regiments raised by the Duke of Bedford and others in England, but it was not accepted.

Before leaving Strathspey Sir James Grant counselled his son to remain passive unless he and the clan were called out together; that is, they were to remain loyal, defend their own territory only if attacked, and aid the Government in every way, but not to rise in arms unless summoned to do so. The strength of his opinion regarding the independent companies may be inferred from two letters written by him at this time. In the first letter, to his son Ludovick, dated 2d November 1745, he says:—"You know the advice I gave you at parting. I hope you have kept to it, for it would give me the greatest uneasiness if I but gave credit to a letter I saw from Inverness, telling that young Grant was to send a company of men there. I hope it is false, and noe advice or arguments from any person will perswade you to such a thing until I acquaint you. I shall be in great trouble unless you write the conterar, and had I suspected it in the least, I would not have left the country as I did."¹ In the second letter, which is addressed to his law-agent in Edinburgh, Lachlan Grant, writer there, dated 4th January 1746, Sir James says:—"I think my son did very right in not accepting of any of those commissions offered by the President, and my letter to him (which I finde the rebels have gott)

¹ Draft Original Letter at Castle Grant.

was to that purpose, and discharging the raising my men in any shape except for protecting the countrey [their own territory], untill some better offers were made by the Government then we have formerly met with. I told him my family had already suffered more in the cause than many in Britain, and therefore desyrd he might take care."

It will be seen from the memoir of Sir Ludovick Grant that he really had accepted one of the independent companies, and his reasons for so doing are stated. But though he accepted the first to show his goodwill to Government, he refused to raise a second company.

Owing probably to interception by the rebels, few of Sir James Grant's letters to his son Ludovick at this time are preserved, but it appears that Sir James made another direct application to the Secretary of State, on 23d January 1746, renewing his former offer of assistance. After detailing the circumstances which led to the second proposal, the defeat of the royal troops at Falkirk, the affairs in the north of Scotland, and such like, Sir James says:—"By what I know of the temper of those people and of the companies already with Lowden, from the several tribes of which they consist,¹ I am well assured that these companies will not serve with that alacrity and submission that they would doe, if the main body of each clan were called out by the Crown under there proper chiftans ore some near relation of there family, which would raise ane emulation among them who should most distinguish themselves in the common cause."²

Sir James Grant did not rest content with memorialising the Secretary of State. A few days after his application to the latter, he wrote to the Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, then Andrew Fletcher of Milton, relating his former proposals and their ill-reception, and begging that this proposal might be laid before the Duke of Cumberland himself, as Commander-in-Chief for Scotland.³ This was done, and the offer was accepted, as appears from a letter from Mr. Grant to Sir Everard Falkener, dated 16th February 1746.⁴ The circumstances which prevented the full carrying out of Sir James Grant's wishes will be found fully narrated in the next memoir.

¹ The independent companies were Grants, Macleods, Monroes, Mackenzies, Mackays, and others.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 216.

³ *Ibid.* p. 217.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 235.

The treaty of neutrality entered into with the rebels by Grant of Rothiemurchus, and several other gentlemen of the Clan Grant, greatly distressed Sir James Grant. He wrote to Lord Findlater that the affair had made a great noise in London, and that he was ashamed to show his face.¹

Sir James was looking forward to another parliamentary election, and one of his last letters to his son Ludovick, on 30th September 1746, contained instructions to arrange matters for the ensuing contest, but in the end of 1746, or beginning of 1747, while still in London, he was seized with gout in the stomach, and died there on 16th January 1747.

The following character of Sir James Grant has been given by one who obviously knew him intimately :—"He was a gentleman of a very amiable character, justly esteemed and honoured by all ranks of men; his natural temper was peculiarly mild, his behaviour grave, composed, and equal; and his social conduct was full of benevolence and goodness. To his clan he was indulgent, almost to a fault; to his tenants just and kind; and did not very narrowly look into things himself, but committed the management of his fortune to his factors and favourites. To sum up his character, he was a most affectionate husband, a most dutiful and kind parent, sober, temperate, just, peaceable, an encourager of religion and learning, a lover of all virtue and good men; he was very solicitous for the welfare and support of the families, both of Grant and Luss; and when, upon the death of his eldest son, Humphrey, and the resignation of the second son, Ludovick, of the estate of Luss in favour of his third son, James, he was put into the possession of it, it gave Sir James the highest satisfaction. He was very happy in his children, and they in him."²

By his wife, Anne Colquhoun, who died at Castle Grant on 25th June 1724, Sir James Grant had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters.

The sons were—

1. Humphrey, who was born on Wednesday, 2d December 1702,³ and who died, unmarried, in September 1732.

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

² The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 331.

³ From a leaf pasted into an old Bible at

Rosdhu. The entry is holograph of Sir James Colquhoun, husband of Lady Helen Sutherland. The dates of the births of the other children are taken from the same authority, supplemented from another family list.

2. Ludovick, who was born on Monday, 13th January 1707, and who succeeded to the estates of Luss and afterwards to those of Grant.
3. Alexander, who was born on Saturday, 8th September 1709, and died 12th March 1712.
4. James, who was born on Monday, 22d February 1711, and baptized on the 24th of that month.¹ He succeeded to the Luss estates, and carried on the family of Colquhoun of Luss. A memoir of Sir James is given in the Chiefs of Colquhoun.
5. Francis, who was born on Saturday, 10th August 1717. He became a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Scotch Highlanders, and afterwards a lieutenant-general in the army. He obtained the estate of Dunphail, in the county of Elgin, and was M.P. for that county from 1768 to 1774. He also held property in Hants, and is styled "of Windmill Hill" there, in his will, which is dated 5th July 1781. He died on 30th December the same year. He married Catherine Sophia, daughter of Joseph Cox of Stanford Vale, Berks, and Catherine Sophia Sheffield, daughter of John, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy. By his wife he left three sons and three daughters.
6. Charles Catheart, was born 3d April 1723, and became a captain in the Royal Navy. He died unmarried on 11th February 1772. His brother Sir Ludovick was served heir to him.

The daughters were—

1. Janet, who was born 31st May and died 5th October 1704.
2. Jean, who was born on Friday, 28th September 1705. She married, in 1722, William Duff, who was raised to the Peerage of Ireland by the Queen Regent, Caroline, under the title of Baron Braco of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan, on 28th July 1735. On 26th April 1759, he was advanced to the rank of Viscount Macduff and Earl Fife, also in the Peerage of Ireland. She was his second wife, and bore to him seven sons and seven daughters. From the eldest son the present Earl Fife is descended.

¹ Luss Register of Baptisms.

3. Margaret, who was born on Monday, 19th January 1708, and died on Wednesday, 7th September 1709.
4. Anne Drummond, who was born 2d May 1711, and who married, in 1727, Sir Henry Tines of Tines, ancestor of the present Duke of Roxburghe.
5. Elizabeth, was born 22d January, and died on 1st February 1713.
6. Sophia, who was born 12th January 1716, and died unmarried on 25th March 1772.
7. Penuel, who was born on Thursday, 12th August 1719, and who married, contract dated February 1740, Captain Alexander Grant of Ballindalloch. Penuel is called in the contract the fourth surviving daughter—her three elder sisters, Janet, Margaret, and Elizabeth, having all predeceased. Of the marriage of Penuel there was one son, William, who became a Major in the Army. He succeeded to Ballindalloch on the death of his father on 14th January 1751.
8. Clementina, who was born at Castle Grant, 12th April 1721, and who married in 1737, Sir William Dunbar of Durn, in the county of Banff. She was then the fifth surviving daughter. Of this marriage there was issue one surviving son, who became Sir James Dunbar, Baronet, and died unmarried in 1811.

Ja: Grant Anne Colquhoun

*your own
Cragelachs*

SIR LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET.
B 13TH JANUARY 1707. D 18TH MARCH 1773.

LADY MARGARET OGILVIE,
SECOND WIFE OF SIR LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT BARONET.
M. 31 OCTOBER 1735 D. 20 FEBRUARY 1757.

XVII.—SIR LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET.

MARION DALRYMPLE (OF NORTH BERWICK), HIS FIRST WIFE.

LADY MARGARET OGILVIE (OF FINDLATER), HIS SECOND WIFE.

1747–1773.

SIR LUDOVICK GRANT was born on 13th January 1707, and, as the second son of Sir James Grant by his wife Anne Colquhoun, heiress of Luss, he, in terms of the entail by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, succeeded to the Luss estates in 1719, when his father became Laird of Grant. After the death of his mother in 1724, Ludovick Grant was, on the 27th of March 1729, retoured as nearest heir-male of entail to her in the lands and barony of Luss and others.¹ He therefore assumed the name of Colquhoun, and became the twenty-second Laird of Colquhoun and twenty-fourth of Luss.

On 6th July 1727, he married, at Edinburgh, Marion Dalrymple, second of the three daughters of the Honourable Sir Hew Dalrymple, Baronet, of North Berwick, president of the court of session. It was a somewhat hasty step taken without the consent of the parents of either, and both Sir James Grant and Sir Hew Dalrymple were highly incensed. The work of pacifying them was undertaken on behalf of the young couple by Patrick Grant, afterwards Lord Elchies, to whom Sir James wrote, expressing much displeasure with Ludovick. In his reply Mr. Grant alludes to this, and says, "The poor young fellow himself is quite confounded. . . . It has been my dayly employment to importune the President to be reconcil'd to them. . . . I gave him the most positive and full assurances that however you might possibly be a little angry with your son for doing it in that manner, yet you woud be heartily pleased with the thing itself. . . . I us'd all my litle rhetorick to convince him that I know your sentiments of the marriage as well as if you had actually been here, and that the alliance with his Lordship's family woud give you the greatest joy," etc.² He then intimates

¹ Copy Retour at Rossdhu.² Original Letter, dated 27th July 1727, at Castle Grant.

the result, that after much argument, he had persuaded the President not only to see the young couple, but to receive them into his family. Sir James's letter, however, had greatly disconcerted Mr. Patrick Grant, but the latter concealed the tone of Sir James's letter from the President. Mr. Grant then proceeds to conciliate Sir James himself. He implores him to reflect more deliberately on the matter, as the fact of Ludovick's marrying without his father's consent was the "only circumstance of the marriage that's blamable," and employs various arguments to induce Sir James to agree heartily to the marriage, and be reconciled to his son and daughter-in-law. He reminds Sir James that in regard to Luss he had only a reserved liferent, but that since his succession to the Grant estates, he had intromitted with the rents of Luss. This fact, Mr. Grant points out, would raise difficulties with the heir of tailzie, and for that reason as well as others, he urges Sir James to take a cordial view of Ludovick's marriage.

Whether these arguments had any effect on Sir James, or whether calmer reflection showed him that his son's fault was one to be leniently dealt with, the result was pleasing to Ludovick Grant and his young wife. Writing in answer to the President, who had made Lord Lovat the bearer of a letter to Sir James, the latter says,¹ "I am heartilie sorrie he (Ludovick) should have given your Lordship and my ladie the least ground of being dissatisfied with his conduct in it, though I must own you have both shown the commendable and true compassion of tender-hearted parents, soe very naturall to both towards there children in forgiveing. I must say the choise my son has made, being every way soe very honourable, gives me the greatest of pleasure in haveing now some title and claim to the friendship and protection of a familie quhich I always honoured and esteemed among the first," etc. Sir James proceeds to say that though his son had not behaved in a dutiful manner to himself, yet he would be guided by the President in his conduct to the young people. The President replied in complimentary terms,² and the affair was thus arranged at the time.

It is to be feared, however, that Ludovick's want of duty towards his father, added to questions arising out of the administration of the Luss

¹ Draft Letter, of date 4th August 1727, at Castle Grant.

² Letter, 22d August 1727, *ibid.*

estates, caused an irritation of feeling between Sir James Grant and his son, which did not so readily pass away. The influence of Sir Hew Dalrymple, and, it may be, of other friends with more zeal than discretion, perhaps tended to foster this feeling. Lord Lovat, through his marriage with Margaret Grant, sister of Sir James, and aunt of Ludovick Grant, was closely connected with the principal parties, and, to do him justice, he appears to have succeeded in acting the part of peacemaker. He made himself very busy in the matter, and his picture of the situation is graphic. The remarkable candour which he displays in giving advice all round, and "very freely," according to his wont, is well shown in his letters on the subject. Writing to Sir James Grant from Edinburgh, on 20th January 1728, Lord Lovat, amid allusions to his own affairs, says, "I heard a litle when I came here of your son Louis going to Roseduti [Rossdhu], and I was angry at it. I spoke to Louis, and I really find him mightily griev'd that you should be offended at him, and I find if he was left to himself he would obey you implicitly; but he is truly now under tutory, and is in some measur oblidg'd to take and follow the advice of those in whose hands he is, while he is imediatly in them. I understood . . . that things are gone a great deal further, and that ther was danger of coming to an open rupture, upon which I took the freedom to speak to the President and to Louis last night, and I told them my mind very freely." His advice to the President was, not to do what he might afterwards regret, if Ludovick came to be Laird of Grant, as the family of Grant should not be injured for the family of Luss. In this the President acquiesced, and Lord Lovat proceeds:—"I beg that you consider how every way hurtfull it will be that you should come to a rupture with your son and his new allies. . . . I would let affaires lay by till you come down, and than choose your arbiters, if you cannot agree without them. I do assur you that Louis will do anything in his power to please you, and as you have been allways the most tender and affectionat father on earth, I beg you forgive Louis any wrong steps that you think he hes taken, sine they are not properly his own, and whatever comes of it, for Christ's sake shun a ruptur."¹

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 293, 294.

The matter of dispute seems to have so far been arranged at that time, as the Lord President himself writes, expressing his gratification that Sir James Grant had accepted his proposal.¹ Lord Lovat, however, writing two months later to Sir James Grant, implies that some irritation still existed, and is eopious in his advice. He says, "Be not only reconciled to your son Lewis, but fix your affection and confidence in him, for I do assure you that he is the hope of your family, and a very glorious hope he is, for there is not in Scotland a smarter young man of his age, and I hope he will do great things for your family; and you should consider that if H[umphrey] dyes, Lewis is not only young Laird of Grant, but Laird of Luss, and if you was dead, and he hapen to survive you, it is not your second son, but his second son, that will be Laird of Luss, as the President [Sir Hew Dalrymple] plainly explained to Peter Grant and me; so that he will have the estate of Luss in his person till his second son be of age, and if he hes not a second son, his eldest son will have it till his second son be of age; so that it is a vast advantage to the family of Grant that Lewis should become your eldest son, for than the estate of Lusse will be in the possession of the family of Grant for many yeares, and than thair will be tyme to free that estate for a second son, and, in the meantyme, to make the estate of Grant in a flourishing condition. This is plain reason and fact."²

Ludovick Colquhoun studied for the Bar, and was admitted advocate in the year 1728. In regard to his studies and intentions, his father-in-law, Sir Hew Dalrymple, wrote, in a letter already referred to, that Ludovick was firmly resolved to enter as advocate in the next session, and that he intended "not to enter for an empty name;" to which end he had applied closely to his studies during the winter. "And," the President adds, "if I be not very much mistaken, he will not only be fitt to manage his own affairs, but to be usefull to his friends, and chiefly to serve you, and to make a figure in business."³

That Ludovick Colquhoun was formally called to the Bar appears from the fact that, under the designation of Ludovick Colquhoun of Luss,

¹ Letter, dated 3d February 1728, vol. ii. of this work, p. 108.

² *Ibid.* p. 297.

³ Letter to Sir James Grant, 3d February 1728, vol. ii. of this work, p. 108.

Advocate, he obtained a charter from the Commissioners of James Duke of Montrose, to himself and the heirs of his body, in terms of the deed of entail executed by his grandfather, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, formerly quoted, of the four merk lands of the dominical lands of Dalvie-Logan and others. In these lands he was duly infeft on a precept of sasine contained in the charter.¹ Some time before June 1732, Ludovick Colquhoun had a fall from his horse, and injured one of his limbs, an accident which called forth from Lord Lovat an appeal to take better care of his health for the sake of his wife and family.²

Ludovick Colquhoun resigned the lands and barony of Luss, etc., into the hands of the Commissioners of Frederick, Prince of Great Britain and Wales, for a regrant of the same to him and the other heirs of entail, as required by the settlement of his deceased grandfather, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss,³ and the same day obtained a charter of *novodatus* from Prince Frederick, with consent of his Commissioners, the Barons of Exchequer, on which he afterwards received infeftment.⁴

In January 1735, Ludovick Colquhoun's first wife died, and was buried in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood on the 18th of the same month.⁵ On 31st October following, he married Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and his Countess, Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kinnoul. In contemplation of this event, and as Ludovick had now become the eldest son through the decease of his elder brother, Humphrey Grant, in 1732, Sir James Grant settled upon him the estates of Grant in fee, reserving to himself a liferent interest.

This settlement, and Ludovick's accession to the position of Younger of Grant, raised a new dispute as to the possession of the lands and barony of Luss. According to the deed of entail Ludovick should now have divested himself of the Luss estates in favour of his younger brother, James, who was the next surviving son of the marriage of Sir James Grant with the heiress of Luss.⁶ But Ludovick was unwilling to do so, and con-

¹ Original Charter, dated 14th and 18th December 1730, and Instrument of Sasine, dated 24th, 25th, and 26th, same year, both at Rossshu.

² Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 311, 312.

³ Original Instrument of Resignation, dated 22d June 1732, at Rossshu.

⁴ Original Charter, dated 22d June 1732, and Instrument of Sasine, dated 2d August 1732, *ibid.*

⁵ Accounts for funeral of Lady Luss, at Castle Grant.

⁶ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 313.

tinned his refusal, even after his father had settled upon him the Grant estates. His reasons for retaining the barony of Luss were, that he had not as yet succeeded to the estate of Grant, and could not do so in his father's lifetime ; that in the event of his succeeding to the estate of Grant by surviving his father, he might have a second son of his own body, who should be entitled to succeed to the estate of Luss in preference to his brother, James, his own daughter, Anne, or any heir of entail ; and that he was entitled to hold Luss in expectation of such second son.¹

In holding this opinion, Ludovick Grant acted in accordance with the views of Sir Hew Dalrymple, the father of his first wife, and those of Lord Lovat, as expressed in Lovat's letter on the subject already referred to,² which clearly shows the influences brought to bear upon him. But notwithstanding Lord Lovat's advice, backed by President Dalrymple's opinion, when the question of succession came to be tried in the Court of Session, decree was given against Ludovick, and he was therefore obliged to denude himself of the barony of Luss in favour of his younger brother, James, which he did by a disposition dated 25th and 30th January and 9th February 1738.³ In that disposition he is designed Ludovick Grant, younger of Grant.

Ludovick Grant now withdrew from the practice of the profession of law, and applied himself chiefly to the management of the Grant estates, with which his father wholly intrusted him. He became a Member of Parliament for the county of Moray, in the year 1741, and by re-elections he continued to represent that county till the year 1761, when his son Sir James was elected in his stead.

During the Rebellion of 1745, Mr. Grant patriotically exerted himself in support of the House of Hanover in opposition to Prince Charles Edward, who acted as Prince Regent for his father Prince James, commonly called the "Old Pretender." Mr. Grant was ready zealously to aid King George the Second and his Government with the whole of his clan, who were brave, loyal, united under their chief and among themselves, and attached

¹ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 345.

² *Supra*, p. 396 ; vol. ii. of this work, p. 297.

³ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 347.

to the then established Government. But, from whatever cause the feeling arose, it would appear that the Government of King George the Second had little confidence in the loyalty even of those Highland clans who had openly declared for the House of Brunswick, and this feeling seems more or less to have influenced the military authorities in their dealings with the chief of the Grants. That doubtful policy greatly hindered united action. The part played by Sir Ludovick Grant and his clan at this time forms an important episode in his career, and a detailed account of his proceedings is necessary to show the eminently loyal conduct of the chief and his clan. Two contemporary narratives, which will be frequently quoted, as well as much original correspondence, happily exist for an ample history of the Rebellion of 1745, in so far as it involved the family of Grant.

The first official intimation which was received by the chief of the Clan Grant of the landing of the young Pretender was contained in a letter from Robert Craigie of Glendoick, lord advocate of Scotland, to Ludovick Grant, dated 5th August 1745.¹ The writer refers to a report current at Paris that the Pretender's son was to embark at Nantz on the 15th July, and desires Mr. Grant to furnish him with intelligence of the feeling in his neighbourhood, to be forwarded to London, "where," he adds, "at present they have no very good opinion of the affections of this country." The young Pretender, however, had sailed from Nantz a fortnight before the time assigned, and was actually in Scotland when the Lord Advocate wrote, but as this was unknown to the Government, Mr. Grant was not called upon to aid the Government in any way other than by furnishing information of the Pretender's movements, or of reports arising therefrom.

Soon after the receipt of this letter came the news of the Pretender's arrival in Scotland, with conflicting rumours as to the number of his adherents. Mr. Grant and his father, Sir James, who had been at Grangehill, in Moray, thereupon came to Castle Grant, summoned their friends, and intimated their resolve to support in every way the Government of King George. They also communicated what intelligence they had of the Pretender's movements.

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 144.

Shortly thereafter Sir James Grant went to London, to perform his Parliamentary duties, leaving his son virtual head of the clan, and earnestly recommending him to concur heartily in every measure for support of the Government. Mr. Grant was very willing to do this, and in pursuance of his purpose, called his friends together and inquired what arms were in the possession of his clan. This was necessary, as by the operation of the Disarming Act in 1725, the loyal clans had been left without arms, and, indeed, any further steps Mr. Grant might have taken at this time in aid of the Government would have been frustrated by this deficiency.

Lord President Forbes came to the north with the view of preventing, if possible, the further spread of the insurrection, and from Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Lyon King-of-Arms, who was then in close attendance on him, Mr. Grant received a letter contradicting a report as to the landing of a large number of French troops, and giving information that Sir John Cope was on his way north to meet the rebels.¹ Further intelligence of Cope's march, which was delayed by insufficiency of provisions and want of money,² came from the Lord Advocate,³ and also from the Lyon,⁴ who, in the same letter, intimated the arrival at Inverness of a thousand stand of arms with ammunition for the friends of the Government. Sir John Cope resumed his march northwards from Stirling on 20th August 1745, and on the 25th Mr. Grant wrote to him with information intimating that he and his clan had been doing their best to preserve the peace of the country, and to defend themselves, and that his fears of vengeance from hostile clans were dispelled by the news of the General's march.⁵

The letter was conveyed to Sir John Cope by a kinsman of Mr. Grant, who was to inform the General of the number of arms and men which could be supplied, so that if Sir John required assistance he might know what was available. The messenger found the General at a point further north than was expected, he having resolved to march to Inverness rather than meet the rebels in a mountainous district, where his army would be at a disadvantage. Mr. Grant's kinsman returned on the 26th August.

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 145.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 146.

² Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. p. 33.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 147.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 148.

with no other answer to his letter than a verbal message of thanks. He also stated that Sir John was marching to Inverness to avoid the rebels, and that he would encamp at the head of Strathspey on the following evening.

The cold reception given by the royalist commander to Mr. Grant's offer of assistance probably tended to promote the lukewarmness afterwards shown by the clan Grant though not by their chief, but Sir John Cope's answer was no doubt prompted by the conduct already experienced by him from professed adherents of the Government. To such of these as resided near the line of march, notices had been sent requiring them to raise men. Among the more prominent persons thus summoned were the Duke of Athole and Lord Glenorchy, who both visited Cope while halted at Crieff, but showed themselves indisposed to raise their followers. Thus disappointed in his expectations of help from friends of the Government, the unlucky General continued his march, and when he received Mr. Grant's letter where he may have expected to be joined by a portion of the clan, he merely acknowledged it in the manner referred to.

The result was unfortunate. Mr. Grant was sincere in his desire to aid Sir John, and the clan would have mustered strongly if called upon. Indeed, all motives of loyalty apart, such a step would have been for their own interest, as the rebel clans in arms had denounced vengeance against the clan Grant for their loyal conduct in 1715. But Sir John's ill-judged march to Inverness left the Grant country open to be plundered by the insurgent army, a danger which was imminent. It is stated that at this time Mr. Grant was advised that the "person called the Duke of Perth was in Braemar, raising the Highlanders in that country; that the McKintoshes and McPhersons were all in concert with the rebels; that their plan was that they, and even the Pretender and the Highlanders with him, were to march down through Strathspey and join Perth, and march through Strathaven, Glenlivet, and Aberdeenshire, and so southward in advance of Sir John Cope, raising all the men in the country through which they marched."¹ "This," it is added, "obliged Mr. Grant to set

¹ Contemporary MS. narrative by Mr. Lachlan Grant, writer, Edinburgh, at Castle Grant. Mr. Grant was a descendant of the Family of Grant through Mungo Grant of Kinchirdie, and was law-

agent for Sir James Grant and Sir Ludovick. His narrative was written by him with a perfect knowledge of all the circumstances, and probably with the view of being presented to Go-

about raising his friends as fast as possible for defence of his own country." But notwithstanding this, Mr. Grant gave orders to certain of his clan to act as guides to the royal army, appointing others to patrol the hills and watch the passes by which the rebels might have attacked Sir John's force, while he himself mustered his friends to check an attack upon the royal troops, the rear of which was threatened by six hundred insurgent Highlanders.¹

This activity, however, was either misunderstood or misrepresented. In a letter to Mr. Grant, the Lyon strongly urges him to join Sir John Cope, as he had promised to do, and reproaches him for not acting up to his assurances. He says, "You in your letter to Sir John Cope . . . wrote to him that you and your people were ready to join and assist him, yet by some fatal advice you would nether join him with one man, nor go near him yourself, altho' he stopt at Avemore, and lay at Dalrachny's within ten miles of you, and was in danger of being attack'd in Sloch Mueyk." Mr. Brodie also refers to a report that Mr. Grant's people had refused to follow him if he joined Cope, or marched out of his own country.²

Yet neither in the Lord Advocate's letters already quoted,³ nor, so far as appears, in any official manner, not even by Sir John Cope himself, was Mr. Grant requested to join the royal forces with his clan. After the statement of the Lord Advocate that the Government had no high opinion of the affection of the country, even the most enthusiastic loyalist could scarcely be expected to come forward while the regular troops were in the field, unless specially requested to do so. Mr. Grant made no profession to Sir John Cope that his people were ready to assist, but simply intimated that they had been preparing, before the news of the General's march, to defend themselves, and it was Sir John Cope's change of plan in marching to Inverness, leaving the country behind him open to the rebels, which so alarmed the Grants for the safety of their own district,

vernment, as various letters are copied and added to the narrative in support of the facts stated. Mr. Grant occupied the estate of Gartinbeg, and died without issue on 15th August 1775. The MS. is entitled, "A short narrative of Mr. Grant's conduct during the Rebellion." The narrative is

contained in 24 pp. and the appendix 72 pp. foolscap.

¹ *Ibid.* Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. p. 39.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 149.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 144, 146.

that they refused to march out of it when there was no enemy to be encountered. The result of this misunderstanding was that the members of the clan Grant, though remaining, as a body, loyal to the existing Government, never heartily co-operated with the royal officers. Mr. Grant, however, did not refrain from giving every aid he could to assist the General's march. He wrote to him, forwarding a letter from the Lord Advocate, with information respecting the movements of the rebels, that Gordon of Glenbucket had marched southward, but that few men had joined him, and of these some were already deserting, while very few had joined the young Pretender from the north of Badenoch.¹

The wisdom of the resolution acted upon by Mr. Grant, to aid the Government in every way possible, but yet to abide in his own country unless desired to march direct against the rebels, was justified by events. On 5th September 1745, while Sir John Cope was lying at Inverness, Mr. Grant received a letter from his sister Penuel, wife of Captain Grant of Ballindalloch, stating that the people of Morange (Morinch) were threatened with plunder if they did not join the rebels.² Gordon of Glenbucket was then in the neighbourhood doing his utmost to raise recruits and compel men to join Prince Charles Edward, but had no great success.³ Mr. Grant further received intelligence from his factor in Urquhart, that certain persons were striving to induce the tenants there to join the insurgents. The tenants of the Urquhart estate, situated to the west of Loch Ness, at a distance from Castle Grant, and surrounded by disaffected clans, the Frasers, Macdonalds, and others, were peculiarly liable to be drawn into the rebellion. Mr. Grant wrote in reply, to his factor, informing the latter of the falsity of the reports circulated regarding the rebel forces, showing the number of regular troops at the command of the Government, and the danger of appearing in arms against it. He desired the gentlemen, tenants, and others in Urquhart to abide peaceably at home, and gather in their crops, assuring them of his encouragement should they obey, and of his vengeance should they do otherwise. This letter was to be read publicly, that all might know his sentiments.⁴

In the letter to his factor in Urquhart, Mr. Grant speaks of the

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 155.

² *Ibid.* p. 152.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 155, 157.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 153.

residents in Strathdown and Glenlivet desiring to remain peaceable, and flocking to the Grant country "with their cattle, to be free of ruin . . . in order to be happie at home within some few days, when Glenbucket is to march from that neighbourhood." A few days afterwards, on 10th September, Sir Harry Innes of Innes wrote to Mr. Grant from Elgin, "We ar hear in a perpetuall alarm for Glenbucket; he took some of the Duke of Gordon's horses and arms this morning. . . . This alarm and search for horses has determined me to send mine under your protection."¹ It is thus evident that Mr. Grant, by remaining in their midst, was more able to keep his neighbours quiet and loyal, and also to aid and protect them, than by marching his clan on ill-judged expeditions where there was no enemy to be attacked.

The efforts of Mr. Grant to prevent the people of Urquhart joining the rebels were so far successful. A letter from his factor there, dated 12th September, informed him that the gentlemen and tenants of Urquhart had yielded to the desire of their young Laird, and that some who were on their way to the Highland army had been induced to remain at home. Others had gone, especially Glenmoriston, though none of great influence. The factor also mentioned the preparations made by Lord Lovat, the Chisholm, and other chiefs, for joining Prince Charles, and stated that the Highland army had intercepted a letter from Sir Alexander Macdonald (of Sleat), in which the latter declared his resolution to adhere to the Government, and that when this letter came to Prince Charles's hands he was displeased, and said publicly that he did not expect such language, as Sir Alexander Macdonald and Macleod were among the first in Scotland that advised his coming, as their letters would show.²

Accounts were received by Mr. Grant from time to time of the march of the Pretender and the proceedings of his adherents. He was also informed of the raising of militia for the Government in Sutherland and Caithness.³ In due time also came tidings of the defeat of Cope at Prestonpans, on the 21st of September, the details of which were at first received with incredulity,⁴ but were afterwards confirmed to the full.

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 155.

² *Ibid.* p. 156.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 157, 158.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 159, 162, 163.

Before this success of the rebel army was known in the north, Lord President Forbes, acting upon instructions from the Government, had endeavoured to raise among the loyal clans a number of independent companies, as they were called, to act in conjunction with the regular troops. This project of raising independent companies, officered from among the gentlemen of each clan, was no new idea to the mind of the President. In 1738 he himself suggested such a scheme as a means of gaining Government influence in the Highlands, and had his ideas been carried out, the restless spirits who, in the Rebellion of 1745, gave such trouble to the country, might have found a safer vent for their energy in fighting the foes of Britain on the Continent. A few independent companies had been formed, and had acted as a species of police in the Highlands, but they had recently been abolished, to the great wrath of Lord Lovat, who was a captain, and thus was enabled to train his own men at the expense of the Government. On the dissolution of these companies a regiment was embodied from their elements, now celebrated as the Forty-second, or "Black Watch."¹

In treating of the tactics adopted by Lord President Forbes in his dealings with the Highland chiefs at this juncture, and his conduct to the Laird of Grant, although it has been alleged that his treatment of the latter was not free from jealousy, regard must be had to the critical position in which the President now found himself. He had not believed the first reports of the rising, but when the standard of the Pretender was really known to be raised, he hurried north, desiring that the Government should, by striking rapidly, quell the insurrection at the outset. This was not done, partly through delay on the part of the Government, who were wholly unprepared, and partly through Sir John Cope's inefficiency. When therefore the Pretender's army marched triumphantly on the Lowlands, it became necessary to use other means to check the insurgents

¹ History of Scotland, 1689-1748, by John Hill Burton, vol. ii. pp. 385, 386. See also Lord Lovat's letters in vol. ii. The name by which this regiment has been so long distinguished, is said to have arisen from the colour of their dress, which, "as it consisted so much of the black green and blue tartan, gave them a dark and sombre appearance in comparison

with the bright uniform of the regulars, who at that time had coats, waistcoats, and breeches of scarlet cloth. Hence the term *Du*, or black, as applied to this corps."—Stewart's Sketches of the Highland Regiments, vol. i. p. 240. The letters of service incorporating the regiment were dated on 25th October 1739.

than what was afforded by Cope's army. Had the President at once sought the aid of the loyal clans, or summoned them to arms, accustomed as they were to Highland warfare, the insurgents might have been overawed and the rebellion nipped in the bud. But the Government declined to authorise this step, and President Forbes would not act without instructions. He therefore recurred to the plan of raising independent companies, and about the 14th of September he received commissions for twenty of these.

On that date, according to a contemporary narrative, the President sent a message to Mr. Grant desiring to see him. A meeting was arranged, and took place at a point between the two houses of Culloden and Castle Grant, when the President informed Mr. Grant that he was empowered by the Government to raise some companies, and offered Mr. Grant the first of them, if he would name the officers. The number of companies to be raised was not stated, nor any communication made as to the operations intended. Mr. Grant replied that in his opinion the best way to serve the King was to employ all his Majesty's friends in the north. He did not then name the officers, lest by naming some he might offend others, but promised to give an answer in a day or two, as he did not then see the benefit to be gained by the scheme. They then separated, each returning home, as, owing to the state of the country, neither could be absent a night from his own house.¹

When Mr. Grant reached home, he learned from newspapers and other sources that the President had received instructions to raise twenty companies. He found also that many gentlemen of his clan were dissatisfied with the proportion assigned to them, they being of opinion that more than one company should have been offered to the clan. According to the proportion they bore to the other loyal northern clans they "looked upon it as a slight intended to them, and that either it was intended that

¹ Contemporary ms. narratives, by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, and Lachlan Grant, at Castle Grant. In addition to the narrative by Mr. Lachlan Grant, already referred to, a paper, entitled, a "Narrative of the Family of Grants behaviour during the Rebellion of 1745," etc., was drawn up by Sir

Archibald Grant, Baronet, of Monymusk. Much of it is in his own handwriting, and is the statement of one who was an eye-witness and actor in the events he narrates. The original ms. extends to 41 large folio pages. There is also a separate copy of the whole original ms.

no more of them but that company should be employed in the service, or if they were, that it must be at their own expence, while the other favourite clans were to be paid by the Government."¹ This increased Mr. Grant's difficulty in naming officers, and after consideration of the circumstances, Lord Deskford, son of the Earl of Findlater, who, with his father, was then residing at Castle Grant, and Sir Archibald Grant of Moggymusk, were despatched to Culloden to explain matters to the Lord President. Lord Deskford was to represent that, if the measure of raising companies was still insisted on, Mr. Grant, rather than give up the service, would accept of four or even three of them, but that a smaller number would not employ the principal gentlemen of the clan, nor satisfy any of them, where so many were to be disposed of. He was also to assure the President that the whole clan Grant should on all occasions be ready to act in the Government service, only that it would be necessary to pay them while in employment, as Mr. Grant's private fortune was unequal to such expence.

The Lord President's reply to these representations, through Lord Deskford, was to the effect that though he was trusted with the disposal of twenty companies, yet all possible economy was enjoined, and that he could not therefore at first exceed one company to any one clan. He knew the importance in that country of the family of Grant, and had therefore offered the first company to Mr. Grant, but should the latter refuse it, others might follow his example, and the whole scheme would miscarry. It might not be the best measure, yet it was the only one that the Government had proposed for employing their friends in the north, and a miscarriage would have serious consequences. He hoped therefore that with so much at stake, Mr. Grant would overlook small difficulties, and if, in the future distribution of companies, due regard was not had to the family of Grant, then Mr. Grant would have reason to complain.²

After receiving this explanation, and consulting his friends, Mr. Grant wrote, on 22d September 1745, to President Forbes,³ referring to the opinions expressed by his friends, and to Lord Deskford's mission, explaining the cause for the latter. He assured the President of his full belief in his

¹ MS. narratives, *supra*.

² *Ibid*.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 160.

friendship for the family of Grant, and concluded by naming the officers for the one company. Mr. Grant thus showed his willingness to sacrifice all personal considerations in the service of the Government. President Forbes replied in a friendly spirit, and expressed himself satisfied with the choice of officers. He added some information as to the military movements in the south.¹

This matter of the company was no sooner arranged than Mr. Grant received from William Marquis of Tullibardine, signing as Duke of Athole, a summons on behalf of Prince Charles Edward, to raise his own clan and aid the cause of the Stewarts.² This order was issued by the Marquis in his assumed character of Commander-in-chief north of the Forth. He referred to the victory gained by the rebel troops at Preston, and hoped Mr. Grant would join them. To this letter Mr. Grant returned only a verbal answer by the bearer, that he and his father would, with all their friends, and their utmost influence, use their highest endeavours to oppose and suppress this rebellion, and in defence of the Government. On or about the 27th September, Mr. Grant received the first news of the battle of Preston.³ He immediately sent off the intelligence to President Forbes, who acknowledged the receipt of the news, and added some particulars, but treated the reports as exaggerated. Yet he adds, "In the meantime, as the worst account is greedily swallowed in this country, it occasions a considerable ferment, and I cannot answer for what folly may ensue. I therefor think you will judge it proper to have all your people alert, that they may be able to do such service as the exigence may require. Such a disposition in them will help to cause their neighbours consider."⁴ Mr. Grant, in his zeal for the service of the Government, looked upon this letter as the first direct proposal for raising his men generally, and therefore brought together all for whom he could find arms. He was the more readily led to this step by the information that the Farquharsons were rising in Aberdeenshire, and that the Macphersons, with, it was said, the Frasers and Mackintoshes, were to march through Strathspey to join them. These disavowed all intention of hurting the Grant country, purposing only to force men from Strathdon and Glenlivet,

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 161.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* p. 159.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 161, 162.

which Mr. Grant had formerly hindered Gordon of Glenbucket from doing. But Mr. Grant so disposed his men in the passes, that though the Macphersons marched near the borders between Badenoch and Strathspey, they were effectually kept in check, and the people of Strathdon and Glendivet, except a few stragglers, were protected from being compelled to join the rebels. Mr. Grant also, on a report that the Mackintoshes were in motion, kept his men together for some days, till he was assured to the contrary.

Though Mr. Grant was thus able to protect Strathspey and its neighbourhood, his own estate of Urquhart was greatly exposed to the influences of the insurgents, and gave him considerable anxiety. On 30th September 1745, Colonel Angus Macdonald, a son of Glengarry, wrote to Mr. Grant's bailie in Urquhart, informing the latter that he had orders from the Prince to raise the country, and demanding that a hundred men should be ready to join him in five days, under pain of burning and harassing the district. In case of refusal he threatened to march at once and execute his orders with all rigour.¹ To this it was replied that Mr. Grant having ordered all his people in Urquhart to remain loyal to His Majesty, with a promise that he would protect and indemnify them for doing so, Macdonald could expect no man from that country to join him.² On being advised of this, Mr. Grant wrote again (on 6th October) to his tenants of Urquhart, in very strong terms, commanding them to remain quietly at home and subject to his direction, under pain of his most severe displeasure. As he was determined that any one disturbing them should meet with a suitable return, they had no reason to fear.³

Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Grant a day or two afterwards was informed by his bailie in Urquhart, that, in obedience to orders, he had summoned the tenants, but that only sixty or seventy had obeyed the call. With these he had set out for Strathspey, when they were met by Colonel Macdonald and the gentlemen of the district, all of whom, except two, swore publicly to the tenants, that if they did not return, their crops would be destroyed and their cattle carried

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 165.

² MS. Narrative by Sir Archibald Grant.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 166, 167.

off. Upon this the tenants refused to proceed, and Macdonald then assured the bailie that the country would be safe from him, and that he would persuade others who had orders to destroy it, to desist.¹ Mr. Grant at once replied, in a letter dated 10th October, that he was not surprised at the conduct of the gentlemen of Urquhart, who were determined to disobey his orders and to make his tenants do likewise. He gave information as to the movements of the troops, to relieve anxiety as to vengeance from the rebels, and reiterating his command for the march of the tenants to Strathspey, enjoined his bailie to observe secrecy, that they might not again be intercepted. He also repeated his promise to repay all losses suffered by those tenants who obeyed him.²

A letter from Lord Deskford now informed Mr. Grant that the Mackintoshes and Frasers had given up thoughts of marching, and that Lord Loudoun had come north with a ship of war, containing, it was supposed, arms and money. The next day Lord Loudoun himself wrote, announcing his appointment as commander-in-chief in the north, and desiring that Mr. Grant's company should be ready as soon as possible.³ To the same effect President Forbes also wrote on the 12th October, and stating that the men would be put on the regular establishment as to pay, etc. In his letter the President expressed his opinion that "the thing will blow over without much harm," but adds, "it is my opinion you should have your eye on as many of your people as you can arm, to be ready on any emergence if they are called out. Ways and means shall be fallen on to subsist them." He regretted the behaviour of the people of Urquhart, and was afraid they would require to be corrected.⁴ In pursuance of these suggestions, Mr. Grant again consulted with his friends to have all his men ready, and to increase the number of their arms in every way possible. He had advices from the minister of Calder, near Nairn, that the Mackintoshes had been giving some trouble there,⁵ and Alexander Grant of Corriemoney, a gentleman of Urquhart, while excusing the uncertain loyalty of his own proceedings, informed him of the intention of the Master of Lovat to march with three hundred men to compel Mr. Grant's tenants to

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 168.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 171.

² *Ibid.* p. 169.

³ *Ibid.* p. 170.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 172.

join the Pretender. The writer accordingly advised the removal of the tenants to Castle Grant.¹

On 16th October Mr. Grant replied to Lord Loudoun's letter of the 11th, informing the latter that the company was being got together and equipped as quickly as was possible. He suggested a change of officers, desiring to retain with himself Mr. Grant of Rothiemurchus, who had been nominated Captain, and to appoint his eldest son in his father's stead. The reason assigned for this change was that as there might be occasion to convene and march the clan, there was no one with Mr. Grant so fitted to command the men as the elder Rothiemurchus. Mr. Grant informed Lord Loudoun that he had been obliged that day to send thirty men to interrupt one Captain Gordon, who was levying impositions on Mr. Grant's estate of Mulben in Banff. He referred to certain information as to the movements of hostile clans, and hoped if these all marched together towards his country, he would receive some assistance from the Government.² Mr. Grant also wrote to President Forbes. The President and Lord Loudoun replied separately in similar terms, stating that the exchange of officers would require consideration. Lord Loudoun promised assistance if necessary. Lord President Forbes wrote again on 24th October, urging the despatch of the company.³

Previous to this, however, Mr. Grant had received urgent advices, dated 21st and 22d October, from a gentleman in Urquhart, that the Macdonalds, Glenmoriston men, and others, were combining to molest the tenants and destroy the country if they did not join the rebels, but that the tenants had declared they would on no account disobey Mr. Grant's positive orders to remain peaceable, and also that they would fight to the last drop of their blood, ere the Macdonalds carried off their cattle. It was also added that the tenants would not be able to resist both Macdonalds and Frasers, and that a dispute had arisen betwixt the Master of Lovat and Macdonald of Barrisdale as to which had the best right to these tenants, which had stayed the execution of their threats.

Mr. Grant was much concerned at this intelligence, as he feared that some of his people in Urquhart might, by such influence, be forced from

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 174.

² *Ibid.* pp. 173, 176.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 176-178.

their allegiance. He considered it of great importance to the Government that those who were resolved to remain faithful at the hazard of their lives or fortunes, should not be suffered to be dragged into the rebellion against their wills, and being aware that Lord Loudoun, having but a small force at his command, could not despatch a force sufficient to hinder the rebels in their design, he determined to meet the emergency himself. As there was no time to deliberate or receive Lord Loudoun's instructions, he mustered his friends to the number of six or seven hundred, and marched towards Inverness on his way to Urquhart,¹ desiring his brother-in-law, Lord Deskford, to inform Lord Loudoun of his march, and to request that the men might be provided with quarters at Inverness.

To this request President Forbes returned answer, of date 26th October, that directions had been given for accommodating the men in the best way possible. He however expressed his own regret and that of Lord Loudoun that Mr. Grant had not communicated his design before setting out with such numbers.² When this reply reached Mr. Grant, he had already halted his men some miles from Inverness, having been met by James Grant of Dell, a tenant of Urquhart, who brought the agreeable news that the rebels had left that district, and marched north to Assynt. Mr. Grant thereupon dismissed his men with the exception of a few for disposal near his house. On hearing of Mr. Grant's change of plan, Lord President Forbes wrote expressing his relief that the whole number stated did not come, as there was no plan arranged for disposing of them, but he was concerned that the company under Rothiemurehus did not come, as they had been expected earlier. He desired, therefore, that they might be sent without delay. Referring to the oppression of the Urquhart people and the probable necessity of marching a considerable body of men to their relief, he says, "that in due time may be concerted and executed, tho' it ought not to hinder the immediate march of the company, who in all events will be so far in their way."³

Here also Mr. Grant received further information of the proceedings of the rebel clans through Sir Harry Innes of Innes, and his own bailie

¹ MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 179, 180.

³ *Ibid.* p. 180.

at Urquhart. The former stated that the Macdonalds, Mackintoshes, and others, to the number of one thousand, had assembled at Lord Lovat's, and purposed marching north to force Lord Seaforth's men and raise the country in general rebellion. From his bailie Mr. Grant learned some additional particulars, that the Master of Lovat was to march with two hundred Frasers to join the Prince, and that Lord Lovat intended paying a visit to Castle Grant to make up all differences, in order to be revenged on Macleod, who had refused to join the Prince, and who Lovat declared was a perjured villain, as he had on a former occasion sworn to march with the Master of Lovat.¹

One of the most active partisans of the Jacobites in the north of Scotland was Lord Lewis Gordon, a son of the second Duke of Gordon, and he tried to gain the young chief of the Grants to the cause of the Stewarts. On 3d November 1745, he wrote, conveying his compliments to Mr. Grant, with the hope that he would not oppose the raising of his clan for the Prince.² Gordon of Glenbucket was the bearer of the letter, but Mr. Grant refused to see him, or to send more than a verbal reply, to the effect that if any of his people took part against the Government, for whom it was well known his father and he were determined to act vigorously, or if any person dared to force or entice any of his people into such measures, he would pursue every one so doing to the utmost of his power.³ Mr. Grant intimated this attempt to Lord Loudoun and President Forbes, and shortly afterwards proceeded himself to take active measures against Lord Lewis Gordon. Learning from Sir Harry Innes that Lord Lewis was in Strathavon and Kincardine, part of the estates of the Duke of Gordon, pressing men of all ages, and that the Duke of Gordon's tenants were leaving their country for shelter,⁴ Mr. Grant, according to one account, marched about two hundred men in that direction, and effectually stopped the recruiting for the Pretender.⁵ Another account says nothing of the two hundred men, but states that Mr. Grant so influenced the leading men on the estate of Kincardine by promises of

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 181. Macleod would probably have joined the Pretender had he not been kept loyal by the inducements perseveringly held out to him by President Forbes.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 182.

³ MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

⁴ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 185.

⁵ MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

support, and otherwise, that they resisted all attempts upon their loyalty, and compelled a recruiting party to fly from the neighbourhood.¹

In the meantime, Mr. Grant had been able to send the first independent company, under Grant of Rothiemurchus, to join Lord Loudoun. He announced their departure from Castle Grant, in a letter, dated 3d November, to his Lordship, in which he thus accounts for the delay:—"There were soe many idle stories spread among the commons, that it was with the greatest difficultie I gott them prevailed with to march to Invernes, as they were made believe they were to be shipt of in order to recruite some other regiments, and had severall other stories told them. . . . I have likewayes been obliged to promise to releive the whole, or such as should incline to return, at a month's end."² Lord Loudoun and President Forbes both wrote to Mr. Grant, praising very highly the appearance of the company sent, which is described as well armed and clothed.³ The President also referred to his promise that if more independent companies were required, Mr. Grant should choose the officers of one of them, and he now requested Mr. Grant to raise another company in the same way as the last, and name the officers, as both he and Lord Loudoun considered additional companies necessary. This, he thought, would enable Mr. Grant to gratify some "deserving young gentlemen" of his clan, as well as to do service to the Government.

When Mr. Grant submitted this new proposition of the President to his friends, he was met with unexpected opposition. The gentlemen in Strathspey had heard a rumour that four independent companies had been assigned to the Laird of Macleod, and complained that Mr. Grant had accepted even of one. Mr. Grant thereupon went to Inverness (about the 10th November) to confer personally with President Forbes and Lord Loudoun. He found there that about four hundred Macleods had already come to that neighbourhood, though it was said that only part of them were to be employed. The President and Lord Loudoun both pressed Mr. Grant to provide another company of one hundred men with officers. Mr. Grant assured them that all his friends were in good humour, and ready to venture everything in the service; that it was important to preserve such a good spirit among them;

¹ MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 183.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 183, 184.

that jealousies had already risen regarding the first company, and while there would be no difficulty in mustering four or five companies, yet, in the excited state of feeling which prevailed, there would be great danger of offending the gentlemen of his clan by naming the officers of one company and no more. The President and Lord Loudoun, however, urged the matter so earnestly that Mr. Grant agreed to take the company and consult his friends about it.¹ The gentlemen of his clan, however, having positive information that the Laird of Macleod had received four companies, besides which, one had been given to a cousin of that Laird, whereby many gentlemen of his clan were at once provided for, would not consent to Mr. Grant's accepting only one company. They considered the giving of five companies to the Macleods so manifest a partiality and slight that they refused to raise another among themselves. Mr. Grant did not think it wise to force their inclinations, and on 29th November, he wrote to Lord Loudoun, referring to the terms of their personal interview, and stating that the gentlemen of his clan were strongly averse to raising the second company. He declared his own willingness to comply with the Lord President's desire, but did not incline to push the matter to the dislike of his friends. He at the same time assures Lord Loudoun that the whole clan would be ready on a few days' notice to go on any duty for his Majesty's service, and were as much to be depended on as they were in the rebellion of 1715.²

It may be explained in passing that though the gentlemen of the clan Grant accounted the giving of five companies to the Macleods as a slight to themselves, and though it has, in an earlier memoir of Mr. Grant,³ been stated as a charge against President Forbes that through jealousy he threw difficulties in the way of Mr. Grant's rendering full service to the Government, a perusal of their correspondence, then unknown, affords no good ground for such a suspicion. Nor does the apparent partiality shown to Macleod give any good reason for the charge of jealousy, or even for the offence taken by the Grants. It is probable that had they not been excited by the ferment of opinion and rumour around them, or blinded for the moment by clannish feeling, they would have seen that being asked

¹ MS. Narratives, by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 186.

³ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 336.

for one company, or two as required, was really a higher compliment to their loyalty and to the standing of their clan, than the giving of five companies to the Macleods. The latter was a piece of policy. Had Lord President Forbes's knowledge of the Highland clans and the character of their chiefs been acted upon by the Government, it is probable the rebellion would never have reached the height it did. The chief cause of the adhesion of the rebel clans to the standard of Prince Charles Edward was, in truth, the reverse phase of the reason founded upon by the Grants in refusing to raise a second company. They asserted that one company would not do for them what the five companies had done for the Macleods; that is, provide occupation for all the gentlemen of the clan.

In the same way, the Highland chiefs, many of whom chafed at the life of inactivity which was being gradually forced upon them, as the Government grew strong enough to repress their feuds and raids upon the Lowlands, saw in the coming of Prince Charles a chance of gaining importance for themselves and of employing their restless dependants. It is true that Lochiel, the most prominent of the chiefs who joined the young Pretender, with one or two others, were gained over at first by the charm of his manner or a dexterous appeal to their feelings.¹ But they, and others who afterwards joined him, were by no means insensible to the rewards which they conceived they might claim from a grateful Prince, and the first success of his arms added greatly to the number of his adherents who hoped to share in the spoil. President Forbes foresaw the necessity of the Government holding out to wavering chieftains such inducements as should at once gratify their warlike spirit and possess a surer ground of promise than could be found in the insurgent army.

The President's scheme of the independent companies was the only one sanctioned by the Government, and these were limited to twenty in number. Sound policy dictated that these should be disposed of in such a way as to attract the greatest number of wavering chiefs to the side of the Government. Of such Macleod was by far the most powerful. The Grants had not wavered in their allegiance, their loyalty had been approved in 1715, and their chiefs were, in 1745, as staunch as ever in their attach-

¹ Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. p. 15.

ment to the House of Hanover. There was therefore no special need in their case to hold out inducements to adhere to King George. The clan, with a few exceptions, were of one mind with their chiefs, and could be depended on in an emergency, without being specially formed into a regiment.

But this was not the case with Macleod. Though it does not appear that the Macleods actually took up arms in 1715, they were described in a paper furnished for the information of the King of France shortly before that date, as loyal to the Stewarts, and able to bring five hundred men into the field.¹ In the present rebellion, the Chief of Macleod, with Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat, had engaged themselves to join the Pretender, provided the King of France furnished an army in his aid. But when Prince Charles Edward landed in the west of Scotland with only a few followers, and trusting in nothing but his own destiny, these chieftains looked upon his cause as hopeless, and refused to join his standard.² To this decision, so fortunate for themselves, they were firmly held by Lord President Forbes, who, fearing lest their professed loyalty to the House of Hanover might give way before the successes of the Highland army, held out such inducements as the independent companies offered, to engage Macleod at least (who hesitated most) in the service of the Government.

Besides, President Forbes was too sincerely devoted to the Government to have needlessly hurt the feelings of a loyal clan when the latter was of so much importance as the Grants. Fortunately, however, the gentlemen of the clan had no immediate opportunity for brooding over their supposed wrongs, for in the same letter in which Mr. Grant announces to Lord Loudoun the refusal to raise a second company, he mentions reports that the rebels had burned corn-stacks in Braemar, and had committed violence elsewhere in levying impositions, which he considered himself bound to suppress.³ He offered, on receiving Lord Loudoun's commands, to march five or six hundred men to Aberdeen, and endeavour to restore the peace, and to carry out this project Mr. Grant asked two hundred stand of arms, and that the company commanded by Captain Grant of Rothiemurehus should, if possible, be sent to his assistance.

¹ Original Paper printed in Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. ii. App. p. 429.

² Browne's History, vol. iii. p. 6.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 186.

In his reply Lord Loudoun complimented Mr. Grant on his zeal for the service, but intimated that he himself was just setting out at the head of the Grant company and others, on an expedition to Fort Augustus. Thereafter he proposed to march along the coast for the relief of the district, and would, if necessary, ask assistance from Mr. Grant.¹

On receiving from a gentleman of his clan, Mr. Grant of Achoymany, a summons addressed to the latter by Lord Lewis Gordon, commanding him to send to Keith a certain number of men armed and equipped,² Mr. Grant wrote in reply that, though somewhat hindered at present, he would not see the country, in which he and his father were so materially concerned, oppressed in any way. He requested, therefore, that Achoymany should inform him more particularly of the rebel movements, and he would keep in view the necessity of affording protection.³

The Earl of Findlater, at the same time, received intimation of similar threats against his tenants, and wrote to the Lord President stating the situation, and suggesting that he and Lord Loudoun should provide some remedy. He further informed the President that he had advised the people in Banffshire not to be intimidated by the threats of the rebels, but he was afraid some would be unable to resist the execution of these threats.⁴ The President wrote in reply approving the advice given, and trusting that Lord Findlater would soon be relieved of all apprehensions, as a large body of men had marched from Inverness towards Aberdeen, to be followed shortly by Lord Loudoun in person with another force. The President suggests that Lord Findlater should accompany Lord Loudoun, or provide some one to act as a guide, and also arrange for accommodation of the troops.⁵

Before the arrival of this reply, Lord Findlater received another letter from his chamberlain,⁶ and Mr. Grant a letter from Grant of Achoymany, both stating that various parties of the rebels were pressing men, quartering themselves on Lord Findlater's tenants and others, and "playing the devil" with them.⁷ Grant of Achoymany begs that Mr. Grant would march some

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 187.

² *Ibid.* p. 188.

³ MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 189. This letter, though dated the 10th, was not despatched till the

11th, and did not reach Castle Grant till the 13th December.

⁶ MS. narratives by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant.

⁷ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 191.

men to the neighbourhood and overawe the rebels, who were much afraid of the Strathspey men. Mr. Grant responded by at once mustering five or six hundred men, whom he marched to Keith. Of this fact he notified Lord Loudoun, on 12th December, in a letter written on the eve of setting out, stating that he felt it incumbent upon him to prevent oppression to his neighbours, and the dragging of their tenants to the rebel army, and had therefore summoned his clan. He hoped to be at Keith next day, and to keep the surrounding country quiet, until he heard further from his Lordship.¹

The Grant men marched straight towards Keith, but the weather was so excessively wet, that two days after setting out, they had only arrived in the vicinity of Mulben, about four miles from Keith. On Mr. Grant's approach, the rebels disappeared from that neighbourhood, and reassembled at Fochabers, to the number of two or three hundred, under the command of Gordon of Avaehy. Mr. Grant accordingly halted his men for rest and refreshment after their rapid march, preparatory to an attack on the rebels. Here Mr. Grant received a letter from Lord Findlater, enclosing the reply from President Forbes, and in reference to the reported movement of troops. Lord Findlater says, "All their proceedings will not secure our safety unless a sufficient right and trusty person is left in Banffshire, for Lord Lewis's small parties will stir as soon as they are past, if there is not force enough to suppress them." This opinion fully justified Mr. Grant's independent action. Lord Findlater also excused himself from accompanying Lord Loudoun, on the score of ill health, but states that he had written to the sheriff-deputes to prepare for the troops. He gave Mr. Grant full power to act for him, if the sheriffs were afraid to move in the matter.²

At the same time, Mr. Grant also learned that Lord Loudoun had reached Moray, and that the rebels had brought the boats on Spey to the east or Fochabers side of the river. He therefore sent a party of a hundred men, who secured the Boat of Bridge, two miles further up the Spey. Mr. Grant then wrote to Sir Harry Innes at Elgin, detailing what he had done, and promising protection to the town, also inquiring about Macleod's

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 192.

² Copy Letter in Appendix to MS. narrative of Lachlan Grant.

motions with his men, and whether Lord Loudoun had any commands for himself.¹ In reply he received a letter from the Laird of Macleod, who rejoiced to hear of his march, which he conceived would be of great service to the Government. Macleod stated that he had orders to march with five hundred men, and attempt to cross the Spey to assist in protecting that neighbourhood. He had heard that the passage of the river was to be disputed, and that the rebels had secured possession of all the boats, but was persuaded that the force under Mr. Grant would disperse the insurgents and open the passage. He further assured Mr. Grant that he would gladly act in conjunction with him in every matter for the good of the service.² Mr. Grant at once wrote to Macleod that as soon as he could summon his men, who were quartered in neighbouring farm-houses, he would march to Fochabers and endeavour to secure the passage of the Spey for Macleod's men; he further expressed a hope that he would be at Spey-side before two o'clock that afternoon (Sunday, 15th December). Mr. Grant accordingly marched his men towards Spey as speedily as possible, a movement which forced the rebels to retire from the district with some haste, their leader declaring that but for the Strathspey men he would have made it very difficult for Macleod to pass the Spey.

There was no engagement, as the Grant men had not quite reached the river, when intelligence was brought that the rebels had retired, and that Macleod and his party were crossing in safety. Sir Harry Innes afterwards wrote to Mr. Grant regretting that the movements of his men had not been speedy enough to enable them to capture the rebels who had been guarding the boats,³ but no blame was due to any one, as the insurgents retired precipitately on hearing of Mr. Grant's march.

As Macleod's men were safe, Mr. Grant was about to send his men into quarters, when he heard that a small party of rebels remained near Cullen House. He at once despatched a company thither to secure the place and drive out any rebels in possession of it. Cullen remained in the hands of the Grants, and furnished quarters for Macleod's men, who came there next day (16th December). Mr. Grant then marched to Keith, where he quartered his men and placed advanced guards some miles in the

¹ MS. narrative of Lachlan Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 193.

³ *Ibid.* p. 197.

direction of Strathbogie, where he heard that the main body of the insurgents lay. He informed Lord Loudoun of what he had done, and then, with a few other gentlemen, went to Cullen, where, under the powers received from Lord Findlater, he took care that Macleod and his people were well entertained. Mr. Grant informed Macleod of his having sent to Lord Loudoun, and of his purpose to remain at Keith for further orders. Macleod, however, earnestly requested Mr. Grant to go with him towards Aberdeen, or at least to Strathbogie, and co-operate with himself and Munro of Culcairn, if he did not receive further orders, to which Mr. Grant assented, and returned to Keith to prepare his men.¹

On reaching Keith, Mr. Grant received a letter from Lord Lewis Gordon remonstrating with him for marching his men to Mulben, declaring that Mr. Grant had no reason to do so, as positive orders had been given that his estates should be let alone, and threatening that if Mr. Grant concerned himself in protecting any estates but his own, he would suffer accordingly. Lord Lewis also stated that he was writing to Lord John Drummond to march his troops directly upon that district to combine with those under himself, and he therefore urged Mr. Grant to withdraw his men.² With this letter were enclosed two printed documents, the first being a manifesto issued by Lord John Drummond as "Commander-in-chief of his most Christian Majesty's forces in Scotland,"³ and the second a letter from the exiled Earl Marischal to Lord John Drummond, announcing his intention of invading England with a body of French troops, and desiring Lord John to summon the writer's friends to rise in arms for the Prince.⁴

The receipt of these documents strengthened Mr. Grant's determination to advance with Macleod at least as far as Strathbogie, and he returned a verbal message to the effect that if Lord Lewis, with his men, would be at Strathbogie next day by 12 o'clock, he would there receive the answer, which Mr. Grant was determined should be proclaimed at the market cross, and fixed upon it. Mr. Grant then intimated his purpose to Macleod,⁵

¹ MS. narratives by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 196.

³ Printed at length in Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. p. 155.

⁴ MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

⁵ *Ibid.*

who replied, approving Mr. Grant's intentions.¹ On the 18th December, therefore, Mr. Grant marched to Strathbogie, and, at his approach, the rebels left that place, and fell back towards Aberdeen. Mr. Grant thereupon proclaimed and affixed to the market cross a declaration in the name of Lord Loudoun, that all who had been compelled by force to enter the rebel army, if they came in and delivered up their arms, would be treated favourably by His Majesty, while those who persisted would be regarded as traitors.²

At Strathbogie, however, Mr. Grant's active service on behalf of the Government was brought to a stand. While there he received a letter from Lord Loudoun, dated Inverness, 14th December, acknowledging Mr. Grant's letter of the 12th, with the first intimation of his sudden march towards Keith. Lord Loudoun referred to the dispositions of troops already made by him for protecting the country, and concluded by suggesting to Mr. Grant that if they both made a sudden march without concert, their men might meet in the same quarters, which would be inconvenient at that season of the year.³ This sentence contained a tacit rebuke to Mr. Grant for anticipating the movements of the Government troops, and it was indorsed by a letter of the same date from Lord Deskford, who had joined Lord Loudoun. Lord Deskford states that Lord Loudoun regretted he had no arms at his disposal, and no authority to pay any clan "except when an immediate necessity, which cannot be answered by the troops on the establishment, requires it:" that Lord Loudoun considered the service in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire sufficiently provided for by the seven hundred men already despatched there (under Macleod and Culcairn), and that it was impossible to take Mr. Grant's clan into pay. He believed Lord Loudoun would be as well pleased if, under the circumstances, the Grants returned to Strathspey, though his Lordship would not take upon him to order them back, as the expedition was made without his command, and he adds, "He (Lord Loudoun) says he won't fail to represent your zeal, and that of your people, and wishes for the future nothing may be undertaken but in concert with those who have the direction of the king's affairs in this country."⁴

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 199.

² *Ibid.* p. 199.

³ *Ibid.* p. 191.

⁴ Copy Letter in Appendix to MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

Mr. Grant's zeal for the public service disposed him to overlook any censorious reflections such as these, but he could not do otherwise than return home when he had so clear a discharge from those in authority. The course indicated was opposed to Mr. Grant's own inclinations, and to the opinion of his friends, but his determination to return was strengthened by Mr. Lachlan Grant, whom he had sent to Lord Loudoun for orders, and who stated that Lord Loudoun expressly advised his return to Strathspey. Mr. Grant therefore intimated his resolution to Macleod and Culeairn, both of whom expressed great regret at losing Mr. Grant's assistance, but approved his action in the circumstances.¹

Next day, therefore, Mr. Grant returned to Keith, on his way home, but remembering that Lord Findlater had expressed a fear that after the Government troops had passed, new parties of rebels might steal down into the low country and distress the neighbourhood, he detached a party for the protection of the district, who did good service afterwards. On resuming the march he received two letters from Lord Loudoun, one addressed to himself, dated 17th, and one to Sir Harry Innes, dated the 18th December.² Both of these letters were complimentary, approving of Mr. Grant's march, and of the service thereby done, but as they gave Mr. Grant no reason to believe that the recall expressed in the former letters was revoked, and as the number of the rebels at Aberdeen was not so great as to render the assistance of his clan absolutely necessary, he dispersed his men.³

When he reached Castle Grant he received a letter from his bailie at Urquhart informing him that it was impossible any longer to restrain the people of that district from joining the Highland army, and that disputes had arisen between the bailie and them on the subject. This letter no doubt caused much annoyance to Mr. Grant, but it does not appear that he took any action upon it. His attention was suddenly engaged by a matter of more serious importance, and which might have had disastrous consequences, had the rebels been in greater force or more united in their counsels.

¹ MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant. Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 200, 201.

² Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 197, 200.

³ MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant.

After his return to Castle Grant on the 21th December 1745, Mr. Grant wrote to Lord Loudoun, informing him that he had left a party of sixty men near Keith to prevent the rebels from returning to that neighbourhood, and that there was a report that the rebels were to make a stand at Aberdeen, which made him regret he did not go forward. He again pressed the opinion he had held all along, that all the forces which could be got together should be employed to drive the rebels from that district. He begged also for arms, and desired Lord Loudoun to communicate any commands to Sir Archibald Grant, who was the bearer of the letter.¹

That letter was just despatched, when tidings came of the defeat of Macleod's force at Inverurie. The news was communicated by William Grant, younger of Burnside, who was in command of the small party so prudently and fortunately detached by Mr. Grant to watch the movements of the rebels. To facilitate the retreat of Macleod's men, Mr. Grant at once instructed Burnside to secure the passage of the Spey at the Boat of Bridge, and, if possible, to inform Macleod that the ford was safe. He also proposed that the officers and men of the party should take the boats to the Moray or west side of the Spey, and remain there, if practicable, till further orders, but to retire if any strong party of rebels advanced on them.²

Mr. Grant received from various sources confirmation of the defeat at Inverurie. It would appear that owing to imperfect information of the movements of the rebels, Macleod and his men were on the evening of the 23d December surprised in their quarters by Lord Lewis Gordon and a considerable force. It was estimated that Lord Lewis had seven or eight hundred men, while, owing to the suddenness of the attack, and the wide area over which the Macleods were billeted, only two hundred and fifty of the latter could be got together. The Macleods accordingly soon gave way, and their baggage, money, etc., with several of themselves, fell into the hands of the rebels, though the latter had the greater number killed.³ The Macleods were deficient in broadswords. Much regret was expressed, when too late, that Mr. Grant had not been permitted to march with Macleod's party, as at first proposed, and Sir Harry Innes informed

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 202.

² *Ibid.* p. 203.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 204-205.

Mr. Grant that Lord Lewis Gordon had only determined on the attack when he knew that the Grants had been withdrawn.

Through the prompt measures taken by Mr. Grant, Macleod and his officers crossed the Spey in safety on the evening of the 24th, and for greater security against surprise, Mr. Grant instructed his officer to remain on Spey side, and take care of the boats.¹

In anxious letters from Sir Harry Innes and the Magistrates of Elgin, dated 28th December, Mr. Grant was requested to march his clan to their neighbourhood for their protection, but in face of what had already passed, he did not feel justified in doing so. The Magistrates complained that Macleod was marching away from their town towards Inverness, leaving them exposed to the oppression of the rebels, and that unless they received protection from Mr. Grant, they and the principal inhabitants would require to remove with their effects to some place of safety, especially as five hundred rebels at Strathbogie, uttering threats of heavy vengeance, were ready to commence an attack. Sir Harry Innes wrote in support of this appeal.² In his reply to the Magistrates on the 29th, Mr. Grant assured them of his inclination to serve them, and narrated the circumstances of his former march, which was intended to protect their town and neighbourhood, and the discouragement he had from those in authority. He, however, was of opinion that the people of Elgin had no cause to be alarmed unless a much larger body of the rebels came from Aberdeen to join those at Strathbogie, as the latter would never venture to cross the Spey when Mr. Grant was above them and Lord Loudoun so near them. He anticipated that though the Macleods had marched to Inverness, Lord Loudoun would send sufficient force against the rebels at Strathbogie. With respect to himself, Mr. Grant adds, "In the situation I am at present, I am uncertain whether I am to be attacked from Perth, or by those at Aberdeen and Strathbogie for my late march. I dare not promise to march with any body of men but in concert and with Lord Loudoun's directions, and, at the same time, I have demanded to be assisted with arms and encouraged to keep my men in the proper way."³

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 207.

² Copies of letters in Appendix to MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

³ Letter in MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

In this last sentence Mr. Grant referred to his letter to Lord Loudoun of the 24th December 1745, conveyed to Inverness by Sir Archibald Grant, to which no reply had yet been received. A day or two afterwards, however, Sir Archibald Grant returned from Inverness bearing a letter from Lord Loudoun, dated the 30th of that month, expressing regret for detaining Sir Archibald, and stating that he was unable as yet to decide on any plan of operation, but would acquaint Mr. Grant if he found it necessary to undertake anything of importance.¹ Sir Archibald Grant's account of his reception at Inverness, and the cause of delay, was not altogether satisfactory. On his arrival there on 25th December, he waited on Lord Loudoun and the President, both of whom acknowledged Mr. Grant's good service, but regretted the deficiency of arms and money and power for employing the king's friends, though they daily hoped for a supply of all. They alleged also that it was necessary to see some consequences of the skirmish at Inverurie before new measures were resolved on. Lord Loudoun, however, desired Sir Archibald to remain one day longer in Inverness to give time to consider Mr. Grant's proposition. To this delay Sir Archibald consented, seeing the amount of business which occupied Lord Loudoun, and rendered full discussion of matters difficult. Consideration of the subject was deferred from day to day, until, on 29th December, Sir Archibald Grant wrote a remonstrance to Lord Loudoun, and begged for his own dismissal, with some answer to Mr. Grant. He expressed sympathy with the difficult situation in which Lord Loudoun was placed, but could not see any good to be gained by delay. Lord Loudoun then wrote the answer communicated to Mr. Grant, as above. From it and Sir Archibald's report, Mr. Grant entertained the hope that the town of Elgin and neighbourhood would be effectually protected, but did not think he was at liberty to take any further steps without authority from Lord Loudoun.²

Mr. Grant's opinion as to the conduct of the rebels was happily confirmed by intelligence received on the 2d of January 1746, that the party at Strathbogie had on the preceding day suddenly marched off to Aberdeen. Mr. Grant at once transmitted the letter containing this

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 208.

² MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant.

information to Lord Loudoun, with renewed assurances of his readiness to act in the service of the Government, and suggesting that among other advantages to be gained by this movement of the rebels, opportunity might be taken to hem them in more closely than before.¹ Lord Loudoun replied that he thought it would be necessary, before arranging any plan of operations, to learn what was being done in the south, that there might be proper co-operation.² Mr. Grant also at this time received a short letter from Macleod at Forres, expressing obligation for the concern Mr. Grant had shown on behalf of him and his men.

Renewed attempts to tamper with the allegiance of Mr. Grant's tenants in Urquhart caused Mr. Grant to write urgently to Lord Loudoun a few days later, the letter being conveyed by his Chamberlain. After stating the uneasiness he had regarding affairs in Urquhart, notwithstanding all his endeavours to prevent the tenants there joining the rebels, and also explaining why he sent his Chamberlain in person to Lord Loudoun, and referring to some items of news, Mr. Grant proceeded thus:—"I think it my duty to take notice to your Lordship that the rebels are exerting themselves in every corner of the north to encrease their army. I therefore think it absolutely necessary that all the friends of the Government should use their outmost efforts to disconcert and disperse them. I had a meeting yesterday with all the gentlemen of this country, and I can assure your Lordship we wait only your orders and directions, and there is nothing in our power but we will do upon this important occasion for the service of our King and country. I wish it was possible to assist us with some arms, and money to be sure also would be necessary, but give me leave to assure your Lordship that the last farthing I or any of my friends have, or what our credite can procure us, shall be employed in supporting of our men upon any expedition your Lordship shall direct us to undertake for this glorious cause we are engaged in. I wish to God your Lordship and the Lord President would think of some measure of convening the whole body of the King's friends in the north together, and I would gladly hope we would form such a body as would in a great measure disconcert and strike a damp upon the army of the

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 209.

² *Ibid.* p. 210.

rebels in the south, and effectually put a stop to any further junctions they may expect benorth Stirling, and at the same time surely we might prevent their being masters of so much of this north coast, and also hinder many of the King's subjects from being oppressed by the exorbitant sums of money the rebels are presently levying from them."¹

In reference to the first part of this letter, Mr. Grant shortly after had the satisfaction of knowing that his own instructions to his Chamberlain sufficed to keep the people in Urquhart to their duty, without any aid from the King's troops, which was very readily offered by Lord Loudoun, and also without marching men from Strathspey to compel them, which Mr. Grant had determined on, rather than permit any of his tenants to join the rebellion.

Mr. Grant wrote also on the 13th January giving later intelligence of the grievances inflicted by the rebels remaining in Aberdeenshire. Lord Loudoun replied to both letters at once, on the 16th January, approving of Mr. Grant's scheme for relieving the low country, but declining to undertake the matter until he received further instructions and more certain knowledge of the motions of the rebels, as he was afraid of the latter gaining possession of the forts. Lord Loudoun promised that as soon as instructions arrived, he would communicate with Mr. Grant, and consult as to the most effectual way of serving the Government.²

Thus Mr. Grant's efforts to strengthen the hands of the Government were once more brought to a check, and he felt that nothing remained to be done by himself or his friends, unless some special occasion arose, but to encourage and confirm the well affected, and enlighten and inform the disaffected, whether actually concerned in the rebellion or not. This was done by publishing true narratives of the state of affairs, of which the country was extremely ignorant, and confuting the falsehoods which were industriously propagated. Mr. Grant and his friends also circulated papers adapted to the circumstances and genius of the people and country, containing clear and plain reasonings against the mistaken principles of politics and religion which misled and deluded them. At this time also frightful

¹ Copy letter, dated 9th January 1746, in MS. narratives by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant.

² MS. narratives by Sir Archibald Grant and Lachlan Grant.

accounts were given both in the public prints and private letters of a threatened invasion by foreign troops, and these reports were used by agents of the rebels to intimidate the King's friends. Mr. Grant and his friends therefore agreed that Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk should write to the Lord President proposing to him and Lord Loudoun to associate the loyal clans in the north, in a solemn manner, by an address to the King, which should express their loyalty and bind them to service.¹ A letter was accordingly drawn up on the 21st January 1746, and sent to the President, but there is no evidence that any special notice was taken of it or the sentiments it contained.

For some weeks after this, no events of any special interest took place in the north. Mr. Grant received from time to time intelligence of the military movements in the south, among others of the defeat sustained by the Royal troops at Falkirk.² It would appear that by this time Mr. Grant was becoming pressed for money, owing to the non payment of rent by the tenantry during the disturbed state of the country. Mr. Grant, writing to his father, Sir James, on 14th January, thus informs him of this fact:—“Since you left this countrie, I have not seen one farthing from Urquhart; the people there won't pay. I have gott non from Mulben, and not above fiftie pound from the Chamberlane of Strathspey, and I assure you I see noe prospect of anie. This being the plain case, you may judge what situation we will soon be in if the Government don't releive us. . . . I assure you I don't see what way we can expect monie soon from the tenants, as they have had noe mercatts this year, and as all their neighbours, or most of them, have entered into rebellion.”³

Three weeks later, Lord Loudoun wrote to Mr. Grant that the rebel army had abandoned the siege of Stirling Castle, and had begun their march northward. Lord Loudoun begged that Mr. Grant would send out some men to gain intelligence of the movements of the insurgents, part of whom were said to be marching towards that neighbourhood. His Lordship hoped also that Mr. Grant would have his people ready, so that he and Mr. Grant might act together and support each other.⁴ Mr. Grant again gathered his

¹ MS. narrative by Sir Archibald Grant.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 214.

³ *Ibid.* p. 213.

⁴ Letter dated 7th February 1746, *ibid.* p. 224.

men to the number of about six hundred, and disposed them in the best manner for gaining intelligence of the rebels and their movements. He communicated various items of news to Lord Loudoun almost daily, and made urgent requests for arms, with which he assured Lord Loudoun his men were very ill provided, most of their weapons being very bad, and some being armed only with corn-forks, etc. Mr. Grant admitted that it was commonly reported that his people were well armed, a belief he had encouraged as contributing to their safety from attack, but that the reverse was really the fact, and he begged to be supplied with at least 400 guns and flints.¹ It was Mr. Grant's hope that with a good supply of weapons his men would be in better spirits, and be more willing to serve his purpose, either to co-operate with Lord Loudoun, or, failing that, if the rebels should prove too strong for his own party, to retire in a body and prevent as far as possible the destruction of the country or forcing of recruits by the insurgents.

Intelligence of the rebel movements continued to be sent by Mr. Grant to Lord Loudoun regularly until the 15th of February 1746, when he had a letter from his Lordship, thanking him for his news. Lord Loudoun wrote also that he expected large reinforcements, and that if the rebels did come to Inverness, he hoped to give them a warm reception. He was unable to send a detachment with arms for the men under Mr. Grant, but if the latter would send down three hundred men, they would be provided as well as possible.² This was the last letter Mr. Grant had from Lord Loudoun while the latter was at Inverness. On the 16th February Lord Loudoun, learning that Prince Charles Edward was to pass the night at Moy Castle, near Inverness, marched a party to surprise and capture the Prince, but this attempt was foiled by the precautions taken, and ended in the ludicrous failure known as the "Rout of Moy." Prince Charles with his force then advanced to Inverness, from which Lord Loudoun and the Lord President retreated, leaving the independent company of Grants, and one company of Macleods, with eighty regular soldiers, to defend Fort George, of which, however, the rebels gained possession after a siege of two days.³

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 230. ² *Ibid.* p. 234. ³ Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. pp. 210, 211.

Sir James Grant had in the meantime been in communication with the authorities in London and elsewhere, and on the 15th February Mr. Grant was gratified by receiving from the Duke of Cumberland, who had now assumed command of the troops in Scotland, instructions to raise his clan in arms for the King, and to furnish all intelligence in his power of the movements of the insurgents. He replied in a letter to Sir Edward Falkener, sending information he had obtained, and stating that, if he had a proper supply of weapons, he could furnish five or six hundred men in addition to those then under arms. In the information forwarded to the Duke, Mr. Grant stated that it was not yet certain that the rebels would attack the Grants, but such dispositions for defence had been made as the bad arms they possessed would permit. He had also received threatening orders, issued by the rebels for taxes and men, some of which were directed specially against the Grants for appearing in arms against the Prince, but these had no effect in altering the conduct of Mr. Grant or his clan towards the Government.¹

In the expectation that the Duke of Cumberland would press on in pursuit of the Highland army, Mr. Grant kept his men together until the 23d of February. On that date he received a letter from Murray of Broughton, secretary to the Prince, reproaching him for assisting the Government (which the rebels had learned through intercepted letters), and ordering Mr. Grant to send in all the arms in the country, with six gentlemen as hostages for the good behaviour of the clan. Mr. Grant thereupon mustered all his men at Castle Grant. He had intelligence that the Macphersons and others were in Badenoch, that Gordon of Glenbuckie, with three hundred men, was in Strathavon and Glenlivet, and that other parties of rebels were marching towards Strathspey by the lower district. He was also informed that the Duke of Cumberland was still at Perth. In these circumstances Mr. Grant felt that he was not able alone to oppose the rebel forces, and, as Castle Grant would not stand a siege, he determined to force his way through Strathavon, and join the royal army at Perth. Mr. Grant, therefore, with his wife and daughter, accompanied by Lord and Lady Findlater, and about four hundred men, left Castle

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 235, 236.

Grant on the 24th February, while the rest of the clan were instructed to defend the house and neighbourhood as well as they could.¹

As Mr. Grant with his party advanced through Strathavon, Gordon of Glenbucket retired, and the latter having set at liberty an intercepted messenger from Lord Justice Clerk Milton, this man came to Mr. Grant and informed him that the Duke of Cumberland was at Aberdeen. This intelligence so far changed Mr. Grant's plans, that, on his arrival at Newe, out of danger of any large body of rebels, he sent back the greater part of his men to take care of their houses and goods, retaining only about one hundred and fifty as an escort for himself and family to Aberdeen, which he reached on the 1st of March. There he awaited the Duke's orders. During his stay at Aberdeen, Mr. Grant contrived to forward some money to his father Sir James, as the latter was greatly in need of funds, but in the state of the country it was almost impossible to obtain payment of money.²

On the 9th of March Mr. Grant was ordered to proceed to Inverurie, whither his men had gone, and from there to march slowly towards Strathspey, to act as an advance guard for the royal troops in their march towards Strathbogie. He was also to furnish, if possible, daily information of the number and position of the rebels. On the 10th, Mr. Grant received intimation of an intended march of the troops, but so much snow fell on the 9th and 10th that the military movements were delayed, and Mr. Grant, instead of advancing, was ordered to remain at Inverurie. He found that about three hundred rebels under Gordon of Glenbucket were still hovering round Strathavon, and that a larger party lay between Strathbogie and Keith. A considerable body of their troops also were quartered round Fochabers and on Spey-side.³ Mr. Grant sent regular information of such matters to head-quarters, much to the satisfaction of the Duke of Cumberland.⁴

Several regiments marched from Aberdeen on the 12th, and took possession of Inverurie and other places near it. Mr. Grant and his party advancing towards Strathbogie. On or about the 16th Mr. Grant took

¹ MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant; vol. ii. of this work, p. 241.

² Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 241, 242.

³ *Ibid.* p. 246.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 248.

possession of Forbes Castle.¹ This was fortunate for himself, as the rebels, knowing that he had only a small force (about one hundred and forty men), sent out a party to intercept him, but as the place was strong, and the rebels had no artillery, their expedition failed.² The rebels themselves were nearly surprised at Strathbogie, from which they were compelled precipitately to retire, by the troops under General Bland, who followed very close on Mr. Grant's party, and had been ordered to attack them.

Another party of the rebels, under Lord George Murray and Lord Nairn, accompanied with two 9-pounders, marched into Strathspey, and on the 14th March, went to Castle Grant, threatening to batter down the house if resistance was offered. Seeing the cannon, the garrison surrendered and opened the gates, and Lord Nairn took possession, while Lord George Murray marched towards Athole to besiege Blair Castle. On learning of the retreat from Strathbogie, Lord Nairn and his party quickly evacuated Castle Grant. In the meantime Mr. Grant and his men marched from Castle Forbes to Balvany, where they meant to quarter in the old castle, but finding it in a ruinous condition, they occupied the new building. Here they were alarmed at midnight by intelligence that a party of the rebels were within an hour's march, which occasioned their departure to Ballindalloch, but they were prevented from reaching Castle Grant by the presence of several parties of the rebels in the neighbourhood. After waiting three days at Ballindalloch, Mr. Grant's party returned to Strathbogie, where they determined to remain until the Duke's army advanced.³

Soon after leaving Aberdeen, Mr. Grant, to his great regret, received intelligence that some gentlemen of his clan had signed what they called a treaty of neutrality with the rebels. It would appear that a few days after Mr. Grant left Castle Grant, two of these gentlemen, Grant of Rothiemurchus and Grant of Dellachaple, had gone to Inverness to contrive the escape of their sons, who had been taken prisoners, and had prevailed upon Grant of Tullochgorm to accompany them. While at Inverness, they were seized by the rebels, and detained as hostages for the good behaviour of their friends in Strathspey. A day or two after they were apprehended,

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 248, 249.

² Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. p. 219.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 253.

these gentlemen signed a treaty, and engaged to get two others to join them, upon condition that their sons were released, and that they themselves were exempted from money levies for the Prince.¹ The alleged defence of those gentlemen was, that finding their country threatened to be burnt, and no prospect of immediate relief, they considered the most prudent means of averting ruin was to treat with the rebels at once to gain time until the royal army should come up. They therefore sent three of their number to Inverness as deputies, who, on their arrival, were forthwith made prisoners, the rebels insisting that other two gentlemen should come before concluding any treaty. They thereby got the matter delayed for several days, after which a written paper was presented to the prisoners for their signatures, in which they were made to promise that neither they nor their dependants would take up arms against the rebels. This they all absolutely refused to sign; but being threatened with imprisonment in dungeons, and Lord George Murray being ordered to Strathspey, with two thousand men and some cannon, to destroy the country, their resolution gave way, and they signed the treaty, believing, however, while doing so, that, in strict honour, they could not be bound to perform a promise extorted from them in such circumstances.²

Notwithstanding these excuses, Mr. Grant considered the signing of such a document a deep insult to himself and the other gentlemen of his clan, and expressed great indignation. He communicated the facts of the case and all the papers to the Duke of Cumberland, who replied through Lord Findlater, animadverting strongly on the folly of those who, in the face of Mr. Grant's promise to compensate their losses, had thus committed high treason by treating with the rebels. The Duke also declared that he and those under him would use as rebels all those gentlemen who chose to treat with the insurgents and refused to obey Mr. Grant in serving king and country. Lord Findlater hoped this, and other inducements, would tend to keep the clan loyal, and that they would wipe off the disgrace put upon their name.³ Before passing from this, it may be stated that some time before the royal army crossed the Spey, three of the gentlemen implicated in the

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 253.

² MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

³ Letter, the Earl of Findlater to Mr. Grant, at Castle Grant.

treaty were allowed to return home, and when Mr. Grant, shortly before the battle of Culloden, came to Castle Grant, these three joined him and were very active in mustering the clan.¹

Mr. Grant and the men under him remained at Strathbogie until about the 10th of April, and joined the Duke's army at Cull a next day. His party then proceeded to Elgin, while he himself resolved to return home and raise the rest of his clan to join the royal forces. He sent forward a party under Alexander Grant of Dalrachnie, who reported that the country round Castle Grant was free from the insurgents. Letters were also sent to the gentlemen of the district to meet Mr. Grant on the 15th and gather their men for the 16th April.²

As the battle of Culloden took place on that date, and Mr. Grant's clan did not reach the Duke of Cumberland's head-quarters at Inverness until after the 20th April, they had no share in the victory of the King's troops. On their way to Inverness they captured a number of prisoners, among whom were the brave Lord Balmerino, who, it is said, delivered himself up on the advice of Mr. Grant, younger of Rothiemurcus,³ and also Major Glasgow, an Irish officer in the service of France, with whom they marched towards Strathmairn. Mr. Grant himself went to Inverness, and received instructions to deliver up his prisoners to a party of dragoons, whom he was personally to conduct for this purpose to the Water of Nairn.⁴ He was then to make a search for rebels and arms in Strathmairn and the Mackintosh country, and destroy their ploughs and other implements of husbandry. To do this he divided his men into several parties, each of which explored a large tract of country, but with little success. The Grants were afterwards ordered to the north of Inverness, and thence to the Aird, the country of the Frasers, where several prisoners were taken, and a number of people who had been forced into the rebellion were prevailed upon to surrender at discretion, and marched under a strong guard to Moy, whither, on April 24th, a detachment was sent by the Duke to receive the Laird's spoils of war.⁵

¹ MS. narrative by Lachlan Grant.

² Letter from Alexander Grant, at Castle Grant.

³ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 259. Browne's History of the Highlands, vol. iii. p. 274.

⁴ Life of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, by A. Campbell MacLachlan, p. 295.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 301, 302.

By this time, however, Lord Loudoun had returned from the West with the independent companies under his command, and as General Campbell had a number more, the Duke of Cumberland, in view, also, of the scarcity of provisions, considered that there was no further occasion for the militia. He accordingly disbanded them, the Strath spey men among others, their arms, whether furnished by the Government or taken from the rebels, being delivered up. The Duke expressed himself satisfied with the appearance that the clan had made, and required Mr. Grant to re-establish the original independent company, which was done.

After the disbanding of his men, Mr. Grant proceeded to London,¹ to resume his Parliamentary duties as member for Morayshire, and probably also, in concert with his father, Sir James, to press upon the King's attention the great expenses which the family had incurred on behalf of the Government. This was the more necessary, as no rent had been paid during the time the rebels were active, and Mr. Grant had been specially recommended to apply to the King in person.²

While in London Mr. Grant frequently received intelligence of the disorganised state of the country. He had also reflections cast upon his own conduct by the friends of Grant of Sheuglie, a gentleman in Urquhart, and one of the early correspondents of Prince Charles Edward, who had been made prisoner at Inverness. In a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, then secretary of state, Mr. Grant related the circumstances of the case, and showed how Sheuglie had exerted himself in stirring up his neighbours and tenants to rebellion, notwithstanding his own efforts to the contrary. Mr. Grant also besought his Grace to interest himself on behalf of a number of men from Glenmoriston and Urquhart, who had been induced by Mr. Grant's representations to surrender at discretion. He pleaded that many of them had deserted from the rebels, and had no wish to continue in rebellion; that they were the first who surrendered, without making terms, and that others who had surrendered since had been allowed to live in their own neighbourhood.³ Mr. Grant's anxiety for his clansmen arose from the fact that through some misunderstanding they had been treated not as persons who had surrendered, but as prisoners of war, and had been

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 262, 264.

² *Ibid.* p. 261.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 265, 267.

placed among those confined on board the King's ships, where they endured great suffering, and who were afterwards transferred to Tilbury Fort. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Grant's appeal had any effect upon the rigorous dealing of the Government with these unfortunate men.¹

On the death of his father, which took place on 16th January 1747, Mr. Grant succeeded to the estates of Grant, and became Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Baronet, as the eldest surviving heir-male of the body of his father, to whom the Baronetcy was limited by the regrant made by Queen Anne. Sir Ludovick continued his duties as a member of Parliament, and as such was appealed to for his interest on behalf of more than one Jacobite prisoner, especially the Master of Lovat and Macdonell of Glengarry.²

Sir Ludovick also took a deep interest in anything that affected his name or family. When John Grant, Baron Elchies, decided to sell the estate of Easter Elchies, Sir Ludovick was anxious to purchase it, that it might still belong to a Grant.³ Although at the time he was disappointed, as the estate was sold to the Earl of Findlater, Easter Elchies reverted to the family of Grant, on the succession of Sir Ludovick's grandson to the titles and estates of Seafield in the year 1811.

Having fallen into a weak state of health, Sir Ludovick resigned his seat in Parliament in 1761,⁴ and was succeeded in the representation of Morayshire by his son James. After his retirement from Parliament, Sir Ludovick lived for twelve years. He died at Castle Grant, 18th March 1773, after an illness of eight days, and was interred in the family burial aisle at Duthil parish church.

He was much lamented, and feeling tributes to his memory were made, both in prose and verse, in contemporary journals. The following lines appear deserving of a place in this memoir of the Chieftain:—

Like shadowy forms that flee the solar ray,
On Time's swift pinions, mankind soon decay,
Unmark'd the place where erst they flaunting play'd
Along the plain or darken'd in the glade.
But while the mean thus share a vulgar fate,
Must dull oblivion shroud in night the great?

¹ The Chiefs of Colquhoun, by William Fraser, vol. i. p. 341.

² Vol. ii. of this work, p. 268.

³ *Ibid.* p. 269.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 270.

Must those bright souls, who living glorious shone,
 Fall unlamented and to fame unknown ?
 Involv'd in darkness, circumscrib'd their lot,
 Must all their virtues sleep in dust forgot ?

They must not : fragrant as the gales that blow
 From vernal flowers, beyond the tomb they glow :
 Impartial time its plausive voice shall raise,
 And deck their virtues with unenvy'd praise.

Thee too lov'd chieftain shall await that need,
 These grateful honours that enshrine the dead :
 Grav'd on the heart thy virtues long shall live,
 Thro' years and ages undecay'd survive.
 For thine each winning, each endearing art
 That or attracted or engag'd the heart,
 Charm'd sense of pain could anxious thought beguile
 Bid festive mirth and pleasure round thee smile ;
 Bid rising comfort glad the pensive brow ;
 And joy illumine the languid face of woe.
 How didst thou shine, view'd in that milder light
 Where no false glare deceives the dazzl'd sight,
 But where unveil'd the native soul appears,
 And every feature bright or gloomy wears !

There thou wert all that cheers or softens life ;
 The fondest husband of the loveliest wife ;
 The tend'rest parent, past a parent's name,
 Whose breast e'er kindled with that sacred flame ;
 The kindest master and the friend most true,
 By time unmov'd, chang'd by no partial view ;
 The frankest landlord, gave the gen'rous bowl,
 The best companion breath'd a social soul.

Nor here alone beam'd thy diffusive mind,
 But, raying wide, embrac'd the human kind ;
 For other's bliss that joying learn'd to glow,
 For other's sorrows bade the tear to flow.

Cheer'd from thy table, from thy lib'ral door,
 Rejoicing hie'd the stranger and the poor :
 Oft were they heard along the road prefer,
 With grateful hearts for thee the ardent prayer,
 That on thine house heaven's blessings might descend,
 And guardian angels still thy race attend.

Let others boast assume the borrow'd name
 Here rest nor feel the energetic flame ;

But thine was Virtue's sacred power confest,
 The active flame that kindles in the breast ;
 Above th' applause paid by the giddy crowd,
 Content in secret to be truly good.

Benign, in death, the heav'nly form was seen ;
 Light the fix'd eye-ball and serene the mien ;
 Faith, Love, and Hope, that in her train attend,
 There beam'd expressiv' and their smiles did blend ;
 Bless'd harbingers of th' eternal day,
 That now is thine secur'd beyond decay.

Strathspey.

J. G.¹

By his first marriage with Marion Dalrymple, Sir Ludovick had a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried in December 1748, at the age of nineteen years, and another child who died in infancy.²

On the occasion of Sir Ludovick's marriage with Lady Margaret Ogilvie, the celebrated Lord Lovat wrote more than one of his characteristic letters. In the first, dated 31st October 1735, and addressed to the bridegroom himself, Lord Lovat expresses the "reall joy" which the news of the marriage gave to him. He speaks of Lady Margaret as "a lady not only beautifull in her person, but much more by the singular character she has of good sense and understanding, and of a sweet and angelick temper." He prays that the heirs of the marriage may be "great, numerous, and flourishing," and that they may reign in Strathspey and other territories "as long as there is a stone subsisting in Castle Grant, or a drop of water in the river of Spey." He regrets his own inability to be present at Castle Grant, pleading that the wheels of his chariot are broken, and the new set not yet arrived from Edinburgh, while to ride would endanger his "health and life, that I am fully resolved to employ to serve your person and family as long as there is breath in me." But failing his personal presence on the occasion, he says, "I will solemnise in the most conspicuous and best manner I can. I will have all my friends here to-day to dine and sup with me, and in the evening I will have a bonfire on the Castlehill, where I will drink with my friends 'health and prosperity to the bridegroom and bride,' under the discharge of some platoons; and

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xxxv. p. 154.

Hon. Mr. Colquhoun of Luss, dated 7th December 1733, at Castle Grant.

² Account of funeral charges for a child of the

I have sent my officers through all the parishes this side of Lochness of the lordship of Lovat, to order every tenant to make a bonfire in the most conspicuous place about his house this evening, at the same time that my bonfire is to be put on, so that all the Aird, and the barony of Braulie, will be better illuminate this night than the city of London was last night for King George's birthday. I wrote to John Grant of Urquhart that he may have his bonfires this night, and I have writt to Stratherick and Abertarf that they may have their bonfires on Munday at the same time with Glenmoristone, so that in five or six days there will be six countrys illuminated of above a hundred miles circumference with bonfires, and since the memory of man there has not been such a joyfull and publick solemnisation of any marriage in the Highlands of Scotland."¹

The next day, 1st November 1735, Lord Lovat wrote to Sir James Grant giving a graphic narrative of how he carried out his part of the rejoicings. He says, "I got here last night my best friends of the Aird and Stratherick, and put on a very great bonfire on the Castle hill, and there drank heartily to the bridegroom and bride, and your health and my Lord Findlater's, and, in short, to all the healths that we could think of that concerned the family of Grant, and then had a ball, and concluded with most of the gentlemen's being dead drunk. We fired a random platoon at every health was drank at the bonfire, where I stood an hour and a half, and drank my bottle without watter, and while my bonfire was burning." In another letter he says that above twenty platoons were fired, and that he drank a bottle of wine for his own share. He also, in referring to the bonfires, says, "I had at once in this country above 200 bonfires, which made as pretty a figure as ever I saw of fireworks," and piously adds, "After our earthly rejoicings we should all thank heavens for this happy event."²

The only son of this marriage was James, who was born on 19th May 1738. He succeeded his father in the title and estates of Grant. A memoir of him is given in the next chapter.

The daughters of the second marriage were :—

1. Mariana, who died unmarried 28th March 1807.
2. Anna-Hope, who married, 3d April 1781, the very Rev. Robert

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 335-337.

² *Ibid.* pp. 337, 338.

Darby Waddilove, D.D., Dean of Ripon, and died in 1797, leaving issue.

3. Pennel, who married, on 6th January 1776, Henry Mackenzie of the Exchequer in Scotland, author of the "Man of Feeling," and other popular works, and had issue. One of their sons became a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Mackenzie.
4. Mary, who died unmarried, on 12th December 1784.
5. Helen, who married, on 9th September 1773, Sir Alexander-Peterson-Cumming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonstoun, Baronet. When this match was announced to Mrs. Pennel Grant of Ballindalloch, the aunt of Helen Grant, she wrote to Pennel Grant, sister of Helen, on 31st August 1773: "I have not for a great while heard anything which gave me such joy, and it makes me particularly happy to hear he is a young man much to her brother's mind, which circumstance weights like heavy gold with me for hopes of success and good luck in every part in the intended match."¹ Lady Cumming died 1st January 1832, leaving issue.
6. Margaret, born in 1753. Died unmarried.
7. Elizabeth, who died unmarried on 27th March 1804.

¹ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

Lud Grant

Marion Dalrymple

*My Dearest Yours
Mary Grant*

XVIII.—SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET, COMMONLY CALLED
 “THE GOOD SIR JAMES.”

JANE DUFF (OF HATTON), HIS WIFE.

1773–1811.

THIS Laird of Grant was one of the most amiable of his race, and is still affectionately remembered in Strathspey as “the good Sir James.” His correspondence, which was very extensive, bears witness to his high character, his personal worth, benevolent disposition, and patriotic public spirit, which are also commemorated by the universal tradition of the country. His death was considered as a calamity to Strathspey, and his funeral, the largest ever seen in that country, was attended by miles of mourners, all testifying their devoted attachment to the chief whom they loved so dearly.

Of a family of twelve children which Lady Margaret Ogilvie bore to her husband, Sir James Grant was the only son. He was born on 19th May 1738. His father, Sir Ludovick Grant, while representative in Parliament for the county of Elgin from 1741 to 1761, resided much in London, and young James was educated at Westminster School. His studies were superintended by a tutor who lived with him, Mr. William Lorimer, an eminent scholar from Lord Findlater’s country, who, not only then, but during the whole course of his life, took a warm interest in his pupil and all his affairs. Mr. Lorimer’s letters to Sir Ludovick Grant, when he went north to Scotland, report the satisfactory progress of his pupil in his studies, and his exemplary conduct.

In what year James Grant first went to school has not been ascertained. The earliest reference to his education is in 1749, his eleventh year, when Mr. Lorimer wrote to Sir Ludovick of his son’s proficiency, and the commencement of the holidays which the pupil and his tutor intended

SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT BARONET,
B. 19TH MAY 1738 M. JANUARY 1763. D. 18TH FEBRUARY 1811.

JANE DUFF OF HATTON
WIFE OF SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT BARONET.
M. JANUARY 1763 D. 15TH FEBRUARY 1805

to spend at Kensington.¹ In 1754, he reached the sixth form under the care of Dr. Markham, regarding which the Earl of Findlater and Seafield wrote to Sir Ludovick on 8th June:—"Your son is in as good a way as you can desire, both as to health and strength, profitor in his learning, and growing in favour with Dr. Markham, and with all who know him. Since he got into the sixth form his diligence rather increases, and, I believe, in another year, he will be as well advanced in the Greek and Latin languages as any young gentleman of his standing, at the same time that he is improving in some other branches of knowledge likewise, and I do not observe him falling into any sort of bad practices."²

From Westminster the young Laird went to Cambridge, and while there was under the immediate tuition of Dr. Beilby Porteus, afterwards Bishop of Chester.³ While at Westminster, Mr. Grant had formed a friendship with Thomas Robinson, afterwards second Baron Grantham. They were also fellow-students at Cambridge, and the friendship then contracted continued during the remainder of their lives. In obedience to his father's wishes, James Grant left Cambridge in January 1758, in order to complete his education by travelling on the Continent. This elicited a letter from Dr. Porteus to Sir Ludovick Grant, in which he regrets Mr. Grant's unexpected departure from the University. The writer commends his pupil's sweetness of temper and goodness of heart. Referring to Mr. Grant and his friend, Dr. Porteus says:—"They are as inseparable in my heart as in their friendship, and it is hard to say which deserves the most, when both deserve so much. Mr. Grant leaves behind him an unblemished character in the University, nor do I think there ever was any one of his rank and age more universally beloved. . . . His conduct here gives the strongest assurance that he will acquit himself with equal applause in every other part of life. He will, I am convince'd, be an honest, a sensible, and

¹ Original Letters at Castle Grant, dated in August 1749. After Mr. Lorimer retired from his office of tutor to Mr. Grant, he was allowed a life annuity of £100 by Sir Ludovick Grant. Mr. Lorimer died between 6th December 1764, when he made his will, and 15th March 1765, when it was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The will contains the following legacy:—"I humbly

entreat Mrs. Grant of Grant will accept of my best blood-stone seal, as a small testimony of my sincere and great regard for her and her amiable husband, formerly my pupil."—[Commissariat of Edinburgh Testaments, vol. 121, 28th June 1768.]

² Original Letter at Castle Grant.

³ Letter from Dr. Porteus, 28th February 1756, *ibid.*

a benevolent man; and, if his great tenderness and sensibility do not make him feel too deeply the miseries of others, he can want nothing but health (which I hope he will never want) to make him a happy man too.”¹

Mr. Grant went abroad in the same year in which he left Cambridge. He wrote to his father, from Geneva, on 20th December 1759, but his movements previous to that date, and for some time afterwards, cannot be clearly ascertained. From a book at Castle Grant, containing a few scattered notes of his journey, it appears that Mr. Grant left Geneva on 8th October 1759, on his way to Italy. He travelled by Annecy, Chambéry, and other small towns, reaching Susa, near the foot of Mont Cenis, on 13th October. From Susa he went to Turin, and stayed in that town nearly a month, leaving it on 12th November for Genoa, where ten days were agreeably spent. From Genoa, the route was again northward to Milan, which was reached on 1st December. From Milan Mr. Grant seems to have proceeded to Florence, and thence to Naples, where he and his party arrived on 1st January 1760. How long Mr. Grant remained at Naples is not certain, for after recording visits to Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, and other places of interest, the notes suddenly break off, without any reference to Rome, or his visit there. That Mr. Grant did pass some time in Rome is evident from a correspondence addressed by Abbé Peter Grant² to his young chief. The first letter, dated from Rome, 17th May 1760, regrets Mr. Grant's short stay in Rome, and expresses the Abbé's sincere regret at his departure, “there being in us Highlanders . . . a certain innate love and respect for our chiefs which never can be effaced.”³ The letters of the Abbé between May 1760 and 1765, contain frequent references to works of art, engravings, etc., purchased for Mr. Grant, and also to various pictures commissioned by him, among these being a large painting by Gavin Hamilton, a talented artist, representing the grief of Achilles over the death of Patroclus. The Abbé's letter announcing the completion of this work is dated 12th September 1763, and his opinion of the artist's produc-

¹ Original Letter, dated 10th January 1758, at Castle Grant.

² Abbé Grant was one of the family of Grant of Blairfindy. In June 1765, he wrote to Mr. Grant on behalf of his brothers, James and Alexander

Grant, who leased Blairfindy from the Duke of Gordon. He also had a nephew a colonel in the French service, who took the title of Baron de Blairfindy.

³ Original Letter at Castle Grant.

tion may be quoted. After stating that the picture was finished, he says, "All I shall say of it is that it is, without any comparison, by many degrees the best thing he has ever yet done; the composition is truly masterly, and the colouring is most delightfull. I call frequently to see it, and it never fail to enchant me. It is more than you can conceive superior to what he did on the death of Hector."¹ The picture contained even full figures, besides several half figures, and was valued at 350 guineas.² Other details in this and others of the Abbé's letters, show that Mr. Grant had a love of art, and also a kind heart and liberal hand towards rising artists. He left Rome, with regret, in May 1760, and travelled homewards by Verona, Munich, etc., but of his northward journey there is no record.

Abbé Grant's letters, apart from what may be called a natural enthusiasm for his young chief, which shows itself in a tendency to flatter, give clear evidence that Mr. Grant, even when he was only twenty-two years old, made a favourable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. This evidence is corroborated by a letter from Mr. Grant himself, written on his journey homewards, and addressed to his intimate University friend, Mr. Robinson. The letter, which indicates a mind highly imbued with moral principles, is otherwise also worth quoting, as showing Mr. Grant's high ideal of the duties and responsibilities of a member of Parliament, for which in his sojourn on the Continent it was intended by his father he should prepare himself.

After dwelling on the pleasure of Mr. Robinson's friendship, and expressing a hope that it might continue amid all differences of opinion, Mr. Grant says: "Reflecting upon these things, a thought struck me to examine narrowly into the character most consistent with the man of honour as representative of his country in the House of Commons. Many

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 537. In reference to this second picture, Mr. Cumming of Altyre, on 8th April 1776, writes to Sir James Grant, "You'll be pleased to hear I am now the possessor of Hamilton's famous picture of 'Andromache lamenting the death of Hector;' 'twas knocked down to me at a sale of Lord Grosvenor's pictures, for 35 pieces; when 'twas knocked out, people stood astonished; it certainly is as extraordinary a thing as ever happened. I have allowed it to remain a few days at

Christie's, for the entertainment of the curious." [Letter at Castle Grant.]

² When the picture arrived in London, Mr. Grant's uncle, the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, wrote to him, begging that the work, which was said to be "finely executed," might be shown at the Exhibition of Paintings. Mr. Grant's reply has not been found, but no doubt the picture was exhibited. It is now at Cullen House. It was engraved, and a copy of the engraving is at Castle Grant.

are the duties to which he is bound, and it requires great learning as well as principle to put them always in execution. When we cannot absolutely reach that, let us at least do our utmost. He should have studied thoroughly the real advantages or disadvantages that attend every form of Government. He should consider what laws, what method of levying taxes, in short everything that regards the internal police is most consistent with each, what laws are suitable to the commercial and what to the warlike nation, how far to an extensive or small dominion; he should be master of the law of nations in general, as well as of those particular treaties which subsist between different powers. He should be capable of distinguishing when it is necessary to incline the balance towards the executive part of the Government and when to the people, as he should curb the licentiousness of the latter and ambition of the former, which, if the legislative power does not do their duty, are equally apt to encroach and endanger the constitution. He should consider any bill that is offer'd in Parliament in the most extensive light, weigh all its consequences, and be carefull least in endeavouring to remedy any small disadvantage he should introduce a precedent which may be detrimental in the main. In short, every great quality that our nature is capable of, ought to be aimed at by him. He should be a father to his family and tenants, a sincere and true friend, a modest and open companion; he should be as cool and unprejudiced in his determinations, as expeditious and resolute in executing them; to sum up his character in a few words, he should be slave to his *country* and subject to his *king*, and friend to all mankind.”¹

With this lofty view of what a statesman and patriot should be, Mr. Grant entered on public life. He made it the standard of his own conduct, and how successfully he strove to act up to it is evinced in the memories cherished of him, and will also appear in the following pages. In this endeavour he was greatly aided by his wife.

This lady was Jane Duff, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Duff of Hatton, by Lady Anne, eldest daughter of William Duff, first Earl Fife. Their marriage-contract was signed at Bath on 4th January 1763, and the ceremony was performed on the same day at that then fashionable resort.

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 431.

Founded on mutual affection, this marriage proved a very happy one. Following the example of the first Sir James Grant, Sir Ludovick shortly afterwards gave up the active management of the Grant estates to his son.

After his marriage, Mr. Grant resided chiefly at Castle Grant, and devoted himself to the interests of his large estates and numerous tenantry, whose prosperity was his constant care. Letters written by him, and in his name, about this period show how anxious he was that good cultivation of land, after the best models, should prevail on the Grant estates, not only for his own sake, but as leading to improved manners and a higher civilisation. In 1765 and 1766, he set about carrying into effect a project which he had much at heart,—the founding of the town of Grantown, which became what has been called the capital of Strathspey.

From a paper drawn up about 1792 for the information of the Highland Society of Scotland, then lately established, and of which Sir James was one of the original members, it would appear that the site of the village was marked out in lots, in the year 1766, upon a barren heath moor. Some of these lots were built on during the same year, and others had since been occupied. Sir James Grant had expended above £5000 sterling in promoting the growth and welfare of the place. Every encouragement had been given to various kinds of trade. In special, a linen manufactory had been started, and an establishment for wool-combing and making stockings. These were still carried on in 1792, but not so vigorously as formerly. Sir James Grant had also erected a town-house and jail, and, at considerable expense, had introduced water into the village, built a good stone bridge, and laid out roads in various directions. He had also erected apparatus for a bleachfield which had been converted into a lint mill, and tenants renewing their leases were taken bound to sow lint-seed. In 1792 the village is described as being in a thriving condition, with a number of resident tradesmen, a school for girls, a physician, etc. The population was estimated at above 300, many being in easy circumstances.¹ For his exertions and public spirit in this matter, Sir James Grant claimed the premium offered by the Highland Society to those who promoted improvements.

¹ Draft Memorial to Highland Society, at Castle Grant.

Mr. Grant himself prepared a series of regulations for the village of Grantown providing for cleanliness, proper fencing of the various holdings, and care of the march fences, repair of broken windows, etc., also against immorality, under penalties of five shillings for each offence.¹ Among other schemes for the welfare of the inhabitants, Mr. Grant projected a school or "asylum for the education of children," in which, apparently, not only an ordinary English education was to be given, but the children were to be instructed in various arts and trades. This plan, however, was discouraged by Lord Kames, who suggested to Mr. Grant that the preferable mode of giving technical instruction would be found in filling the town "with the best artists that work in such things, for which there was a demand in the Highlands, wheel-wrights, plough-wrights, house carpenters, etc., smiths, masons, weavers," and his Lordship promised aid from the Annexed Estates' fund to provide for apprenticing children to such trades. He advised Mr. Grant against being too precipitate in his schemes.²

Of the village of Grantown in 1785, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, authoress of "*Letters from the Mountains*," thus writes:—"Strathspey is quite a civilised country compared to this (Laggan), and has a good neat village in it, where the father of the district has been cherishing some exotic manufactures, which do not seem to find the soil congenial. In fact a Highlander never sits at ease at a loom; 'tis like putting a deer in the plough."³ The same writer, in a later work, repeats her statements as to the unfitness of Highlanders for a manufacturing calling, and deprecates enforced residence in villages, while, at the same time, she pays a high tribute to the memory of Sir James Grant, then lately deceased.⁴

After his efforts had brought the village of Grantown into a thriving condition, Mr. Grant resolved to extend similar advantages to his dependants in Urquhart, and in 1769 he had plans prepared for the erection of a town there, to be called Lewistown. The site selected was a moor near the Castle of Urquhart, and the town was to consist of one great street about sixty feet wide, and other smaller streets about twenty-four feet

¹ Draft Regulations at Castle Grant.

² Letter dated 31st August 1767, vol. ii. of this work, p. 450.

³ *Letters from the Mountains*, vol. ii. p. 103.

⁴ *Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders*, 1811, vol. ii. pp. 142-151.

wide, the lots to be smaller than those in Grantown, as there was less space available. It would appear that various parties in the neighbourhood had been dispossessed of their holdings by a new set of leases, and Mr. Grant indicates his desire to prefer them to possessions in the proposed town. Every encouragement was to be given to tradesmen, and the terms of occupation were to be economically stated, so that "the poorest individual, provided he is a man of good character, may be settled, and have an opportunity of maintaining his family, availing himself of his industry, and bringing up his children in such a manner as to be of use to themselves and their country."¹

On the death of his father, Sir Ludovick Grant, on 18th March 1773, Sir James Grant succeeded to the Grant title and estates. From that time, for many years, Sir James maintained an even course of life, making no obtrusive figure in public affairs, but yet ready to do his duty to the party he supported. While in Parliament as representative of the county of Moray from 1761 to 1768, Sir James supported the Government of Mr. Pitt, and he was the friend and correspondent of Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville. Much of his attention was also given to his estates, with a view to improving the state of agriculture in Strathspey and Urquhart. Notwithstanding Sir James Grant's earnest desire that all his dependants should be comfortable, matters did not altogether work smoothly. In 1780 a correspondent of Sir James Grant comments on the turbulent state of the district of Urquhart, and also on the difficulties encountered there and in Strathspey, in obtaining punctual payment of rents.² A few months previous, on 16th December 1779, Mr. Macgregor, Sir James Grant's factor, had been stabbed in the side just after a rent collection. No cause was assigned for the assault, except, apparently, that the assailant (Allan Grant) was intoxicated.³ The factor recovered, and Allan Grant was tried before the Circuit Court, but received a comparatively light punishment.⁴

Sir James Grant's efforts for the good of his estates were much hindered by the large encumbrances which burdened his property. These

¹ Draft scheme as to Lewistown, c. 1769, at Castle Grant.

³ Letters at Castle Grant.

² Letter dated 4th May 1780, vol. ii. of this work, p. 469.

⁴ Letter dated 17th June 1780, vol. ii. of this work, p. 471.

were inherited by him with the Grant estates, the first accumulation having begun with the great-grandfather of Sir James, Ludovick Grant of Grant, who was declared by the Scots Parliament of 1695 to have incurred a loss of £150,786 Scots, or about £12,510 sterling, in the service of the Government.¹ To this burden were added further expenses sustained in 1715 by Brigadier-General Grant, and in 1745 by Sir Ludovick Grant, amounting in each case to nearly £2000 sterling. This heavy debt due by the Government was in 1785 estimated to amount with interest to £71,800. With such a charge upon the estates, and the lawful debts due by his father, Sir Ludovick Grant, and himself, Sir James Grant found himself in 1774, the year after his succession to his ancestral domains, with an estate, the supposed value of which was £123,100, while the charges upon it amounted to upwards of £130,000. The yearly rental of the lands was in money £6652, while the interest payable, added to the expenses of management, reached £6750, thus making an annual balance of £97 against Sir James.²

Such a condition of affairs might have overwhelmed any ordinary man, or indeed most men. But the heroic character of Sir James Grant, uniting, as it did, some of the sterner with the gentler virtues, enabled him not only to face and endure his difficulties, but ultimately to overcome them. He gradually redeemed wadsets on his Strathspey lands as they expired. As a chief means of relief, Sir James determined to sell all the outlying portions of his possessions, retaining in the family only their territories in Strathspey. It is stated also that when he discovered the true state of his affairs, he voluntarily gave up his seat in Parliament for the county of Elgin to avoid the expense of living in London with his family, being resolved to submit to every inconvenience, and to adopt the strictest economy, in the view of doing full justice to his father's creditors.³

The estates sold between 1774 and 1785 were Moy, Mulben, Westfield, Dunphail, and Achmades, lands then representing a value of £52,500. There had previously been sold by his father, Sir Ludovick, and his grand-

¹ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 482.

² State of Affairs, dated 1774, at Castle Grant.

³ Memorandum by Colquhoun Grant, W.S., Edinburgh, agent for Sir James, 22d May 1782, at Castle Grant.

father, the first Sir James, the estates of Pluscardine, Allachie, Allanbuie, Ballintomb, and Arndilly for £24,000. The total land sales of Grant estates amounted to £76,500, which, with £20,000, the price of Lady Grant's own estate, also sold, made the whole sales £96,500.

The law-agent of the family, in a state of the sales of land, dated November 1781, takes a gloomy view of the Grant affairs, by adding, "the plain consequence is, that the family of Grant has been ruined by the Revolution, and by its constant and uniform adherence to Revolution principles, and the present royal family during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745."¹

But while Sir James Grant did not hesitate to part with a large portion of his possessions to disencumber the Grant estates, he made strenuous effort to obtain from Government some compensation for the large sums expended by his family in the public service. Yet, though the justice of the claim had been admitted by successive administrations, and various small sums as arrears of feu-duties and bishops' rents had been from time to time remitted to him, Sir James experienced no little difficulty in obtaining any substantial recognition from Government. In the words of his friend Lord Grantham, "Lord North (then Premier) was difficult to deal with, and without parliamentary interest applications were not much attended to."²

Sir James Grant's brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Mackenzie, author of the

¹ In Sir James Grant's management of his estates, he was much assisted by his law-agents, all of whom were prominent in their profession, and merit a short notice. They were—(1.) Lachlan Grant of Gartenbeg, writer in Edinburgh, who acted as agent for Sir James's father and grandfather, and who has already been referred to as the writer of the account of the part taken by the Laird of Grant in the suppression of the rebellion in 1745. (2.) Ludovick Grant, a writer in Edinburgh, who was the chief legal adviser of Sir James Grant, after the death of Lachlan Grant. (3.) Colquhoun Grant, W.S., who chiefly aided Sir James in his affairs between 1773 and 1788, was a well-known figure in Edinburgh society. His portrait and several curious anecdotes of his life are preserved in Kay's Biographical Sketches, vol. i. pp. 418-422. (4.) Isaac

Grant, W.S., Edinburgh (also commemorated by Kay, vol. ii. pp. 147-149), was a son of John Grant in Ballintomb, and grandson of William Grant of Lurg. He was thus a descendant of the Grant family itself. Isaac Grant was a man of high character as a lawyer and conveyancer. He was long clerk to the Commissioners of Teinds, and died 27th December 1794. (5.) Alexander Grant, W.S., who was partner in business with Mr. Isaac Grant, W.S. (6.) Alexander Innes of Breda, an advocate, and commissary of the Commissariat of Aberdeen. The correspondence which Sir James Grant carried on with his different agents was both extensive and arduous, owing to the complicated state of his affairs.

² Letter, dated 12th May 1781, vol. ii. of this work, p. 474.

"Man of Feeling," interested himself deeply in this matter of the compensation, and had interviews with more than one influential person on the subject. Mr. Mackenzie's own opinion, which was confirmed by others, was that Sir James Grant could not expect "*specific compensation*" for any claim whatsoever; his petition was of so old a date that it was considered not to come properly before the Treasury as an official matter, but rather as a fit subject to be considered by the King as a matter of favour.¹ At a later date, Mr. Mackenzie advised that Sir James Grant should name a sum to be accepted in full of his claims.² These were submitted to the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland to be reported on, and they reported that Sir James had a just claim for £12,540, for which no compensation had been made, save occasional releases of feu-duties, etc. Mr. Mackenzie suggested that Sir James should, in default of a fixed sum, accept as compensation an office or pension of £500 or £600 yearly.³ The Grant papers and correspondence do not clearly show the result, but it is probable that the appointment of general cashier of the Excise for Scotland conferred upon and accepted by Sir James Grant in 1795, was intended as compensation for the losses of the family.

After his appointment to that office, Sir James Grant resided much in Edinburgh. At first he and his family occupied a house in the Canongate, at least from the year 1776 till 1783, if not later, but afterwards he removed to No. 64 Queen Street, a large and commodious mansion, which was subsequently for many years the town house of the Earls of Wemyss. In the time of Sir James Grant a large portion of the West Gardens in Queen Street was attached to the house as a garden and park.

In making his tour of the Highlands in the year 1787, Robert Burns paid a fleeting visit to Castle Grant, whither his fame had preceded him. The poet's own account of his journey, as contained in a letter to his brother Gilbert from Edinburgh, on 17th September 1787, is very short. He announces his arrival in the city after a tour of twenty-two days, his "farthest stretch was about ten miles beyond Inverness." He visited Crieff, Taymouth, Dunkeld, and Blair Athole. From the latter place he

¹ Letter dated 12th May 1781, vol. ii. of this work, p. 474.

² Letter, 22d August 1784, *ibid.* p. 484.

³ *Ibid.*

My dear Mr James,

Edin 24 Aug 1787

This will be delivered by the Bard
of Ayrshire Mr Burns, of whom you have heard a
good deal, & with whom Louis was acquainted here.
He is also charged with a Box directed for Miss
Grant, I presume Miss Eliza, which came some
time ago in the English Stage Coach & was another
to be sent by Mr Laidlaw — It consists of such light
materials as Poets sometimes present Ladies with.
Mr Burns is accompanied in his Northern Tour by
Mr Nicol with whom I have not the honor of being
acquainted, but Louis, I presume, has a very pleasing
Remembrance of him. You will find Burns not less
uncommon in conversation than in his Poetry, clear
intelligent & eloquent, with remarkable acuteness
& Independence of Mind, the last indeed to a
Degree that sometimes prejudices People against him,
the

tho he has a whole met with amazing
Patience & encouragement. Louis will show
him the Lions of Grant, and as he is an
Enthusiast about the "fama facta Patrum" let
him not forget, as in the face of Lord Montbodo,
to show him the large Grant.

Penie still holds out, & is very well
settled in Brown Square whether we remove immed.
- after after Dinner on the Day you set out. We
hope you have by this Time finished your
journey successfully & found all well at home
our love to all.

Yrs most affectly
Henry Mackenzie

Mr James Grant of Grant
Bart

of
Mr Burns
Castle Grant

travelled "many miles through a wild country, among cliffs grey with eternal snows, and gloomy savage glens, till I crossed Spey, and went down the stream through Strathspey, so famous in Scottish music, Badenoch, etc., till I reached Grant Castle, where I spent half a day with Sir James Grant and family; and then crossed the country to Fort George,"¹ etc. In his Journal of his tour in the Highlands, Burns notices his visit to Castle Grant: "Strathspey, rich and romantic. Breakfast at Aviemore, a wild spot. Dine at Sir James Grant's. Lady Grant, a sweet pleasant body. Came through mist and darkness to Dalsie to lie." Burns was introduced to Sir James Grant by the following letter from Mr. Henry Mackenzie, which is also reproduced here in facsimile:—

Edinburgh, 24th August 1787.

MY DEAR SIR JAMES,—This will be delivered by the Bard of Airshire, Mr. *Burns*, of whom you have heard a good deal, and with whom Louis was acquainted here. He is also charged with a box directed for Miss Grant, I presume Miss Eliza, which came some time ago in the English stage coach, and was omitted to be sent by McLaren. It consists of such light materials as poets sometimes present ladies with. Mr. Burns is accompanied in his northern tour by Mr. Nicol, with whom I have not the honour of being acquainted, but Louis, I presume, has a very feeling remembrance of him. You will find Burns not less uncommon in conversation than in his poetry, clever, intelligent, and observant, with remarkable acuteness and independence of mind, the last indeed to a degree that sometimes prejudices people against him, tho' he has on the whole met with amazing patronage and encouragement. Louis will show him the lions of Castle Grant; and as he is an enthusiast about the *fortia facta potrum*, let him not forget, as in the case of Lord Montboddo, to show him the large gun.

Penie still holds out, and is very well settled in Brown Square, whither we removed immediately after dinner on the day you set out. We hope you have by this time finished your journey successfully, and found all well at home. Our love to all.

Yours most affectionately,

HENRY MACKENZIE.

Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, Castle Grant,
per favor of Mr. Burns.

A few days later Mr. Mackenzie wrote again, referring to Mr. Burns's intended visit, and advising Sir James that the poet and his fellow-traveller "were to make a pretty long circuit by Stirling, etc."²

¹ Works of Rev. John Skinner, vol. ii. p. 105.

² Original Letter, dated 30th August 1787, at Castle Grant.

When, in 1793, France declared war against Britain, Sir James Grant's patriotism led him to be one of the first to make offer to the King of a regiment of fencibles. His offer was at once accepted, and, on Sir James appealing to his tenants and dependants to make good his engagements, so readily was he responded to, that in little more than three months after the declaration of war, and less than two after the date of the warrant for raising the regiment, the Strathspey or Grant Fencibles, as they were called, mustered at Forres in full strength. The regiment, as authorised by Royal warrant, was appointed to consist of eight companies, each composed of three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and sixty private men, with two pipers attached to the grenadier company, and the regiment had also a sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, with the usual commissioned officers. The regiment thus numbered about 500 men in addition to the officers, and it was stipulated that it was not to be sent out of Great Britain."²

Though the first muster of the Grant Fencibles took place in April 1793, it was not until the 5th of June that the regiment was finally inspected and embodied by Lieutenant-General Leslie.³ The men were not all natives of the Highlands, some being drafted from the Lowlands of Scotland, while three were Englishmen, and two Irish. In August 1793, they were marched to Aberdeen, and were successively quartered in most of the principal towns in the south of Scotland, including Glasgow, Paisley, Linlithgow, Dumfries, etc. The general appearance of the regiment has been handed down to posterity in the collection of etchings made by John Kay, the well-known miniature painter and caricaturist in Edinburgh.⁴ In his work the regiment is depicted in full Highland costume, drawn up in line, and receiving the word of command from Sir James Grant himself, who was their colonel. The etching represents the Grant Fencibles as a fine-looking body of men, and though their bearing is nowhere described in military annals, their appearance seems to have favourably impressed the inhabitants of the places where they were stationed. One local bard has

¹ War was declared on 1st February 1793.

² Printed copies Royal Warrant, dated 1st March 1793, at Castle Grant.

³ Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders, vol. ii.

p. 312.

⁴ Kay's Portraits, vol. i. p. 277.

recorded the effect produced by the Grants on the minds of the Paisley dames, and that the comparisons made betwixt the fencibles and a troop of horse who succeeded to their quarters, were very unfavourable to the cavalry. The Paisley bard's lines are more forcible than refined, and the first verse will suffice as a specimen :—

There came the Grants into this town,
They were all stout and gallant men,
Their Commanders were of high renown
As ever came to Paisley town,
With a Fa, la, la, etc.¹

After remaining for a time at Paisley, the Grant Fencibles are said to have marched to Dumfries, where, according to a chronicle quoted in Kay's Sketches, they took part in the "only *warlike* affray that occurred in Scotland during the whole volunteer and fencible era," and which is thus narrated:—"On the evening of the 9th June (1795) the civil magistrates of Dumfries applied to the commanding officer of the 1st Fencibles for a party to aid in apprehending some Irish tinkers, who were in a house about a mile and a half from the town. On the party's approaching the house and requiring admittance, the tinkers fired on them, and wounded Sergeant Beaton very severely in the head and groin; John Grant, a grenadier, in both legs; and one Fraser of the light company in the arm: the two last were very much hurt, the tinkers' arms being loaded with rugged slugs and small bullets. The party pushed on to the house; and, though they had suffered so severely, abstained from bayoneting them (the tinkers) when they called for mercy. One man, and two women in men's clothes, were brought in prisoners. Two men, in the darkness of the night, made their escape; but one of them was apprehended and brought in next morning, and a party went out upon information to apprehend the other. Fraser's arm received the whole charge, which it is believed saved his heart. Beaton, it is expected, will soon recover."² The sequel of the affair, however, was that one of the soldiers died of his wounds; the leader of the tinkers, named John O'Neill, was

¹ MS. verses at Castle Grant, said to be "composed at Paisley on the Grant Fencible Regiment."

² Contemporary Chronicle quoted in Kay's Portraits, vol. i. p. 278.

brought to Edinburgh, tried, and condemned to be hanged, though he was defended by the celebrated advocate, Henry Erskine, but his sentence was commuted.

Shortly after the affair with the tinkers, and while the regiment was still at Dumfries, an unhappy state of insubordination broke out, which ended in the execution of two of the fencibles. Some of the men had been put in confinement and threatened with punishment, which then meant flogging. Such an indignity was so abhorrent to the mind of the Highlanders, that a party of them defied their officers and released the prisoners. At the first appearance of a mutinous spirit among the men, Sir James Grant was informed of the occurrence. He hastened to the regiment to put matters right, but he arrived too late, and the flagrant breach of military discipline which had taken place could not be overlooked. The regiment was marched to Musselburgh, and five men were tried and found guilty of mutiny. One, a corporal, was pardoned, and of the four others, who were privates, two were finally ordered for execution, which took place at Gullane Links on 16th July 1795, in the presence of all the regular and volunteer troops in the neighbourhood. After this affair the regiment, it is said, was quiet, orderly, and attentive to duty, but their service was not of long duration.

In the royal warrant for raising the regiment it was stipulated that it should not be sent out of Great Britain, and the service of the Scotch fencible regiments was strictly confined to Scotland. But while the Grant Fencibles were stationed at Linlithgow in 1794, it was proposed to employ the men in service in England and Ireland. With a view to ascertain the feeling of the soldiers themselves, orders were directed to be issued to this effect, but misunderstandings arose and the proposal was abandoned.

In 1799 it was resolved to discharge all fencible regiments whose service did not extend beyond Scotland, and the Grant Fencibles were therefore disbanded, with several other regiments on the same footing.¹

Sir James Grant's zeal for the service of the Government did not confine itself to raising troops who were to serve only within Scotland, but took a wider range. As soon as his fencibles were embodied, he proceeded

¹ Stewart's Sketches, vol. ii. p. 315; Kay's Portraits, vol. i. p. 279.

to raise a regiment for general service. This, however, was a more arduous undertaking, and, though the number of men required was quickly made up, they were not of the same high character as those composing the fencibles. The regiment was embodied at Elgin, and numbered the 97th. They served for a few months as marines on board Lord Howe's fleet in the Channel, but, in 1795, the men and officers were drafted into other regiments, and the two flank companies, consisting of the best men, went to form part of the 42d or Black Watch, then about to embark for the West Indies.¹

As Lord Lieutenant of Inverness, an office to which he was appointed in 1794, Sir James Grant had also much correspondence with the Government as to the militia and volunteer companies.² The north of Scotland was divided into districts, each of which furnished one or more companies. The correspondence began in 1794, and enrohnments were made in Badenoch, Rothiemurchus, and other places, in that year. The "Strathspey Volunteers" continued till 1815, when they were disbanded. On that occasion they were addressed by one of their chief officers, Major John Grant, Auchterblair, in Gaelic, who commended them highly for the alacrity with which they had come forward to the service, and for their good conduct while embodied. To this speech a sergeant replied, "We are ready to go to Paris with you, major, and we'll beat Buonaparte there."³

When he accepted the office of General Receiver and Cashier of the Excise in Scotland in 1795, Sir James Grant resigned his seat in Parliament, which he had occupied since 1790, as representative of the county of Banff. Between 1795 and 1811, the year of his death, Sir James Grant's life was comparatively retired, though he acted as Lord Lieutenant of Inverness, only resigning that office into the hands of the king in 1809.

To the great grief of her husband and family, Lady Grant, who had been the happy partner of Sir James for nearly half a century, died somewhat suddenly at Castle Grant, on 15th February 1805.⁴ She is described as of character "too amiable not to acquire for her general esteem when

¹ Stewart's Sketches, vol. ii. pp. 215, 216.

² Letters at Castle Grant.

³ This anecdote is furnished by Sir Patrick Grant,

Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, son of Major Grant, who was present on the occasion.

⁴ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 281.

alive, and general regret and lamentation when dead. In every condition of life she was a pattern to her sex. She was modest without affectation; she knew how to stoop without sinking, and to gain people's affections without losing their regard. Her piety was exemplary, and her charity universal. In a word, she was truly wise, truly honourable, and truly good."¹

Although Sir James survived Lady Grant for six years, and bore his sore bereavement with christian resignation, he seems virtually to have ceased to take any part in public life after her death. He died on 18th February 1811, at Castle Grant, and was buried at Duthil, though his ancestors, for several generations, had been interred at Holyrood. In religion Sir James was a Presbyterian, and he regularly attended his own parish churches of Cromdale and Inverallan. Had Sir James lived eight months longer, he would have succeeded his cousin as fifth Earl of Seafield—the fourth Earl having died on 5th October 1811, when Sir James's eldest son, Sir Lewis, succeeded as Earl of Seafield. A contemporary journal, while recording the death of Sir James Grant, adds a panegyric, which sufficiently shows the high estimation in which he was held by his countrymen.

"The virtues of Sir James, as an individual, will long be cherished in the recollection of his friends; the excellence of his public character will be not less warmly remembered in the district over which he presided,—presided not so much by holding the property of the soil, as by possessing the attachment, the gratitude, and the confidence of its inhabitants. He had all the affections, without any of the pride, or any of the harshness of feudal superiority, and never forgot, in attention to his own interests, or in the improvement of his extensive estates, the interests or the comforts of the people. Amidst the varied situations, and some of the severe trials of life, he was uniformly guided by rectitude of principle, benevolence of disposition, and the most fervent, though rational piety. From these he derived support and resignation during the long progress of a painful disease, and felt their best consolations at the close of a life devoted to his family, his friends, his dependants, and his country."²

¹ Shaw's Moray, 1826, p. 41.

² The Edinburgh Evening Courant, February 28, 1811.

Mrs. Grant of Laggan, in her work, already referred to, on the Superstitions of the Highlanders, published a few months after Sir James Grant's death, thus refers to him:—"His native Strath still mourns the recent loss of a chief, who, with all the polish of the best modern manners, and all the meekness of the best Christian principles, retained as much of the affections of his people, and an entire controul over them, as was ever possessed by any patriarch or hero of antiquity, in the like circumstances. Gentleness and humanity were his distinguishing characteristics: yet his displeasure was as terrible to his people as that of the most ferocious leader of the ancient clans could have been to his followers. Banishment from the domains of such a paternal ruler was in itself most terrible: but here it was aggravated by disgrace; as his well-known probity and lenity warranted the inference, that it was no small misdemeanour that occasioned so heavy an infliction. . . . How pleasing to trace the wide and deep effects of those quiet, unpretending virtues more felt at home than heard of abroad, that made his people happy! How rich is the incense of praise that rises round his grave, from sincere and sorrowful hearts! and how superfluous to add, 'Peace be to his manes!'

' Farewell, pure spirit! vain the praise we give;
The praise you sought, from lips angelic flows.
Farewell, the virtues that deserve to live—
Deserve a nobler bliss than life bestows!'"¹

The same authoress in the year 1803 published a volume of poems, in which there is one inscribed to Sir James Grant, the theme of which is himself as the Patriot Chief. The poem is printed at the end of this memoir of Sir James.

Colonel David Stewart of Garth, who wrote in 1822, also paid a tribute to the worth of Sir James Grant. He says, "This good man and patriarchal chief lived at Castle Grant, respected and beloved by all around him." Colonel Stewart further applies to Sir James the character bestowed by Lord Clarendon in his History upon King Charles the First, "He was the worthiest gentleman, the best master, the best friend, the best husband,

¹ Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders, 1811, vol. ii. pp. 151-154.

the best father, and the best Christian, of the district to which he was an honour and a blessing.”¹

Sir James and Lady Grant had a large family of seven sons and seven daughters. Of these several died young. The sons were—

1. Lewis Alexander, born 22d March 1767, who succeeded his father in the Grant estates in 1811, and in the same year succeeded his cousin, as heir-general to the title and estates of the fourth Earl of Seafield. Of him a brief memoir follows.
2. Alexander, “second son,” the exact date of whose birth has not been ascertained, but who died in infancy on 21st March 1772.
3. James Thomas, born in August 1776, was educated at Richmond, near London; went to India in 1792. He became a magistrate at Furruckabad, and in 1801 was appointed Registrar of the Provincial Court at Benares.² He died in India, unmarried, on 28th July 1804.
4. The Honourable Francis-William, born 6th March 1778. In 1840 he succeeded his eldest brother in the Grant and Seafield estates, and also as sixth Earl of Seafield. A short memoir of him follows.
5. The Honourable Robert Henry, occasionally described as “fourth son,” born 5th August 1783. He died, unmarried, on 11th February 1862.
6. Alexander-Hope, born in August 1784, died 22d August 1793.
7. Dundas-Charles, youngest son, born 21st October 1787, died 21st March 1788.

The daughters were :—

1. Lady³ Anne Margaret, born 1764, died unmarried, at Grant Lodge, Elgin, on 23d November 1827, and her remains were interred in the family vault at Duthil church. Lady Anne figured prominently in the raid of the Strathspey Highlanders, who marched

¹ Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders, vol. ii. p. 310.

² Vol. ii. of this work, pp. 517, 521.

³ On 3d July 1822, King George the Fourth

advanced the brothers and sisters of Lewis Alexander, then Earl of Seafield, to the same rank which they would have attained had their father, Sir James Grant, lived to be Earl of Seafield.

to Elgin for her relief in the year 1820, during a keen election contest. Of that formidable demonstration an interesting account is subjoined to this memoir, furnished for this work by a gallant General who took part in the campaign.

2. Lady Margaret, who married, 10th June 1795, Major-General Francis Stuart of Lesmurdie, and had issue. She died in 1830, and was buried at Elgin.
3. Jane, born 1st March 1774. She died at Grant Lodge, Elgin, 22d May 1819, aged 45, unmarried, and was interred in the family vault at Duthil church.
4. Lady Pennel, died, on 27th January 1844, unmarried.
5. Christina Teresa, died at Grant Lodge, Elgin, 16th July 1793, unmarried.
6. Magdalen, a daughter, living in 1796, unmarried.
7. Mary Sophia, died 26th February 1788, unmarried.

Ja: Grant

June Grant

POEM ON SIR JAMES GRANT BY MRS. GRANT OF LAGGAN.

When on the meadowy banks of *Spey*,
 Slow steals along the rural muse,
 And sees the bordering flowers display
 Their native sweets and vernal hues :

And while she casts her pensive view
 Where bold *Craighillachy* aspires,
 Now deck'd with heath-bells fresh with dew,
 Where blaz'd of old the warning fires :

With glowing heart and trembling hand
 She strives to wake the plausive lay ;
 And wide o'er all her native land
 The voice of grateful truth convey.

And while she consecrates the strain,
 To worth beyond her humble praise,
 The genius of thy native plain
 Will smile indulgent on her lays.

Oh, form'd to prove each feeling dear
 That heightens joy and sweetens care,—
 The tender Parent, Friend sincere,
 The Consort blest beyond compare :

The Patriot Chief, who dwells belov'd
 Among the race his fathers sway'd ;
 Who, long his country's friend approv'd,
 Retires in peace to bless the shade.

Who when the dreadful blast of war
 With horror fill'd the regions round,
 His willing people call'd from far,
 With wakening pipe of martial sound :

The valiant clan, on every side,
 With sudden warlike ardour burns ;
 And views those long-lov'd homes with pride,
 Whose loss no exil'd native mourns.

From every mountain, strath, and glen,
 The rustic warriors crowded round ;
 The Chief who rules the hearts of men
 In safety dwells, with honour crown'd.

" For thee (they cried) dear native earth,
 We gladly dare the battle's roar ;
 Our kindred ties, our sacred hearth,
 Returning peace will soon restore.

No ruthless, mercenary swains
 Shall ever quench our social fires ;
 Our labour on our narrow plains
 Shall feed our babes and hoary sires.

And when each tender pledge we leave,
 Our parent Chief, with guardian care,
 Shall soothe their woes, their wants relieve,
 And save the mourners from despair."

Beneath his mild paternal sway,
 The pow'r of cultivation smiles,
 And swelling, proud, impetuous *Spey*
 Rejoices, while the peasant toils :

To see his banks on every side
 With crowding population teem,
 And cultur'd fields their yellow pride
 Reflecting in his copious stream.

Well pleas'd he wanders near the dome
 Where every milder virtue dwells ;
 Where all the gentler graces bloom,
 And Painting speaks, and Music swells.

When frosts untimely check'd the spring,
 And blasting mildews hover'd o'er,
 And cheerful Labour ceas'd to sing,
 And Plenty deck'd the plains no more :

To G[rant] she gave her teeming horn,
 Well pleas'd he pour'd the bounteous store,
 And Want no longer wept forlorn,
 And fruitless Labour mourn'd no more.

To Woe, while Pity yields relief,
 While Truth adorns the plausible lay,
 Our vows shall bless the Patriarch Chief
 Who rules the grateful banks of *Spey*.

MARCH OF THE STRATHSPEY HIGHLANDERS TO ELGIN IN 1820.

Lady Anne Grant was a lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments, and was looked up to with pride by every one on the wide-extended estates of Grant, and especially by the Highlanders of Strathspey, where from her infancy she had been well known and almost idolised. Proof of this was given in a remarkable manner in 1820, during a contested election of a Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Elgin, Inverurie, Banff, Kintore, and Cullen, commonly known as the Elgin burghs. In Elgin particularly, where Lewis Earl of Seafield, with his sisters Anne, Margaret, and Peniel, resided at their mansion of Grant Lodge, political feeling ran high. The contest lay between Mr. Farquharson of Finzean, brought forward by Lord Kintore to represent the burghs, and supported by the Earl of Seafield's interest, on one side, and General Duff, backed by Lord Fife, on the other, and the burghers of Elgin strongly favoured the cause of the latter. During the heat of the election the Grant ladies dared scarcely appear on the streets of the town without being annoyed by the rabble. Such conduct the high-spirited Lady Anne could ill brook, and on the morning of Sunday, 12th March, she communicated to her friends in Strathspey intelligence of the treatment to which she and her sisters were being subjected. What followed may be given in the words of one who was an eye-witness and actor in the proceedings.¹ Grant Lodge was completely beleaguered by the towns people, who were all on the Fife side—not a soul was allowed to go in or out of the house, and those of the Town Council who were favourable to Colonel Grant were carried across the Firth to Sutherlandshire in an open boat, frightening the poor bodies out of their lives. Lady Anne contrived the escape of one of her grooms

¹ General Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, who has, at the age of 78, furnished an account of this episode with his own hand. At the time of the raid to Elgin he was only a boy of fifteen years. But although in the intervening period he has risen to high distinction

in the military service of his country, his earliest campaign from Strathspey to Elgin remains still vividly impressed on his memory. With a touch of his youthful enthusiasm, Sir Patrick says, "It was my first campaign, and I look back to it with un-mixed delight."

in the middle of the night, with a note to young Patrick Grant describing how they were situated, and saying she was sure his father's son,¹ mere boy though he was, would not hear of the daughters and sisters of his chief being insulted as they were without making an effort for them to gather men as quickly as possible and come to their relief. A similar note was written to Captain Grant, Congash, the factor of Strathspey. Accordingly instant steps were taken. A fiery cross was sent round, and, in the course of a few hours, some five or six hundred men were on their way from Strathspey to Elgin. Some of the people were assembling at their parish churches when the news reached them. But instead of worshipping, they all joined in the march for Elgin. They got there just at daybreak, and marched through the town to Grant Lodge, at the gate of which they found a party of the towns-people, who had provided themselves with baskets filled with broken bottles to hurl at any one who might attempt a rescue. Seeing the numbers and resolute bearing of the Highlanders, the burghers instantly fled. The Strathspey men entered the grounds, where they were joyfully welcomed—Lady Anne, queen-like as she was, going about with a word of grateful greeting to every one. Their blood was up, and the difficulty was to get their men away without sacking and burning the town of Elgin. It is said that the Provost of Elgin was so afraid of this, that he contrived to obtain access by a back entrance to Grant Lodge. He implored Lady Anne, on his knees, to induce the Highlanders to spare the town, and return to Strathspey. This appeal was backed by the Sheriff of the county, and the persuasions of these gentlemen, aided by the bagpipes, prevailed. The Highlanders then started for Strathspey. Lady Anne sent orders to Forres, and every inn on the road, to give the Highlanders anything they wanted. At Forres they made a regular night of it, eating and drinking and dancing till morning, and so on to Strathspey without a halt, so that the men from the remoter parts must have walked fully eighty miles without going to bed. Sir Patrick adds, "The news spread like wild-fire, and, had the struggle

¹ Sir Patrick was at this time "a little over fifteen years of age," and was the son of Major Grant, Auchterblair, who had held an active command in the Strathspey Volunteers, and had much

intimate communication with Sir James Grant during the formation of the 97th Regiment or Strathspey Highlanders.

been protracted, we should have had the whole of the Highlands in the Lowlands—the Frasers in the Aird, the Mackenzies in Ross-shire, the Macphersons and Macdonalds in Badenoch and Lochaber, were collecting when the contest was ended” by the election of Mr. Farquharson as member of the burghs.

The “Raid of Elgin,” as it was called, is rightly described by Sir Patrick Grant as a grand exhibition of the loyalty of Strathspey, and forms a testimony of no ordinary kind to the affection which the noble character of Sir James Grant called forth from his dependants, and was thus displayed towards his family long after his death. A sequel to this remarkable instance of attachment is told by a correspondent of the Banffshire Journal, writing on 23d November 1872, and affords an illustration of how the conduct of the Strathspey Highlanders was regarded even by the Sovereign himself. On the occasion of King George the Fourth’s visit to Scotland in 1822—at one of the presentations which took place during his stay at Holyrood, or at the ball given to His Majesty by the Peers of Scotland,—the King asked one of the lords-in-waiting to point out the lady on whose account so many of the Highlanders went to Elgin two years before. The lady being pointed out, the King emphatically remarked, “Well, truly she is an object fit to raise the chivalry of a clan,” the lord-in-waiting, or some other courtier, remarking that “it was questionable whether His Majesty could depend upon so spontaneous a demonstration in his favour from any quarter of His Majesty’s dominions.” The narrator of this anecdote, it is asserted, “happened to have, at the time this event took place, every facility to know its truth.”

XIX.—I. SIR LEWIS-ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET,
AFTERWARDS FIFTH EARL OF SEAFIELD, VISCOUNT OF REIDHAVEN,
AND LORD OGILVIE OF DESKORD AND CULLEN.

1811-1840.

SIR LEWIS-ALEXANDER GRANT, the thirteenth Laird of Grant in actual possession, and who, as grandson of Lady Margaret Ogilvie, and heir of line of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, succeeded to the honours and estates of Seafield, was born at Moy, 22d March 1767. He was the eldest son of Sir James Grant of Grant and Jane Duff, his wife, and apparently named after his paternal and maternal grandfathers. As he was the heir-apparent of the family of Grant, and the heir-presumptive of the family of Seafield, and gave proof of more than ordinary talent in early life, great hopes and expectations were formed of him in his opening career. If his health had not failed, he would have attained a very distinguished position.

Some thoughts were entertained of sending Lewis to school towards the end of 1775,¹ and this intention appears to have been carried out. In 1780, Sir James Grant was in London, among other things, urging his claims for compensation upon the Government, and wrote thence to Lady Grant about the progress of Lewis. He says:—"It would give you infinite pleasure to see Lewie, and to hear people speak of him; he is really growing very stout. I made strict enquiry as to the character of the different schools, and have at length fix'd him at Westminster. Every consideration induced me to wish to put him under the particular care of a friend who was a gentleman in his behaviour, spoke English and French perfectly well, and was otherwise accomplished. All these I found in Dr. Donald Grant, who has agreed to take care of him *these two years*, and they are warmly attached to one another, and as happy as possible. . . . It would give you infinite pleasure to see Lewie and him together. You will be surprised when I tell you that Lewie speaks French astonishingly. he holds a conversation with great ease in it. He and I talk'd a good deal

¹ Letter by Lady Grant, 3d November 1775, at Castle Grant.

upon the road, and he speaks and reads it constantly with Dr. Grant.”¹ In a later epistle to Mr. James Grant, assistant minister at Urquhart, who had apparently acted as tutor to his young chief, Sir James Grant stated that Lewis was doing excessively well at Westminster. He also informed him of the arrangement made with Dr. Donald Grant, as he found his fears regarding the inexpediency of leaving a boy to himself confirmed.² Some months later Mr. Grant of Corriemoney and Mr. Henry Mackenzie both wrote to Sir James Grant in complimentary terms of his son’s progress and improvement in speech and carriage.³

In 1783 Lewis began to look forward to a profession, and, guided by his father’s inclinations, chose to study for the Bar. In September of the following year, he wrote to his father that he had been working pretty hard at Blackstone, etc., and asks advice as to what classes he should attend at Edinburgh.⁴ He resided at Edinburgh during the winters of 1784-5 and 1785-6 attending the University, and in May 1786, returned to London to keep his terms there, as he purposed to qualify both for the Scotch and English Bar. In the end of March 1786, Mr. Henry Mackenzie, writing to Sir James Grant, refers to his son’s intended departure for London, and mentions in gratifying terms his constant unremitting attention, his eager desire of knowledge, and the acquirements of which, in consequence of these, he was possessed; but he adds, “he has more inclination than I could have wished for philosophy, and less than I could have wished for *law*.” In July 1787 he passed his “private examination on the Civil or Roman Law with uncommon satisfaction to his examiners,”⁵ and in October of the following year, he passed his Scotch Law trials successfully.

In the end of the year 1786, on the suggestion of several of Sir James Grant’s friends, it was proposed by Mr. Mackenzie that Mr. Grant should become a candidate for Parliamentary honours, either in Banffshire or Moray. Mr. Mackenzie, however, doubted both the expediency and the practicability of the plan,⁶ and though Mr. Grant’s name was placed upon the rolls of freeholders in the various counties, the proposal was not carried out.

¹ Letter, dated 23d June 1780, at Castle Grant.

² Letter, Edinburgh, 2d September 1780, *ibid*.

³ Letters in April and May 1781, *ibid*.

⁴ Letter, dated 27th September 1784, *ibid*.

⁵ Letter from Colquhoun Grant, W.S., 28th July 1787, at Castle Grant.

⁶ Letter, dated 2d December 1786, vol. ii. of this work, p. 492.

During the year 1788, when he was only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Grant was elected Provost of Forres, an office which had been previously held by his father, Sir James, and his grandfather, Sir Ludovick. Mr. Mackenzie, on 20th September 1788, wrote to Sir James Grant, who was then at Peterhead, "I fancy you are not to be at the election at Forres, but that Lewis is, and we expect the honour of his company at Nairn on the 29th." On 2d October Mr. Mackenzie again wrote, "You would be glad to hear that every thing went smoothly and quietly at Nairn. Louis behaved *a merveille* in his new dignity, both at the election and at dinner. I will tell you the reason of his having that honour conferred on him in place of his father, when we meet."

Having finished his legal studies in Scotland, Mr. Grant was in January 1789 called to the Bar, and pleaded his first case before Lord Henderland, his client being a person of the name of Fennel. This, his first appearance in his profession, won for him very favourable opinions from the presiding judge and other friends. Lord Henderland, writing to Lord Findlater, says of Mr. Grant, "His appearance was so much superior to anything I had ever heard, that I was for some time lost in admiration—his pronounciation so perfectly English, his voice harmonious, his expression correct and elegant, his humour just, his wit pointed, his transitions proper, arguments solid, accompanied with such easy fluency and forcible eloquence, that I believe there were none who heard him but must have felt as I did."¹ Mr. Mackenzie also, who was not given to flattery, wrote to Sir James of his "joy and pride on Lewis's appearance in Fennel's case." "I," he says, "who have heard a good deal of Bar eloquence, will not hesitate to say that it was in a stile of elegance and animation much superior to the law oratory of modern times, and such as, with a proper degree of attention and application, must open to him the highest prospects in public life."² From other sources also, Sir James received letters congratulating him upon his son's appearance. One of these was from Mr. James Grant, younger of Corriemoney, himself an advocate, and the author of several works on the Highlands, who thus wrote:—"He (Mr.

¹ Copy Letter, 2d February 1789, vol. ii. of this work, p. 504.

² Letter, dated 24th January 1789, at Castle Grant.

Grant) spoke for an hour, and delivered a speech superior in matter and style to any pronounced within my recollection in the Court. As a first essay it was astonishing. He displayed a variety of classical learning, which was admirably applied. . . . The speech was replete with strokes of wit and humour. . . . A gentleman talking to me on the subject on Saturday, said that Mr. Dundas's compliment to Mr. Pitt, after he had finished a much applauded oration in the House of Commons, may be applied to Mr. Grant, 'Sir, if you keep clear of the dissipation of the age, you will some day rule this country.'"¹

That there was, unhappily, some danger to Mr. Grant from the source mentioned by Mr. Dundas, the "dissipation of the age," may be gathered from several letters written to Sir James Grant by Mr. Henry Mackenzie. In one epistle he says, "Lewis gets on very well, and is concerned in several causes. His appearance and expectations of him have one inconvenience, however, that, by bringing him into request, he is too feté, and is worn down, as well as kept idle, with perpetual engagements, which he, very naturally, has not always fortitude enough to resist." Mr. Mackenzie adds that Lord Findlater had invited Mr. Grant to Cullen House, but he himself thought the young man should not go, but rather keep on in the current of business, now that he is in it, and go to London to keep a term; besides that he is engaged in a cause that will probably come on to be heard in the House of Lords early in the spring.² Mr. Grant himself seems to have thought differently on the subject of this visit north, for, in a letter to Lord Findlater a fortnight later than Mr. Mackenzie's, he wrote, "Both my reason and inclination induce me to believe that I may with propriety go north, and spend a short time with your Lordship and my other friends, and afterwards return to Edinburgh, there to continue the bulk of the vacation. . . . By remaining in Edinburgh during the dull season, I shall have perfect time to study law, and what I wish likewise to be acquainted with, the principles of commerce and politics. Nothing can be more necessary than the knowledge of these articles in the House of Commons, and I know not when I shall have so good an oppor-

¹ Letter, dated 26th January 1789, vol. ii. of this work, p. 502.

² Letter, dated 16th February 1789, at Castle Grant.

tunity of acquiring it, for my head will not then be as it is now, a perfect *whirligig* with balls, dinners, and suppers, and speeches, and law papers; and, as I am on an intimate footing with Adam Smith and all the philosophers in Edinburgh, I shall have every opportunity of acquiring information." He expressed his opinion that he might, with great advantage, remain in Scotland for some months.¹ This letter gives a glimpse of the temptations with which Mr. Grant was beset, and that they were viewed with grave anxiety by his friends, is shown by Mr. Mackenzie's repeated notes of warning to Sir James Grant.²

In the end, however, Mr. Grant did go to London, accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, but returned in time to be present at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in May 1789, an occasion made memorable by the contest between Dr. Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk and Professor Dalzel for the office of Clerk to the Assembly. Mr. Grant took part in the discussions, and won great praise from his friends. Mr. Mackenzie wrote to Sir James Grant, Lewis fully maintained his character as a speaker by his appearances at the General Assembly, though on the losing side.³ The Moderator of the Assembly (Dr. George Hill), also, at a later date, wrote regarding Mr. Grant in complimentary terms.⁴ Dr. Carlyle, who in the end retired in favour of his rival, Mr. Dalzel, wrote to Sir James Grant, explaining the cause of his retirement. After referring to some who had deserted his party, he writes, "But any failure in the clan was more than compensated by the young chief, your son, who really was the most admir'd speaker in the General Assembly. He gave some of my foes a dressing on Wednesday as made their faces look very long; I never in my life heard any thing superior to it. It was, indeed, a consummate specimen of popular eloquence. It made Harry Erskine knock under, for he had nothing to say in reply, but that the gentleman was too young to attempt to attack his superiors."⁵

In the following year, 1790, Mr. Grant and his father were returned as Members of Parliament, Sir James for Banffshire, and his son for the

¹ Letter, dated 2d March 1789, at Cullen House.

² Letter, 19th March 1789, vol. ii. of this work, p. 414.

³ Letter, dated in May 1789, at Castle Grant.

⁴ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 279.

⁵ Letter, dated 29th May 1789, at Castle Grant.

county of Elgin. They were both present during the debates in the House of Commons on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Mr. Grant spoke on that occasion for the first time in the House of Commons, and met with attention and applause.¹ He supported the constitutional side of the question of impeachment, and was complimented by so excellent a judge as Mr. Fox.² After this first success, however, Mr. Grant appears to have for the most part kept silence in the House, or at least to have spoken but little, a course which greatly commended itself to his friend, Mr. Mackenzie, who thought that he judged well in not being obtrusive with his speaking, and not speaking if he had not an opportunity of making himself master of the subject.³

Unhappily the brilliant career foreshadowed by Mr. Grant's early promise and undoubted talents was not fulfilled. In the summer of 1791 his health began to fail, and rest from study and Parliamentary labours not availing to restore him, he was compelled to retire from public life.

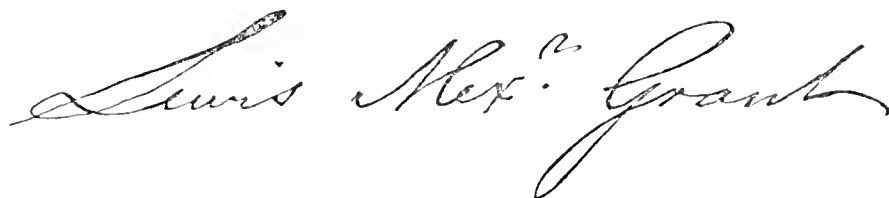
After his father's death, and his own succession to the estates of Grant, Sir Lewis chiefly resided in the north, and on his accession to the title and estates of Seafield, he seems to have taken pleasure in passing, for occasional residence, from one part of his extensive possessions to another, though his principal residence was with his sisters at Grant Lodge in Elgin. His brother, Colonel Francis-William Grant, took charge of the administration of the Earl's estates.

Sir Lewis-Alexander, fifth Earl of Seafield, died at Cullen House on 26th October 1840, in his seventy-fourth year, and was succeeded in the estates of Grant and Seafield by his brother, Colonel the Hon. Francis-William Grant, of whom a short memoir follows.

¹ Letter, Sir James to Lady Grant, 21th December 1790, vol. ii. of this work, p. 507.

² Letter, vol. ii. of this work, p. 208.

³ Letter, dated 12th March 1791, at Castle Grant.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lewis Alex^r. Grant". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. The "L" is large and loops around the first part of the name. The "Alex^r" is written with a superscript "r" for "Alexander". The "Grant" is written in a fluid, cursive style.



FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT OF GRANT,
S. IN 1840 AS SIXTH EARL OF SEAFIELD.
D 30TH JULY, 1853



MARY ANN DUNN.
FIRST WIFE OF COL THE HONORABLE
FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT OF GRANT.
M. 1811 D. 1840

XIX.—2. SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET,
 SIXTH EARL OF SEAFIELD, VISCOUNT OF REIDHAVEN, LORD OGDEN OF
 DESKFOURD AND CULLEN.

MARY-ANNE DUNN, HIS FIRST WIFE.

LOUISA-EMMA MAUNSELL, HIS SECOND WIFE.

1840-1853.

THIS nobleman was the fourth son of Sir James Grant by his wife Jane Duff, but owing to the decease of two elder brothers, he became the next in succession to his eldest brother. Owing to peculiar circumstances, Francis William Grant was at a comparatively early age brought into prominent and responsible positions as Lord Lieutenant of the great county of Inverness, representative in Parliament for the county of Elgin, and, above all, as curator for his eldest brother over the Grant and Seafield estates for well-nigh thirty years. In all these responsible positions his conduct was eminently wise, judicious, and successful.

Francis William Grant, who was popularly known as Colonel Grant till his accession to the title of Earl of Seafield, was born on 6th March 1778. The Grant papers do not clearly show where he was educated, but a considerable part of his early life was passed at Grant Lodge, the family residence at Elgin. He entered the military service when he was only fifteen years of age, his first commission being dated in 1793,¹ as Lieutenant in the Strathspey Fencibles, the regiment raised in that year by his father, Sir James Grant, for service within Scotland. In the following year he was appointed a Captain in the 97th or Strathspey Regiment.² At the same time he was made an Ensign in an independent company of foot about to be embodied, and on the 19th February received a lieutenant's commission in a similar company.³ In 1794 he was appointed

¹ Commission, dated 1st March 1793, at Cullen House.

² Commission, 14th February 1794, *ibid.*

³ Commissions, *ibid.*

Major in the regiment of fencibles raised by Fraser of Lovat, and in 1796, was made Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment,¹ to hold his rank only while the fencibles were embodied. On 23d January 1799, however, he received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment of fencibles commanded by Colonel Archibald McNeill (of Colonsay), with permanent rank in the army.²

Colonel McNeill's regiment, described as the Third Argyllshire Fencibles, differed from other fencible regiments in this, that their service was extended to any part of Europe, and in 1800 they were ordered to Gibraltar to relieve certain troops who were to proceed from that garrison to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby.³ Lieutenant-Colonel Grant accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar, and was there on 16th June 1801, when he wrote to his mother, Lady Grant, that his regiment as well as others had volunteered for Egypt.⁴ Their services, however, were probably not required, as a few months later, in September, peace was concluded, and Colonel Grant's regiment was ordered home and reduced.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant was elected by the Banff and Elgin district of burghs as their representative in the second Imperial Parliament which assembled on 16th November 1802, and continued for four years. In the succeeding Parliament Colonel Grant was elected in 1806 representative for the Inverness burghs. In the following year the Colonel was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Elgin, which he continued to represent till the year 1832; and in 1833, he was elected member for the united counties of Elgin and Nairn, which he continued to represent till his succession as Earl of Seafield in 1840.

Colonel Grant thus served in the House of Commons for the long period of thirty-eight years. During that period the agitation on the subject of the Reform Bill took place. Colonel Grant opposed the passing of this measure, but when the Bill became law, he frankly accepted it, and in his address to his constituents, in view of the dissolution of Parliament which followed, he declared that though he had opposed the Bill as inex-

¹ Commissions, 29th November 1794 and 1st October 1796, at Cullen House.

² Commission, *ibid.*

³ Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders, vol. ii. p. 398.

⁴ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 519.

pedient and unjust to Scotland, yet it would be his utmost endeavour to render the Act productive of every benefit to the country.¹

Though Lieutenant Colonel Grant's regiment had been reduced, he still continued to serve in his military capacity, and in 1803 received from his father, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Inverness, a commission as Colonel of the regiment of North British Militia, formed in Inverness shire, in conjunction with the shires of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn.² This colonelcy had been held by Sir James Grant himself, but was resigned by him in favour of his son. In 1809 Sir James also resigned the lord lieutenancy of the county, which was conferred upon his son, who in the same year received full rank as Colonel in the army.³

The militia regiment which Colonel Grant commanded seems to have been quartered in Dundee in the latter end of 1803. A correspondent, writing to Lady Grant, informs her that on the regiment leaving the town "a dinner was given to the officers by the magistrates, as a mark of their respect, and the whole corps, officers and men, took their leave of Dundee regretted by the town, where the conduct of all had been exemplary." The same correspondent gives a sketch of the Colonel's character at this date (he was then in his twenty-sixth year), which may here be quoted as indicating his future career. "I cannot," the writer says, ". . . deny myself the pleasure of expressing . . . the gratification which I have felt in his being so near me even for this short time. Interested as I am about everything which concerns him, you may believe I have not been a superficial observer of the way in which he discharges his present important trust. As a commanding officer I find he is respected much by the regiment. His natural mildness does not, I was much pleased to observe, prevent him from keeping his proper place, and from repressing every attempt to encroach in the least upon his authority. To severity he is a stranger, but when discipline requires it, he

¹ Copy Address, 9th July 1832, at Cullen House.

² Commission, 20th June 1803, *ibid.* While acting in this capacity, Colonel Grant and his regiment were in 1804 stationed at Edinburgh. He was there made the subject of one of Kay's prints, in which he is represented as dressed in his uniform,

standing by himself on a slight eminence, his men being drawn up in line some distance behind him.—[Kay's Biographical Sketches, vol. ii. p. 433.]

³ Commission, 25th October 1809, at Cullen House.

is perfectly firm to his purpose, and I have seen him resist every solicitation to overlook when he thought the doing so would be injurious to the service. Of his principles as a man I am able to speak with still more precision than of his qualifications as an officer, because with regard to the latter I can speak only from the opinion of others. In private life, I will venture to say, from personal knowledge, that there is not a young man within the sphere of my acquaintance with less vice about him; his conversation and his ideas are uncommonly correct. . . . His manners, though completely those of a gentleman, are not, perhaps, very showy—he is naturally shy, and it is not easy to get the better of natural shyness—but he is one of those who improve greatly on acquaintance, and whom you like the more, the more you know of them. . . . He is a man of the strictest honour, integrity, and virtue, and earnestly do I pray that the Almighty may long spare him.”¹

The honourable character thus ascribed to Colonel Grant as a military officer was also fully manifested in another capacity. During the long term of twenty-nine years, he held the position of curator to his brother, Lewis Alexander, Earl of Seafield, and administered the extensive estates of the family, an arduous and delicate task, which he discharged with the highest honour to himself and the best results to the interest of his family and tenantry.

On the evidence of a contemporary chronicle, Colonel Grant found most happiness in his residence on the family estates and in caring for his dependants. He loved to superintend improvements on his estates and to promote the welfare of his tenants. It was while acting as curator for his brother that Colonel Grant took the lead in introducing in his own neighbourhood the plan of affording an allowance of so much per acre for all land reclaimed by tenants. This arrangement could not but have a most important effect on the progress of agriculture in the district. Many tenants took advantage of the terms offered, and under this plan many thousands of acres were added to the arable ground on the estates, a result not only

¹ Vol. ii. of this work, p. 523. The writer of this letter was the Rev. Francis Nicoll, D.D., minister of Mains and Strathmartine, afterwards Principal of St. Andrews. Principal Nicoll was for some time tutor in the family of Sir James Grant, and had

thus the best opportunity of knowing the character of his pupils. The Principal named the Colonel one of the guardians of his children, and the Colonel accepted the office for the benefit of the children of his old tutor.

creditable alike to the liberality of the proprietor and to the enterprise of the tenantry, but also highly beneficial to the country. Under Colonel Grant's own directions, many hundred acres in the vicinity of Cullen also were improved, and where the people of this burgh were in use to cut their winter fuel, rich crops of grain may now be reaped.

Besides thus providing sustenance for the poorer classes at home, Colonel Grant was willing to encourage emigration. In February 1836, he was applied to by Sir John Franklin, the famous Arctic explorer, to use his influence on behalf of Lieutenant Kendall, agent for the New Brunswick Land Company. Lieutenant Kendall came to Scotland for the purpose of explaining the nature of the offers made by the Company to intending emigrants. Franklin begged Colonel Grant to give every aid in his power to the object in view. Colonel Grant requested his factor and others to show Lieutenant Kendall every attention, declaring his desire to oblige Sir John Franklin, and expressing his opinion that some of the people of Urquhart might usefully emigrate.¹

After his accession to the title and estates, which took place on 26th October 1840, the Earl of Seafield continued, and if possible increased his efforts for the welfare of his extensive territories. He was known as the largest planter of trees in Britain in the course of the present century, the annals of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland recording in 1847, that at that date, 31,686,482 young trees, Scotch firs, larch, and hardwoods, had been planted under the Earl's direction over an area of 8223 acres.² This extent, it is said, has not been approached by any British landowner since the plantations made by the Duke of Athole about the middle of last century. For these plantations, which were effected in the districts of Cullen, Moray, Strathspey, and Glen Urquhart, the Highland Society awarded to the Earl their gold medal. Under the influence of this Society and the encouragement offered by it for the introduction of new timber trees, a great spread of plantations had taken place throughout the country, but no proprietor had entered into the work so zealously or so extensively as the subject of this memoir.

¹ Letters, 18th and 19th February 1836, at Castle Grant.

² The Journal of Agriculture, etc., July 1847, pp. 37-44.

Besides these extensive plantations, which tended to beautify the more barren portions of his territory, the Earl of Seafield also employed his skill in embellishing the pleasure-grounds which surround Cullen House. His taste for ornamental landscape was of a high order, and the whole of the policies were rearranged and remodelled under his personal directions. New gardens and hot-houses were built and stocked; thousands of young trees were planted, and trees of twenty years of age transplanted to more effective positions; new roads were made, and ornamental ponds formed, the result being the production of a scene of the highest sylvan and horticultural beauty.¹ Besides these improvements, the Earl also built an addition to Cullen House.

Lord Seafield, however, did not confine himself to the gratification of mere personal tastes, such as the adornment of his residence or the improvement of his estates. His beneficence took a wider range, and he showed that he was fully alive to all the best means of promoting the welfare of his district. Among other schemes of usefulness, the Earl made great efforts to improve the two harbours on his property, those of Cullen and Portsoy. On the latter it is said that a sum of about £17,000 was expended, though the good effect intended was somewhat neutralised by the force of the elements. The harbour of Cullen was altogether remodelled, greatly enlarged and deepened, and made of important service to the district by affording a ready outlet for produce, and promoting commerce.²

Among his other exertions for the benefit of the district, it has been remarked that Lord Seafield will be best known to posterity through the improvement he effected on the town of Cullen. "As the founder of the present town of that name, his Lordship will ever hold a certain historical importance. The present town is not much above thirty years old, and has

¹ As an illustration of the Earl's close observance of, and interest in, natural objects, it is related that on one occasion the chief gardener at Cullen House gave orders for removing the branch of a beech tree which impeded one of the approaches to the garden. The saw was about to be applied for this purpose, when the Earl, happening to come in sight, desired the woodman to desist, as the branch in question was the one which threw out the earliest buds in the grounds; and subsequent experience showed that

this observation was perfectly accurate.

² The harbour of Cullen was undertaken so early as 1825. On 4th May of that year, the factor at Cullen House writes to Colonel Grant as to the progress made: "The contractors are getting on with the repairs of the Cullen Harbour in a very satisfactory manner. A considerable part of the head is already rebuilt, and the entrance and interior of the harbour completely cleared, and accessible to vessels." [Letter at Cullen House.]

been entirely built since the estates were under his Lordship's management. Forty years ago (in 1813) the town occupied a position more to the west, and, royal burgh though it was, presented a miserable contrast as regards cleanliness, comfort, and indeed in every respect, to the present handsome town. The entire 'burgh' consisted only of one street, towards which the gables of the houses (mostly covered with thatch) were turned, while noxious gutters yawned on either side. The place was also poor. There were not perhaps half a dozen people in it who could have erected houses of a more substantial character than those of which the town then consisted. Under the auspices of his Lordship, then Colonel the Hon. Francis Grant, the old town was gradually removed, and on the present site there was laid out a new town, consisting of a handsome square and several spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. The first house was erected in 1820: and under the encouragement given by his Lordship, building proceeded rapidly, until the burgh attained its present appearance, which, as respects architectural elegance and cleanliness, may vie with any town in the North. His Lordship's almost constant residence at Cullen House, and the improvements which he carried on, and the consequent large expenditure among tradesmen in the town, tended, in conjunction with the enterprise of the inhabitants, to promote the prosperity of the place; and it is now distinguished not more by the elegance of its buildings than by the comfortable position of its tradesmen and other inhabitants."¹

Cullen was not the only burgh which received benefit from Lord Seafield. Elgin enjoyed some substantial results from the Earl, then Colonel Grant's liberality, in the way of subscriptions to public rooms.² Literary societies in Banff and Inverness also received liberal recognition;³ and his benevolence and public spirit were acknowledged by the towns of Cullen, Kintore, Forres, Elgin, Nairn, and Banff, from whom he received the freedom of a burgess. He was honoured in a similar way by the town of Kirkcudbright, where he was with the Fraser Fencibles in 1795.⁴ It may also be of interest to note in this connection that while at Gibraltar, Lord

¹ Banffshire Journal, August 2, 1853.

² Receipts, 4th August 1820, at Cullen House.

³ Diplomas, 11th September 1822, 30th October 1829, *ibid.*

⁴ Burgess Acts, etc., of various dates from 1795 to 1817, *ibid.*

Seafield, then Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, was made a master mason in connection with the "Mother Lodge of St. John, No. 24."¹

The year after his succession as Earl of Seafield, his Lordship was, at the general election on 5th August 1841, being the first after his succession, chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, a position which he occupied until his death in 1853. In the House of Lords, Lord Seafield gave the same sedulous attention to his duties as he had done for so many years in the Lower House. Between the two Houses he acquired an almost continuous parliamentary experience of half a century. In politics his Lordship was a Conservative, and during his long public career loyally supported his party. He was a warm supporter of Sir Robert Peel in the early part of that statesman's career, and in 1829, when his kinsman Mr. Charles Grant, afterwards Lord Glenelg, Mr. Huskisson, and others seceded from the Wellington and Peel administration, Lord Seafield, then the Hon. Colonel Grant, steadily adhered to Sir Robert, though, in so doing, he sacrificed not a few friendships to what he deemed his duty. For this consistency to his party, it was proposed to honour him with a peerage, and had this intention been carried out, he and his successors would have sat in the House of Lords as Barons of Strathspey, thus anticipating the dignity which was afterwards conferred on his son and successor. But though the patent was prepared, and only the necessary arrangements required to be made, before these could be carried through, the ministry came to a sudden close. Before Sir Robert Peel returned to power, Colonel Grant had become Earl of Seafield.

Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield, died at his favourite residence of Cullen House on the 30th July 1853, after a short illness of only a few days' duration. He was in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The estimate formed of Francis William, Earl of Seafield, by his contemporaries, may in some measure be gathered from an article in a local journal, written a day or two after his decease. His character at the close of life agrees in a remarkable manner with the sketch given of his youthful promise in the letter of his tutor, Principal Nicoll, already referred to. In regard to his administration of his estates, extending over a period of forty-

¹ Certificate, dated 3d February 1801, at Cullen House.

two years, from 1811 to 1853, it is remarked: "This is a long period—in itself a generation, yet during all that time no case of hardship to a tenant can be charged against his Lordship. He instinctively recoiled from severe measures; and even when these would have been necessary, and where prudence might have counselled a resort to them, his Lordship invariably refused to adopt them. The consequence was, that throughout his wide estates no nobleman was more truly beloved or respected by his country, who felt that they could always rely upon his indulgence. A prominent feature in his character was his love of justice and respect for his word. He was delicately alive to anything that could affect the interest or even the feelings of others; and, prudently cautious in giving a pledge, he was correspondingly punctual in its redemption. He was ever conscious of the responsibility of his high position, and sought consistently to perform its duties." Benevolence, it is said, was another strongly marked feature in Lord Seafield's character, and was evinced by the aid which he furnished to many a promising youth while progressing through school and college. He was a member of the Church of Scotland, and sat for many years in her chief court as representative elder of the Presbytery of Abernethy. In all the relations of private life Lord Seafield was "most exemplary, an affectionate husband and a kind and considerate parent."

"In person," it is added, Lord Seafield was "tall and of a commanding appearance. His disposition was gentle, and his manners retiring. His attainments in knowledge were of a high order, and tempered and modified by an enlarged practical acquaintance with the world and with human nature, acquired not merely at home, but during frequent residences for lengthened periods in various countries on the Continent. These qualities rendered his conversation peculiarly fascinating; and though of late years he seldom went into company, no one could make himself more agreeable."¹

The remains of the deceased Earl were borne by his sorrowing relatives and friends from Cullen House to Castle Grant, to be deposited in the mausoleum erected by himself in the churchyard of Duthil. The funeral cortege left Cullen House at ten o'clock in the morning of the 2d August 1853, and arrived at Castle Grant the same evening at seven o'clock. At its

¹ The Banffshire Journal, August 2, 1853.

departure from the former place the hearse was accompanied for some distance by the Magistrates and Town Council of Cullen, members of the neighbouring Presbytery, and many of the tenantry and others, numbering about six hundred. At each place of importance on the way, Cullen, Forchies, Elgin, and Forres, the procession was met and accompanied some distance by the principal inhabitants, while the bells were tolled, the shops closed, and every token of mourning and respect for the deceased was shown by all classes.

The body of the deceased Earl remained at Castle Grant over night, and on the morning of the 3d August was borne to its final resting-place. On its way thither it was met by the inhabitants of Grantown, who, forming into a procession, preceded the funeral cortege. After walking some distance, they paused and returned, while the hearse and carriages passed on, to be met once more near the gate of Duthil churchyard by a large body of people from the upper districts of Strathspey and Abernethy. Arrived at the gate, the coffin was, amid a special group of mourners, borne to its resting-place in the mausoleum.

"Thus," writes a contemporary, "followed to the grave by the tears of a beloved family, the regrets of an attached tenantry, the respect of his own class, and the sympathies of the population of a wide district, were deposited beside a long line of illustrious ancestors, the remains of a nobleman possessed of much public spirit and patriotism, distinguished by many personal virtues, and whose memory will long be gratefully cherished through the north."¹

Lord Seafield was twice married. His first wife was Mary Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn of Higham House, Sussex, to whom he was married on 10th May 1811. She died on 27th February 1840, before the accession of her husband to the earldom. His Lordship married, secondly, on 17th August 1843, Louisa-Emma, second daughter of Robert-George Maunsell of Limerick. By this lady, who survived him, his Lordship had no issue.

By his first wife, Lord Seafield had a family of six sons and one daughter. The sons were—

1. James Grant, born 16th April 1812, at London; died there 15th March 1815.

¹ The Banffshire Journal, 9th August 1853.

2. Francis William, Master of Grant, born 5th October 1814. He was Member of Parliament for Inverness-shire for about two years. He died on 11th March 1840. Of him a brief memoir follows.
3. John Charles, born 4th September 1815. He succeeded his father as seventh Earl of Seafield. A memoir of him is also given.
4. James, born 27th December 1817. He married, first, on 6th April 1841, Caroline Louisa, second daughter of Eyre Evans of Ash-Hill Towers, Limerick. She died 6th February 1850. He married secondly, on 13th April 1853, Constance Helena, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Baronet, of Birkenbog and Forglen. She died 13th February 1872. Mr. Grant married, thirdly, on 15th December 1875, Georgiana Adelaide Forester, widow of William Stewart of Aldenham Abbey, and daughter of the late General Walker of Manor House, Bushey. By his first and second wives Mr. Grant has issue two sons and one daughter.
5. Lewis-Alexander, born 18th September 1820. He married, on 15th August 1849, Georgina, daughter of the late Robert George Maunsell of Limerick, by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters.
6. George Henry Essex, born 13th February 1825. He married, on 2d October 1855, Eleanora, fourth daughter of the late Sir William G. Gordon Cumming, Baronet. By her he had issue three sons and two daughters. He died 31st May 1873.
7. Edward-Alexander, born 17th June 1833; died 26th April 1844.

The daughter was—

Jane, who married, on 20th July 1843, Major-General Sir Edward Walter Forester Walker, K.C.B., and had issue. She died 16th September 1861.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F. W. Grant'. The script is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

XX.—1. FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT, M.P., MASTER OF GRANT.

1814–1840.

THIS highly-popular and much-loved young chief, in whom so many hopes were centred, was unhappily cut off in the flower of youth. He was the second born, though, at the time of his death, the eldest surviving son of Colonel the Honourable Francis William Grant, and was born on 5th October 1814. Nothing has been ascertained as to his education and early life; but as his father was constantly in London attending Parliament, he was probably educated there. In 1833, when in his eighteenth year, he left home for a tour on the Continent. In the end of 1835 he was still abroad, and on the 19th December of that year he was at Suez, having just crossed the desert from Cairo, purposing a visit to Mount Sinai, from there to proceed by the old caravan route from Kosseir to the ruins of Thebes and up the river Nile.¹ On the occasion of a vacancy in the Elgin Burghs in 1838, through the appointment of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, the former member, as Governor of Bermuda, it was proposed that Mr. Grant should come forward as a candidate for the representation of these burghs. Mr. Grant did not think it prudent to entertain the proposal, and declined to stand.² He was afterwards, in the same year, elected for the county of Inverness, and sat in Parliament as member for that shire until his death on 11th March 1840, unmarried.

Like his father and his grandfather, Mr. Grant was warmly attached to the Church of Scotland. He was elected a representative elder to the General Assembly in 1839. In acknowledging receipt of his commission, he indicated his opinion of the state of feeling then in the Church. "I fear," he writes, "that some of our clergy are getting a little out of the way in their ideas about the independence of the Church. Although I am on very many subjects disposed to be liberal, there is nothing I should be more afraid of seeing than too much power given to the Church."

¹ Letter, Colonel Grant to the factor at Cullen, 13th January 1836, at Cullen House.

² Letters, 24th January and 1st February 1838, *ibid.*

Unhappily, the career of this excellent and amiable youth, as he was deemed by his contemporaries, was destined to an untimely end. The particulars of the death of himself and his mother are gathered from the journals of the day. His mother, Mrs. Grant, died in London on 27th February 1840. Her remains were brought from London by the "North Sea" steamer to Burghhead, and from thence to Castle Grant, the family seat most adjacent to the burying-place of the family at Duthil. For the purpose of attending the funeral of his mother, Mr. Grant, who was suffering from slight indisposition, hurried down from London in company with his next brother, Mr. John Charles Grant. They arrived at Cullen House on the 10th March. No apprehension was entertained by Mr. Grant's friends on account of his illness, which was attributed to the effect produced on his mind by his mother's death, and to the fatigues of a rapid journey. He retired to bed at the usual hour, only complaining of a headache, which it was hoped sleep would remove. But when his servant entered the apartment in the morning he was horror-struck to find that his master was dead. It is supposed that the immediate cause of death was obstruction about the heart. The news of the melancholy event excited the deepest feeling of awe and sympathy among all ranks, though at first the report was received with incredulity, the shock was so sudden and unlooked for. Such a stroke, had it occurred in the family of the meanest peasant, would have called forth the general sympathy of the neighbourhood; how much more when it visited a house connected by ties of respect and affectionate regard with so large a portion of the North of Scotland. Mr. Grant was only in the twenty-sixth year of his age when he died. His remains were removed from Cullen House to Castle Grant preparatory to their interment at Duthil. The new family mausoleum had only been completed by Colonel Grant in the preceding year. It was a trying occasion for a feeling husband and parent, and a spectacle of woe rarely witnessed, that he should perform the last earthly duties to his wife and his eldest son at the same time. The simultaneous funeral of mother and son has been fitly described in the following terms:—

The scene was one which will be indelibly engraved on the memories of those who witnessed it, and will form the subject of a tale, that will be told with feelings of deep

interest, by sire to son, for generations yet to come. Over a wide tract of country, extending to many miles, and comprehending several parishes, all operations were suspended; and a mournful gloom, like a heavy cloud, hung over the district. Groups of people, of all ages, decently attired, were seen in different directions, wending their way towards the line of procession; while the tolling, at intervals, of the bells of the churches and public seminaries, rendered the event more striking and impressive.

At two o'clock the procession emerged from the policies of Castle Grant—the people on foot, assembled at this point, being in advance of the funeral, in marching order. The remains of the beloved lady, the hearse and horses decked out with black plumes, the driver, etc., wearing black crapes and weepers, followed the pedestrians; and the remains of the Master, the hearse and horses decked with white plumes, and the servants wearing scarfs of white crape, immediately followed the remains of his mother. While the immediate relations, followed by the factor and gentlemen in the employment of the family, the clergymen, gentlemen, and principal tenantry connected with the estate, in a line of vehicles, formed a procession extending, at some points, to about a mile in length. The effect produced on the feelings of the community who beheld this procession, may be more easily conceived than described. From the chief mourner to the humblest of his dependants, a mystic chord of affection, formed by acts of benevolence on the part of the family, and feelings of gratitude on the part of the clan, like an electric chain, touched and affected all, in a greater or less degree, along the line of procession.

On the closing scene, and the impressive solemnity which marked its proceedings, we shall not dilate; but all present felt a thankfulness to the great Disposer of events who gave power from above to the surviving parent to discharge in person a duty so trying even in contemplation, that nothing save that Christian faith and hope, which enables the mourner to look beyond the grave, could have supported him under such a weight of sorrow. But in a religious point of view, there could not have been a calamity of the same extent more susceptible of yielding Divine consolation to the mourner, while contemplating in review the life and death of the departed objects of lamentation. In reference to *her*, nothing could be more applicable than the announcement of the angel to Cornelius, “Thy prayers and alms have come up for memorial before the Lord.” And in reference to *him*, the universal and just estimate of his character which burst from all parties on hearing of the tidings of his death—comprised in the words, “*That he was too good for this world*”—suggests to the bereaved and sorrowing mind the consoling thought that he had exchanged an *earthly coronet* for an *heavenly crown*.

After the tenantry assembled on the spot were permitted to take the last look of the remains, the gates of the splendid mausoleum (finished only last year) were closed on the *mother and son*, there to repose “in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection.”¹

¹ Inverness Courier, 1st April 1840.



SIR JOHN CHARLES OGILVIE GRANT, BARONET,
SEVENTH EARL OF SEAFIELD. VISCOUNT OF REIDHAVEN, & C

FIRST BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY, K.T.

B. 1815. M. 1850. S. 1853. D 1881

CAROLINE COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.

XX.—2. SIR JOHN CHARLES GRANT OGILVIE, BARONET, SEVENTH
EARL OF SEAFIELD, VISCOUNT OF REIDHAVEN, LORD OGILVIE OF
DESKFORD AND CULLEN, FIRST BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATH-
SPEY, K.T.

THE HONOURABLE CAROLINE STUART, HIS COUNTESS.

1853–1881.

THE recent death of this nobleman, and the fact of his memory being still fresh in the hearts of those who knew and loved him, render the task of his biographer no easy one. It is proposed in this memoir merely to record some of the chief events in the life of the late Earl, and to preserve a few of the numerous contemporary testimonies given to the worth and nobility of his Lordship's character.

John Charles, seventh Earl of Seafield, was born on 4th September 1814, and was the third son of Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield, by his wife Mary Ann Dunn. He adopted the navy as a profession, entering as a midshipman about the age of fourteen, and for some time served on board the vessel commanded by Sir John Franklin, from whom he received much kindness and attention.¹ After the death, in 1840, of his elder brother, Francis William, Mr. Grant retired from the navy, and a few months later, by his father's accession to the estates and honours of Grant and Seafield, he enjoyed the courtesy title of Viscount Reidhaven and Master of Grant.

In the following year, 1841, Lord Reidhaven contested the representation of Banffshire in opposition to Mr. James Duff, afterwards Earl Fife. In offering himself as a candidate, Lord Reidhaven avowed himself a Conservative, and also came forward as an advocate of protection for the agricultural interest. He was, however, unsuccessful, his opponent being elected by a majority of forty-three votes.

He succeeded to his father on 30th July 1853, as seventh Earl of

¹ Letter from Colonel Grant, dated 19th February 1836, at Cullen House.

Seafield, and in the same year was elected one of the representative Peers of Scotland. He held that position till 14th August 1858, when he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY. Under that title he continued to sit in the House of Lords till his death.

Great rejoicings were held on the occasion of the granting of the dignity of Baron Strathspey, and a few verses extracted from a poem written at the time are here given :

Why are the hills of proud Strathspey
Crowned with a blaze of light ?
Why do the dazzling fires burst forth
Amidst the calm of night ?
Is it the beacon's warning gleam ?
Is the invader near ?
And doth the land call forth her sons
To aid with sword and spear ?

The Chieftain of their ancient line
Has won another name,
A title dearer to his Clan
Than any he can claim ;
The bells were ringing far and near.
The throng came forth to-day,
To render homage to their Lord,
The Baron of Strathspey.

He's richer in these loyal hearts
Than in his princely lands.
They're true and constant as their Rock,
Which ever firmly stands.
Titles and wealth, by royal might,
May be bestowed at will ;
The choicest gift—a people's love—
Must flow spontaneous still.

But now the bonfires' ruddy glow
Streams all the country o'er,
From Tullochgorum's lofty height,
On Freuchie and Craigmore.
On Cromdale's Hill, on Garter's crest,
The rival flames ascend,
In honour of the Lord Strathspey,
The Chieftain and the Friend.

Lord Seafield, like his father, took a warm interest in the prosperity and happiness of his tenantry, and in their interest and that of the country effected extensive improvements on his estates, thus giving employment to a large number of the labouring classes. As a landlord, he commanded the respect and regard of all his tenantry, in whose affections he held a foremost place. He possessed in a large degree the spirit of kindness, justice, and liberality, and it was his sincere wish, as it was his constant endeavour, that every one of his numerous dependants should be happy and comfortable. He did not like changes on his estates, and when in the administration of these, any tenant objected to a renewal at a liberal valuation, no one regretted the fact more than the landlord. If any tenant fell into arrear in the payment of his rent, great consideration



FIR TREES — FOREST OF ABERNETHY



FIR TREE — FOREST OF DUTHIL

was shown by Lord Seafield, who granted indulgence after indulgence, till better times came to the unfortunate tenant.

Lord Seafield's improvements on his estates took a very practical form, the erection of new steadings and farm-houses, the reclamation of waste land, and the construction of roads.¹ He also enlarged the extensive plantations made by his father, and in a recent journal devoted to agriculture, he is mentioned as the greatest planter of the district in regard to Scotch fir alone. The pine woods and plantations, it is also stated, already extend over 40,000 acres, and it is intended to increase the breadth of timber to 60,000 acres. The woods and forests are in three divisions, Grantown, Abernethy, and Duthil; the nursery of young firs at Abernethy is said to extend to thirteen acres, and to contain at that date about three millions of Scotch fir plants.² In another article on the same subject, it is stated that since 1866, fourteen millions of firs have been planted in the Duthil district, and a self-sown crop is continually coming on.³ As a breeder of Highland cattle, Lord Seafield was unrivalled, so much so, that the Castle Grant herd everywhere received the highest awards. Though his Lordship sent his cattle to the annual shows of the Strathspey Farmers' Club, it was merely for exhibition, as the tenantry complained that otherwise it was of no use competing.

Besides setting before his dependants an admirable example in all branches of agriculture and farming, Lord Seafield delighted in presiding over and encouraging the sports of his dependants. Year after year the Highland Gathering in Strathspey brought to Castle Grant not only a succession of distinguished visitors, but a large concourse of the tenantry and others on the estates, all interested in the athletic sports, the reel-dancing and other games dear to Highlanders. And while the men rejoiced in displaying their strength and agility, the women were not forgotten, their contributions to an industrial competitive exhibition of native manufactures being encouraged and rewarded by liberal money prizes, which were usually presented by the hands of the young chief. All this was the result of Lord

¹ So extensive and liberal were the improvements made by Lord Seafield during his twenty-seven years' possession of the Grant and Seafield estates, that the sum expended by him amounted to up-

wards of half a million of pounds sterling.

² The Agricultural Gazette, January 1, 1877.

³ *Ibid.*, March 5, 1877.

Seafield's kindly rule and fostering care. As illustrative of his love for Highland institutions, down even to the garb of old Gaul, at these gatherings Lord Seafield seldom failed to remind his countrymen how much he disliked their appearance in modern Lowland dress instead of the full Highland costume. His Lordship and the young chief invariably set the clan an example in that respect.

In other things, also, Lord Seafield was thoroughly sensible of the responsibilities of his high position. As a holder of many ecclesiastical preferments, he was always careful and conscientious in the exercise of his duties as patron, till the Act of 1874 abolished the exercise of these patronages. His Lordship was very successful in his anxious choice of presentees. He took also a deep and intelligent interest in all questions affecting the welfare and prosperity of the country. Especially was this the case as regards education. He was the patron of a large number of valuable bursaries, notably those of Redhyth, which were originally founded for the education of poor boys, by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, in the county of Banff, in 1678. The University Commissioners proposed, in 1862, to alter the destination of these bursaries. But Lord Seafield successfully opposed the change in the Privy Council as the court of review of the proceedings of the Commissioners. For that good service Lord Seafield earned the gratitude of the poorer class in his neighbourhood. A subscription was spontaneously entered into to present his Lordship with a public testimonial. But it was not accepted, and the money was applied for two Seafield gold medals at the University of Aberdeen, and a silver medal at the school of Fordyce.

In Parliament Lord Seafield took no very prominent part, his natural disposition not inclining him to the active turmoil of political life; but the weight of his position, his sound judgment, strong good sense, decided force of character, and transparent honesty of purpose, were ever at the service of his party, and available for the interest of the community at large. He was a staunch Conservative, and one of the chief supporters of his party in the north of Scotland. He was an office-bearer in the Established Church of Scotland, and a very regular attender on the services of his parish church. He was frequently returned as ruling elder to the

General Assembly, and attended their meetings in Edinburgh. When Lord Derby was Prime Minister, his Lordship made offer to Lord Seafield of the office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, but Lord Seafield, at the time, did not see his way to accept the honour.

In 1871, Her Majesty invested Lord Seafield with the Order of the Thistle.

When Lord Seafield was not in London attending Parliament, he resided at one or other of the three mansions which he maintained on his extensive estates. Cullen House was the largest of these mansions, and it received from his Lordship a wealth of improvement which gives it quite a palatial splendour and appearance. Castle Grant was his residence in Strathspey, and Balmacraan is the family residence in Glen Urquhart. All these mansions have ever been famed in the north of Scotland for their splendid hospitalities.

Lord Seafield's last illness was of comparatively short duration, and his death took place at Cullen House on the evening of the 18th February 1881.

After his decease, his widowed Countess and the present Earl received many spontaneous and gratifying proofs of the sympathy of the whole country with their bereavement. Upwards of thirty addresses of condolence voted at public meetings were forwarded to them, and in these the reference to the late Earl was as the "good Earl," the character of the grandfather as the "good Sir James" being thus inherited by, and attributed to, his grandson. To the nobility of Lord Seafield's character in every phase of life, testimony has already been borne in the introduction to this work, and it may suffice to add here only one or two sentences which the regret for his loss, coupled with the remembrance of his many sterling qualities, drew forth from some who knew his Lordship. "Rarely," says one, "shall we have to lament a man of more true and honest purpose, of kinder and more generous heart, more desirous of furthering the best interests of all over whom he was placed, or whose memory is more likely to be treasured in after-times, than he whose departure is now so deeply lamented over so wide and extensive a territory."¹

¹ Edinburgh Evening Courant, February 19, 1881.

The pulpits of the country also re-echoed the universal sorrow in strains of mournful regret, blended with grateful recollections of that wisdom with which Lord Seafield exercised the noble gifts and talents conferred upon him by a bountiful Providence. One clergyman spoke thus:—"The late Earl was a nobleman of high honour, sterling integrity, and good sense. Not one who sought the voice of the people, he was real, without gilding or varnish of any kind, and one that hated show for the sake of show."¹ And another:—"What I have said of Lord Seafield in his public capacity is in entire harmony with the excellency of his private character, or rather an outcome of the true goodness of the 'inner man.' Naturally of a very retiring disposition, he was not known to the general public as he otherwise would have been. Devoid of everything approaching to ostentation, his religion was not of a demonstrative kind; but . . . in private and domestic life he was the pattern of all that is true and kind and just and good, animated by real Christian principles, and exemplifying in himself the character of true nobility."²

The funeral obsequies of Lord Seafield were celebrated on the 25th and 26th of February, and had there been no other testimony to his worth, the multitude who gathered to pay their last regards to his remains would, by their unfeigned manifestations of sorrow, have demonstrated what manner of man he was. Nearly ten thousand people assembled in the course of the funeral procession, and no such gathering as that which took place at Grantown on that occasion, was previously witnessed by the present generation in Strathspey.

The arrangements and progress of the funeral procession were somewhat similar to those already detailed in the memoir of Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield. About two thousand people assembled to take a place in the cortege at its departure from Cullen House. As the funeral procession passed through the town of Cullen, the whole inhabitants turned out to witness it, while every token of respect was shown. At Keith, whence the body of the deceased Earl was conveyed by special train to Castle Grant, there was a great assemblage, while at Elgin and Forres

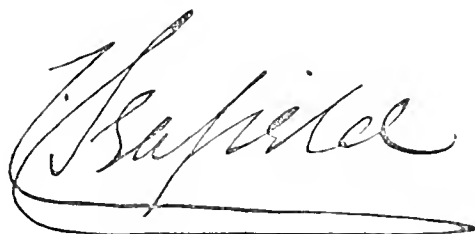
¹ Sermon at Deskford, reported in Banffshire Journal, March 1, 1881.

² Sermon in Fordyce Parish Church, reported in Banffshire Journal, March 1, 1881.

there were also public demonstrations of regard. At Castle Grant, his ancestral home, the Earl's remains lay during the night, and in the early morning many came desiring to look upon the coffin of their beloved chief.

Notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm, many hundred assembled to offer the last tokens of respect, and to assist in performing the funeral rites. In this part of the proceedings, the scene, even more than on the previous day, represented a sorrowing clan mourning for their lost chief. The funeral cortege, as it moved from Castle Grant to Grantown, contained upwards of a thousand mourners, who walked slowly to the music of the "Flowers of the Forest," and the "Land o' the Leal," played by the pipers who headed the procession, though the Castle Grant pipes, which the late Earl had loved to hear, were on that day hushed and silent. At Duthil, amid the strains of the pipes, the body was borne to the mausoleum; and the latest Laird of Grant was then laid to rest with his fathers in the place which has been their burying-place for upwards of three hundred years.

The late Earl of Seafield married, on 12th August 1850, the Honourable Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of Robert Walter, eleventh Lord Blantyre, who survives his Lordship. This is neither the time nor the place to speak of that happy union, which was unclouded to the end; and his last gentle sigh was breathed in perfect peace in the presence of his loving son and devoted wife, who through life had been such an helpmate to him. Their only child became the heir and representative of the long-descended Lairds of Grant, as well as of the noble house of Seafield.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Seafield". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. It features a prominent, sweeping initial 'S' that extends to the left, followed by the letters 'eafield' in a fluid, connected hand. The signature ends with a small, decorative flourish.A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Chapin". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. It features a large, ornate initial 'C' that loops around the first part of the name. The letters 'hapin' are written in a fluid, connected hand. The signature ends with a long, horizontal, sweeping flourish that extends to the right.

LINES

WRITTEN AFTER SEEING LORD SEAFIELD'S BODY

As a humble tribute of affection to his memory.

What a brave look his face doth wear ! As calm in death he lies ; A look that 's wholly free from care, And full of meek surprise.	The Thistle, Scotland's emblem dear, Right worthily he wore ; A knight without reproach or fear, As bravest knight of yore
Such look is his as knight might wear Exploring dark recess, Ready with sword in hand to dare All danger and distress.	His coronet the mountain pine Delighted to adorn ; Its wreaths, alas ! we now must twine To deck this couch forlorn.
Of coward fear no trace is here, And pride is absent quite ; A glory reigns around his bier, Befitting stainless knight.	Firm as Craigellachie he stood, Aye holding by the right ; That which was just, and true, and good, Weighed more with him than might.
What sweetness dwells in mouth and eyes ! How placid is the brow ! The loving heart no longer sighs, All, all is peaceful now.	As Laird o' Grant, Chief of the Clan, Grandly himself bore he— A leal true-hearted Highlandman Of noblest ancestry.
So might have looked Sir Galahad In quest of Holy Grail As on he rode in heart right glad, Knowing he could not fail.	For him full many a tear's been shed, By those that loved him well ; But tears will not bring back the dead, Though from the heart they well.
His couch with flowers love's hand hath strewn ; Nor purer they than he ; The spirit from the clay that 's flown Dearly them loved to see.	Strathspey, Glen-Urquhart, Cullen's stream, Will miss his presence dear ; This world to me seems more a dream Now he's no longer here.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

SEAFIELD MANSE, 21st February 1881.

SIR IAN CHARLES GRANT OGILVIE BARONET,
EIGHTH EARL OF SEAFIELD &c.
SECOND BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY.
BORN 1851. SUCCEEDED 1881

XXI. SIR IAN CHARLES GRANT OGILVIE, BARONET, EIGHTH EARL
OF SEAFIELD, ETC., SECOND BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY.

BORN 1851. SUCCEEDED 1881.

THE present chief of the Grants represents the twenty-first generation in direct lineal male descent from Sir Laurence Grant, who was Sheriff of the county of Inverness in the year 1258. The Master of Grant was born in Moray Place, Edinburgh, on 7th October 1851. After being under the care of tutors, he studied for some years at Eton. His father having served in the navy and his grandfather having been long an officer in the army, following in the footsteps of the latter, the Master of Grant made choice of the army as a profession, and received his first commission as a cornet and sub-lieutenant in the First Regiment of Life Guards, on 8th December 1869. He became lieutenant in October 1871, and retired from the service in January 1877.

The day on which the present Lord Seafield attained his majority, 7th October 1872, was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the length and breadth of the Grant and Seafield estates. On that occasion the young chief, then Viscount Reidhaven and Master of Grant, received from the tenants of the Strathspey estates a present of his own portrait, which was appropriately the work of the late Sir Francis Grant, the distinguished President of the Royal Academy. The widespread interest taken in this presentation,¹ even more than the words with which it was prefaced, show the deep attachment which the clansmen bore to the young chief, not only for his father's sake but for his own.

The task of making the presentation was devolved by the tenantry on the gallant General Sir Patrick Grant, who in performing his duty addressed his Lordship in the following felicitous terms :—"Master of

¹ The letter which offered the portrait for acceptance bore nearly one thousand signatures, the great proportion being of the name of Grant. [The account of the proceedings here given is quoted from

the "Memorial of the Majority of the Right Honourable Viscount Reidhaven, Master of Grant:" Banff, 1872.]

Grant, I use that title as the most dear to all Strathspey men, I am deputed by the Strathspey tenantry, and by your clansmen elsewhere, to beg you to accept, on this auspicious occasion, a portrait of yourself, painted by an artist of world-wide fame, our clansman, Sir Francis Grant. We beg you to receive this token of heartfelt regard from a tenantry and clan devoted to the family of their chief, for here in our native Strathspey, however it may be elsewhere, the grand old feudal feeling is as strong and enduring as ever. Master of Grant, never forget that this is the oldest possession of your race.

Within the bounds of fair Strathspey our ancient clan reside :

We have been here eight hundred years, eight hundred more we'll bide.

And, as in all time past, so in all time to come I trust it may be said of us, ‘Cha neil Gramdach ann Straspe, ach duine treun urramach.’¹ Master of Grant, may God’s choicest blessings be showered upon you, and enable you to do your duty to your ancient name, and to the honoured parents who have so well done their duty to you ; and when, in the fulness of time, you succeed to your princely inheritance—God grant that the day be far distant—may you tread faithfully in the steps of your fathers, and be, as they have ever been, a very father to your clan and people. Master of Grant, it is now my grateful privilege, as spokesman for Strathspey, to present yourself to yourself.”

The portrait was then unveiled, and the Master of Grant acknowledged the gift in appropriate terms. “Sir Patrick Grant and gentlemen, I would that I knew of, or could for the occasion coin, a word of stronger, deeper meaning than gratitude ; but even were there such a word, it would not, in the very least, express the very half of what my heart feels to you all for this magnificent token of goodwill and affection—affection to me as the son of your chief. The liberality and unanimity of the whole proceeding are all but unprecedented, and show how the Grants retain the old clan feeling, even to having my portrait painted by a P.R.A., himself a Grant, and with Craigellachie introduced into it, to remind me always to ‘stand fast.’ What you have done, and what Sir Patrick has to-day said, as spokesman

¹ Translation : “There is not a Grant in Strathspey who is not a valiant, honourable man.”

for Strathspey, will, please God, make me more earnestly strive to pass my life so as best to repay the love of my parents, and the anxiety the clan have felt that I should follow in their footsteps, and endeavour to be a worthy inheritor of our grand old name, a name made famous by so many. And it shall be my earnest endeavour to uphold it. My father will, I am sure, be pleased to give the portrait a place amongst the many family pictures on the time-honoured walls of Castle Grant. My own is the first, I believe, ever presented by the clan and tenantry; but in the old days they had other things to think of, in defending their native strath, in going out to fight, and very often doubtless returning from a good foray laden with booty instead of a portrait. I must now again beg of you, Sir Patrick Grant, and Mr. Donald Grant, who has taken so prominent a part in this movement, and members of committee and all the subscribers, both present and absent, to accept my heartfelt thanks for the honour you have this day done me. *Mo chairdean tha mi fad nar commin.*"¹

The tenantry and others in the Morayshire district of the Seafield estates at the same time made a handsome presentation of silver-plate, accompanied by an appropriate address, in which much kindly feeling and many good wishes were expressed to the young Chief. On the same day, and for several following days, every possible effort was put forth in Strathspey, Moray, Banffshire, and Glen Urquhart, wherever the Grant and Seafield estates extend, to do honour to the occasion, and the sincere expressions of attachment and respect which every reference to the Chiefs of Grant called forth, must have been extremely gratifying to the heir of that ancient line.

These presentations took place in a splendid pavilion which was erected for the occasion on the lawn opposite the front of the Castle. A banquet was given by Lord Seafield, the large number of guests invited to which tried the capacity of the pavilion, although it measured 120 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth. The whole arrangements for this auspicious occasion were carried out with complete success and entire satisfaction to all interested.

The bonfires were a great feature as well as the banquets, and set the

¹ Translation: "My friends, I am deeply indebted to you."

country ablaze. One of the largest was at Craggan, near Grantown. Sixty-three horses were employed in the collection of the materials for it. The bonfire at Carron, however, was probably the largest, its pile being one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, and forty feet in height. It illuminated the country for many miles round.

Since his retirement from the army Lord Seafield has followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of all on his estates. During the short time, also, that he has been a member of the House of Lords, he has been constant in his attendance, on all important questions acting loyally with his political party, and has uniformly applied himself with zeal to the duties which have devolved upon him.

Statthys

ARMORIAL BEARINGS

AS IN CERTIFICATE OF MATRICULATION BY THE LORD LYON KING OF-ARMS,
IN FAVOUR OF LEWIS ALEXANDER, EARL OF SEAFIELD, 1ST JULY 1824.

Quarterly, quartered, first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a lion passant guardant, gules, crowned with an imperial crown, or; 2d and 3d argent, a cross engrailed sable, for Ogilvie; second and third grand quarters gules, three antique crowns or, for Grant. The shield is encircled with an orange tawney ribbon—pendant the badge of a baronet of Nova Scotia.

Crests.—On the dexter side on a torse argent and gules, a lion rampant guardant, of the second, holding in his paws a plummet or, and having above it upon an escrol *Tout Jour*. On the sinister side, upon a torse gules and or, a burning hill proper, having upon an escrol above it, *Craig-elachie*.

Supporters.—On the dexter side a lion rampant guardant, or, armed gules, and on the sinister a savage or naked man, bearing upon his left shoulder a club, proper, and wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, vert.

Motto.—Stand fast.

Badges for Grant.—Scotch Fir and Cranberry. For Ogilvie: the Evergreen Alkanet.

War Cry.—Craig-Elachie—the rock of alarm.

TOUT JOUR CRAIG-ELACHIE



PEDIGREES.

PEDIGREE OF THE CHIEFS OF GRANT.

I.—SIR LAURENCE LE GRANT, SHERIFF OF INVERNESS.

Appears as a witness, along with Robert le Grant, in an agreement between Archibald Bishop of Moray and Sir John Byset, 20th September 1258. Laurence le Grant, as Sheriff of Inverness, rendered accounts to Exchequer in 1263 and 1266, and in the latter year also as "Baillie of Inverchoich." Of the date of the first of these accounts a question arose as to whether he or the Earl of Buchan is responsible for the fen of Inveiy.

ROBERT LE GRANT appears as a witness along with Laurence in the agreement dated 20th September 1258. In or about the same year he received a charter from John Prior of the lands of Clonmanachie. [Continued on the Findhorn.]

II.—JOHN LE GRANT, FIRST OF INVERALLAN.

Taken fighting at Dunbar (with the Earl of Mar and others) in 1296, was imprisoned in Gloucester, and set free in 1297, on condition of serving the King against France, John Comyn, elder of Badenoch, and David of Graham being sureties for him. In 1316 he received a charter of the lands of Inverallan, in Strathpey. Between 1315 and 1325 he affixed his seal to a charter by Sir Patrick Graham of Lovat. He had issue.

ROBERT or RALPH LE GRANT, also taken at Dunbar, was liberated in 1297 from Bristol [one document says he was confined in Gloucester] on condition of serving the King in France, John Comyn of Badenoch being surety.

III. 1.—PATRICK LE GRANT OR LA GRAWNT OF STRATHERRICK.

He succeeded his father in the lands of Inverallan. In 1338 he witnessed a charter by Duncan Earl of Fife, and in 1346 a charter by John Earl of Moray; also as Lord of Stratherick he granted, about the year 1357, to his son-in-law, William Pylehe, burgess of Inverness, the lands of Kildreke and Glenbeg, lying within the lands of Inverallan, to be held by William Pylehe and the heirs of his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to Patrick le Grant. The latter had issue.

III. 2.—SIR JOHN GRANT, KNIGHT.

Named as a prisoner at Halidon Hill in 1333. He was in the Earl of Moray's division, and he is probably the same John Grant who received a charter of the lands of Dovely from John Randolph, Earl of Moray, in 1346, with the custody of the Castle of Darnaway. He is repeatedly found in the train of the Earl of Mar, and had several safe-conducts backwards and forwards from England to Scotland on the Earl's business. In 1363 he received a safe-conduct for himself and *Elizabeth* his wife, and also for himself and his tenants of his town of Easter Gaden, in "le Merikes" in Scotland, to come into England with their goods, etc., and their business being done, to return. In 1364 he appears at Kindromy Castle as witness to a charter by Thomas Earl of Mar. In 1366 he had a safe-conduct to pass into England or across the sea. In 1368 he is a witness to a charter by Thomas of Baliol, brother to Thomas Earl of Mar, at Cavers. He married a lady whose Christian name was Elizabeth, but her surname has not been ascertained. He died about 1370.

IV.—MALCOLM LE GRANT,

Who in 1380 was present at certain proceedings between Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, and the Bishop of Moray, at the Castle of Ruthven. In 1394 he is named as the possessor of a 20 merk land near Inverness. He was probably the father of

ELIZABETH LE GRANT, who married, about 1357, William Pylehe, burgess of Inverness, afterwards knighted. They had issue.

ELIZABETH LE GRANT, LADY OF STRATHERRICK, *grand-daughter*, and, in 1433, nearest heir of Patrick le Grant. She married—MacKintosh, and had issue a son, James MacKintosh, who, in 1419, had the lands of Stratherick from his mother. Nothing further is known regarding him. Elizabeth le Grant had also a daughter, who married—Seres, as in 1433, she disposed to *John Seres her gran'son*, in "the direct line," all her lands. He had possession of Inverallan, and his son Patrick Seres, in 1482, disposed these lands to John Grant, son of Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchie.

SIR WILLIAM PYLEHE, Lord of Culcabok, and part of Inverallan, who died before 1427. By his wife, Elizabeth Pylehe, who survived him, dying before 1453, he had issue two daughters, ELIZABETH AND MARJORY PYLEHE. They were, about 1427, infeft in their father's lands of Brezgne and Glenbeg, part of Inverallan. In 1482 they, in their widowhood, resigned (with reservation of liferents) their Inverallan lands, and also their lands of Culcabok, etc., in favour of Hay of Mayne, whose successors sold Inverallan in 1557 to John Grant, fifth of Freuchie.

THOMAS LE GRANT,

Appears as a witness to a charter of Nicholas Forays in 1363, and to one by Edna, Lady of Castlehill, in 1361. He received from King Robert II., on 10th November 1371, a charter, narrating the grants by successive Earls of Moray to the late John le Grant his father; and further, for the latter's service in defence of the kingdom, confirming and confirming to the said Thomas the lands of Dollyndail and Dovely, and the office of Forester of the King's Park and Castle of Darnaway, with other privileges.

ROBERT GRANT, Squire, had a safe-conduct into England and beyond sea in 1379. On 18th October 1380 he received a safe-conduct from the English King to fight a duel with Thomas del Strother, an Englishman, at Lihattrocrosse, on the Monday following the next St. Martin's day, the duration of the safe-conduct to be fixed by John Duke of Lancaster. On 18th February 1380 he received a safe-conduct into England to confer with Robert Hales, the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, touching the affairs of said hospital. On 16th November 1385 he received £10 as his share of 40,000 francs sent from France to be distributed among the Scottish nobles. In 1391 he received a sum of money as his expenses while engaged in the affairs of the kingdom. In 1392 and 1394 he received a pension of £20, to be paid yearly, for his services in France and elsewhere. He was probably the father of

V.—JOHN GRANT, said to have been a knight, and Sheriff of Inverness in 1434

He is the reputed husband of MATILDA OF GLENCARNIE, who was the mother of

VI.—SIR DUNCAN GRANT, KNIGHT, THE FIRST CALLED OF FRENCHIE.

As Duncan le Grant, he received a precept of sasine from King James the First, dated 31st January 1331, for infefting him as lawful heir of his deceased mother, Matilda of Glencannan, in certain lands in the shire of Fife. He was designed of Frenchie in 1353. He was returned, first on 25th February 1364, and lastly on 7th February 1378, as heir in the lands of Congach, of his grandfather Gilbert of Glenarvie, who is said to have died about thirty years before. In 1376, with consent of John Grant his son and apparent heir, he granted a precept for infefting James Dundas of Patendreich in the lands of Sherrif-ton. He was alive on 15th September 1484, and died in the following year. He was succeeded by his grandson. He had issue one son and two daughters.

VII.—JOHN GRANT, YOUNGER OF FRENCHIE.

Who, on 8th September 1479, received a grant from George Earl of Huntly, of the liferent only of the Earl's lands of Lismestoun, Kinross, Gortesk, and others, and is there designated as son and apparent heir of Duncan Grant of Frenchie. He predeceased his father Sir Duncan Grant, dying at Kinross-bath in May, on 26th August 1484, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Moray, leaving two sons.

CATHERINE, married John Mackintosh, called "Paul," and had issue. She is said to have married Alexander Bailie of Dundee and Sheuch, and had issue. MURIEL, married Patrick Leane of Balguthay, and had issue. She died in 1472.

VIII.—JOHN GRANT, SECOND OF FRENCHIE, CALLED THE "BARD BOY."

Received, on 29th September 1484, a gift from George Earl of Huntly of the lands of Kinross, and others in liferent, for named service. On 15th September 1484 he entered into a contract of marriage with Margaret O'Hay, daughter of James O'Hay of Desmond. On 17th June 1489 he was infeft in the half lands of Frenchie and others, as heir of his grandfather, and on 20th June 1491 in the lands of Tullochcrom and others. On 4th January 1494, he, on his own resignation, received a charter from King James IV., containing the whole of his lands into a barony, to be called the BARONY OF FRENCHIE. On 8th November 1508 he entered into a contract with John Cunningham of Lismole for the marriage of Margaret Grant, his daughter, to Thomas Cummer, younger of Erneside. In 1509 he received a charter from King James IV., of the barony of Cruphant. On 23d October 1520 he contracted a marriage between his daughter, Agnes Grant, and Donald, son of the chief of Clan Cameron. He died on 1st May 1528. He left two sons and five daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

WILLIAM, described as brother of John Grant of Frenchie, in a Royal remission, dated 13th February 1527.

IX.—JAMES GRANT, THIRD OF FRENCHIE, CALLED THE "BARD."

Who was returned heir to his father in Frenchie and other lands in 1509 and 1539. He was baillie of the barony of Kinross. He received, on 8th May 1546, a bond of marriage from George, fourth Earl of Huntly. On 23d January 1552 he contracted his daughter Janet in marriage to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus. He died on 26th August 1553. He was apparently twice married; first, to Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of John, sixth Lord Forbes; secondly, to Christian Barclay, who survived him, and married Arthur Forbes of Balfour, without issue. He left four sons and five daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

JOHN GRANT, who received, in 1509, a Crown charter of the lands of CORRIEMONY. He was ancestor of the GRANTS OF CORRIEMONY. MARGARET, married, c. 1508, Thomas Cumming, younger of Erneside. ANNE, who married, c. 1512, Hugh Fraser, Master of Lovat, and had issue. AGNES, married Donald Cameron, younger chief of the Clan Cameron. Contract dated 22d October 1520.

ELIZABETH, married John Mackenzie, ninth of Kintail, and had issue. CHRISTINE, named in her brother James's will, 1553. JOHN GRANT, called John Mor, received a Crown charter of the land of Glenmoriston in 1509. He was ancestor of the family of GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON. See separate Pedigree.

X.—JOHN GRANT, FOURTH OF FRENCHIE, CALLED THE "GENTLE."

Who during his father's lifetime was designed of Mullen. He was returned heir to his father in certain lands in 1553. He married, before 19th February 1559, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Athole, who, on that date, received a Crown charter of the lands of Mullen in liferent. On 9th July 1552 he received from Queen Mary a remission for joining Matthew Earl of Lennox on Glasgow Moor in May 1544. On 3d December 1562 he received custody of Drumharry Castle. On 16th November 1568 he contracted his daughter Barbara Grant to Robert Munro, younger of Fowls; but apparently the marriage was not celebrated, as on 18th April 1572 a contract was ratified for her marriage with Colin Mackenzie of Kintail. On 17th November 1571 he contracted his daughter Helen Grant to Angus McAlester McKee, younger of Glengary. He died on 21 June 1585. Lady Margaret Stewart died in 1555. He married, secondly, before 1557, Lady Janet Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, who survived him, and married, before 8th August 1594, James Elphinstone, brother of Robert, third Lord Elphinstone. He had two sons and seven daughters. His eldest son,

WILLIAM, who received from the Bishop of Moray, in 1541, a charter of the lands of Findarg and Muclath. He died without issue before 24th December 1590, when his brother John received a precept, on which he was infeft in these lands, as his heir.

ISOBEL, married, before 1563, Archibald Campbell, younger of Cawder, and had issue.

MARGARET, married, c. 1549, Thomas Cumming, grandson and heir of Alexander Cumming of Altyre.

JANET, married (contract dated 26th January 1552) Alexander Sutherland of Duffus. She survived him, and married, secondly, before 10th January 1578, James Dempster of Auchterless. She died between 17th and 31st October 1600.

DUNCAN, who had a feu-charter of Easter Elchies in January 1542. He died in October 1580. See Pedigree of Grants of Easter Elchies.

ARCHIBALD, in Ballintomb, a son of the second marriage, who was the ancestor of the GRANTS OF MOSYMUSK. See separate Pedigree.

AGNES, married David Ross, son of Alexander Ross of the Holm. Contract dated 24th August 1558.

A daughter, married to Alexander Gordon of Strathavon.

XI.—DUNCAN GRANT, YOUNGER OF FRENCHIE.

Predeceased his father, dying in 1582, his testament being dated 19th February 1581. In 1589 he received a charter of the lands of Corriemony, on the resignation of John Grant of Corriemony. He married Margaret, daughter of William Mackintosh of that ilk, who survived him, and married, secondly, before 1586, Alexander Gordon, younger of Abercrombie, and thirdly, before 1601, William Sutherland of Duffus. She was alive in 1647, when, as Lady of Duffus, she granted a discharge for 600 merks to Sir John Grant of Frenchie. Duncan Grant had issue five sons and two daughters.

PATRICK, ancestor of the GRANTS OF ROSSMURCHES. See separate Pedigree.

ISOBEL or ELIZABETH, contracted to William Fraser of Strowie on 29th November 1591, married in 1594 to John Leslie, younger of Balguthay. Divorced from him she afterwards, in 1589, married William Cumming of Inverallochy.

GRISSEL, married (contract dated 30th November 1595) Patrick Grant, younger of Ballindalloch. She died before 1576.

MARGARET, married, c. 1568, Alexander Gordon, younger of Balderney.

KATHARINE, alive in 1559.

MARGORY, alive in 1561.

BARBARA, contracted on 16th November 1598 to Robert Moray, younger of Fowls. She married, contract dated 18th April 1574, Colin Mackenzie of Kintail.

HELEN, contracted on 17th November 1571 to Angus McAlester McKee, younger of Glengary.

XII.—JOHN GRANT, FIFTH OF FLECHIE.

Who was infeft in the lands of Cornemore and others in 1582. He succeeded his grandfather in the estate of Flechie before 1584. In 1590 he and others were exempted from the Earl of Huntly's commission of justiciary. In 1590 he entered into a bond to keep good rule in the Highlands. In 1592 he received a commission of justiciary. In 1600, he acquired from James, Earl of Moray, the Lordship of ARBUTHNOT, and from Thomas Nairn of Cromdale, the lands of CROMDALY. He received numerous bonds of maner and from members of his clan, and entered into various other contracts with neighbouring lairds. In 1611 he took part against the Magnetics, and the same year he and his clan received a general release for all offences. In 1612 he and his son, Sir John Grant of Mulben, were appointed deputy-commissioners against the rebels. He died on 20th September 1622. He married Lady Lilies Murray, daughter of John, first Earl of Tullibardine, contract dated 15th April 1591, and by her, who survived him, and died in 1643, had issue one son and four daughters. He was succeeded by his son.

JAMES of Ardmacille and Logie, ancestor of the Grants of Moynts. He married, in 1602, Katherine, daughter of William Rose of Killybeg. He died before 1623.

ELIZABETH, married, contract dated 27th April 1591, Alexander Cunningham, younger of Aithy.

PATRICK of Wester Elchies. He had charters of Strathmore 1589 and 1593. He was progenitor of the Grants of Wester Elchies. See separate Pedigree of that family.

ROBERT of Longmarch, the Grants of Longmarch. On 7th June 1620 he had a lease of Clachbeg to himself and his wife Catherine Stewart. See separate Pedigree.

Another daughter mentioned in her father's testament.

DUNCAN of Dundaleith. He died before 1620, leaving two sons, John, who succeeded him in Dundaleith, and James.

XIII.—SIR JOHN GRANT, SIXTH OF FLECHIE, KNIGHT.

Who during his father's lifetime was designed Sir John Grant of Mulben, being knighted by King James VI. He was born on 17th August 1596. In 1620 he was conjoined with his father in the commission against gibes. On 19th February 1623 he was returned heir to his father in the lands of Lethen. He received various commissions against rebels, and was commended to the Privy Council for his activity. He died in 1637, his testament being dated on 31st March in that year. He married, contract dated 11th December 1613, Mary, daughter of Lord Ogilvie of Deskford, who survived him. By her he had eight sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

ANNA, married (contract dated 16th August 1611) Sir Lachlan Mackintosh of that ilk. She died in 1624, leaving issue.

DUNCAN GRANT of Clunie, legitimated in 1615. He married, contract dated 4th July 1619, Muriel Ross, widow of Duncan Grant, apparent of Rochamurechus. He was ancestor of the Grants of Clunie.

JANET, married, contract dated 29th September 1612, William Sutherland of Dalbus. The Lord of Dalbus died 21st October 1626, leaving issue.

LILLAS, born 1599, married, before 1633, Sir Walter James of Balveny, and had issue.

KATHERINE, married Ogilvie of Kincairn, and had issue.

XIV.—JAMES GRANT, SEVENTH OF FLECHIE.

Who was just of age when his father died, being born in 1616. He supported the Covenant in 1640, but afterwards joined the Marquis of Montrose, from whom he received a commission to raise men for the King's service. He and his clan joined in a solemn bond of collaboration on behalf of his Majesty, dated 30th March 1645. On 10th February 1657 he received from General Monck, apartment for himself and his tenants to retain their arms. He died in September 1663. He married, in 1649, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of James, second Earl of Murray, by whom he had issue, who survived him, two sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

PATRICK, of Chinnemoir, a lieutenant-colonel. He was tutor of Grant after the death of his brother James in 1663. He married, first, ———, daughter of the Laird of Dalbus, by whom he had issue three daughters. His second wife was Susan, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord Kinloch. By her he had no issue. Mary, the second daughter, married Patrick Grant of Macalpine of Rothiemurchus.

ALEXANDER, who was living in 1665. He married Elizabeth Nairn, and had issue two daughters.

GEORGE, a major in the army. He was appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle. He was alive in 1675, and died *s.p.*

ROBERT, who in 1640 witnessed the marriage-contract of his sister Anne. He died before 22d August 1653, leaving issue.

MUNGO, fifth son *alive* in 1654. He was twice married; first, to Margaret Gordon; second, to Elizabeth Grant of Gartmore. In 1667 he acquired Kinchirchie. See separate Pedigree of Grants of KISCHIRCHIE, &c.

THOMAS of Balmuccan, born 1637, married, in 1682, Mary, daughter of Colin Campbell of Clunes, and had issue.

MARY, married (1.) in 1644, Lord Lewis Gordon, with issue; (2.) James, second Earl of Airlie, without issue.

ANNE, married, contract dated 17th October 1640, Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch.

LILLAS, married Sir John Byres of Coates.

XV.—LUDOVICK GRANT, EIGHTH OF FLECHIE AND FIRST OF GRANT.

Who was returned heir to his father in 1665. He was fined by King James VII. in the sum of £42,500 Scots, for which he received a discharge, 9th January 1655. In 1659 he was appointed colonel of a regiment, and principal Sheriff of Inverness. He raised, on behalf of the Government, a regiment of 600 of his clan. In 1694 he had his lands erected into the REGALTY OF GRANT. He was the rector called GRANT OF GRANT. He died at Edinburgh in November 1716. He married, first, contract dated 20th December 1671, Janet, only child of Alexander Brodie of Lethen. By her, who died in 1697, he had four sons and four daughters. He married, secondly, in 1701, Jean, daughter of Sir John Houston of that ilk, without issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

PATRICK, progenitor of Grants of Wester Elchies. In 1675 he is called brother-german of Ludovick Grant. See separate Pedigree of Wester Elchies.

ANNE, married, in 1664, Ogilvie of Boyne, county of Banff, and had issue.

MARY, married, before 1669, Sir Alexander Hamilton of Haggis, and had issue.

MARGARET, married Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle, and had issue.

XVI.—1. ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT.

Who entered the army and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness and Banff. He married, first, in 1699, Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of James Lord Dornie, son and apparent heir of Alexander, sixth Earl of Murray; and secondly, Anne, daughter of John Smith, Speaker of the House of Commons, but had no surviving issue. On his first marriage his father resigned the barony of Urquhart and other lands to him; and on his second marriage, in 1709, his father resigned, in 1710, all his estates to him. He succeeded his father in November 1716, and died at Leith on 14th August 1739. He was succeeded by his brother James.

XVI.—2. SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET.

Who succeeded his brother as Laird of Grant, was born 25th July 1679. He married, on 29th January 1702, Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, and succeeded his father-in-law in his estates and title in 1718. On his succession to the estates of Grant, he resumed his own surname, retaining the title of Baronet. He was an M.P. for many years, representing the county of Inverness, and died in London on 24th January 1747. By his wife, who died on 25th June 1724, he had issue six sons and eight daughters.

LEWIS, a colonel in the army. Died in Kingston, in Jamaica, 11th March 1712. He left a daughter, Anne, married to Mr. Patrick Grant, minister of Leac Easter, but his property of Dunphail and all his estate went to his nephew, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

GEORGE, otherwise Major George Grant of Cullin. He was appointed on 18th June 1743, Deputy-Governor of Inverness. He died in December 1755, *s.p.*, and his estate fell to his nephew, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

ELIZABETH, married, in 1704, Hugh Rose of Killybeg, county of Nairn, and had issue.

ANN, married, in 1717, Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, and had issue.

JANET, married Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Seatwell, and had issue.

MARGARET, married, in 1716, Simon Lord Lovat, and had issue.

HUMPHREY, XVII.—SIR LUDOVICK GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET. Born 18th January 1707. He succeeded, in 1719, to his father in the name and estates of Captain John of Luss. He studied for the Scotch bar, and was admitted an advocate in 1728. In 1732, on the death of his elder brother Humphrey, he succeeded as heir apparent to the Grant estates, and the estate of Luss devolved on his younger brother James. During the rebellion of 1745, when Ludovick Grant, younger of the ilk, fully supported the cause of the Jacobites. In 1747, he succeeded to the Grant estates, and became Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant. He died at Castle Grant, 18th March 1773. He married, first, on 6th July 1727, Marion, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, by whom he had issue one daughter; and, secondly, Lady Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Semple. By her, who died in 1757, Sir Ludovick had issue one son, who succeeded him, and eleven daughters, of whom six survived their father.

JAMES, born 22d January 1711. On his father Ludovick's accession to the estate of Grant, he succeeded to Luss. He was created Baronet of Great Britain on 27th June 1781. He married Lady Helen Semple, and had issue. He was proprietor of the present manly or obelisk of Luss.

FRANCIS, born 10th August 1737. He became a General in the army. He married Catherine Sophia Cox, and died on 29th December 1781, leaving issue.

JAMES CALDWELL, born 3d April 1723. Became a Captain in the Royal Navy. He died 11th February 1772, unmarried. His brother Sir Ludovick was served heir to him on 16th May 1772.

JEAN, born 28th September 1705. She married, in 1727, a second wife, William Dalrymple, and had issue.

MARGARET, born 19th January 1708, died 24th September 1709.

SIR DUMMOND, born 2d May 1711. She married, on 9th October 1737, Sir Harrie Macdonald, and died 13th October 1737. She died in February 1771.

SOPHIA, born 12th January 1716, on 1st January 1716, on 1st March 1772.

PIRELL, born 12th August 1719, she married, in 1749, Captain Alexander Grant of Bathing dalloch.

CHRISTINA, born 12th April 1721. Married (common) 13th October 1737, Sir William Dunbar of Burn, in the county of Banff.

XVIII.—SIR JAMES GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET. Was born 19th May 1738. He married, in January 1763, Jane, only child of Alexander Duff of Hutton, by Lady Anne Duff, eldest daughter of William Earl Fife. He represented in Parliament, at different periods, the counties of Moray and Banff. In 1773 he succeeded his father in the title and estates of Grant. In 1793 he levied the first regiment of Fencibles, and in the following year he raised the 97th regiment. He held the office of General Cashier of Excise for Scotland, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire. He died 18th February 1811. By his wife, who died on 15th February 1805, he had seven sons and seven daughters, of whom several predeceased him.

ANNE, who died unmarried in London on 6th December 1718, aged 19.

MARIANA, died unmarried 28th March 1807.

MARGARET, born in 1759. Died unmarried.

ANN HOPE, who on 3d April 1781, married the Very Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, D.D., Dean of Ripon, and died in 1797. Had issue.

PIRELL, married, on 6th January 1776, to Henry Mackenzie, author of "The Man of Feeling," and other works. Had issue.

MARY, died unmarried, at Edinburgh on 11th December 1781.

HELEN, married, on 9th September 1773, to Sir Alexander Penrose-Cunningham Gordon of Altyre and Gordonston, Baronet, and died in 1812.

ELIZABETH, died unmarried, 27th March 1804.

XIX.—1. SIR LEWIS ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT, BARONET. Born 22d March 1767. In 1811, by the decease of James, seventh Earl of Findlater and fourth Earl of Seafield, without issue, Sir Lewis, as heir-general, succeeded to his estates, with the titles of EARL OF SEAFIELD, VISCOUNT REIDHAVEN, and BARON OGILVIE OF DESKFOURD AND CULLEN. He then assumed the surname of Ogilvie in addition to his own. He died unmarried on 26th October 1849, aged 73, and was succeeded by his brother Francis William.

ALEXANDER, died young, on 21st March 1772.

JAMES THOMAS, born August 1776, went to India in 1792. He was a judge at Purnakabad, and died in India, 28th July 1804, unmarried.

XIX.—2. FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT. Who was born 6th March 1778. He was M.P. for Elgin and Nairn shires from 1807 till 1840. He succeeded to his brother on 26th October 1849, and became SIXTH EARL OF SEAFIELD. He married, first, on 10th May 1811, Mary Anne, only daughter of John-Charles Dunn, of Higham House, Sussex, and by her, who was born 1st March 1774, and died 27th February 1840, in London, he had issue seven sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, 17th August 1843, Louisa Emma, second daughter of the late Robert-George Maunsell of Lime-riek. He died 30th July 1863.

ROBERT HENRY GRANT, born 5th August 1783. Died unmarried 11th February 1862.

ALEXANDER HOPE, born on 21st August 1784, died 2d August 1796.

DUNDAS CHARLES, youngest son, born 21st October 1787, died 21st March 1788.

LADY ANNE MARGARET, born 1764, died unmarried at Grant Lodge, 3d November 1827.

LADY MARGARET, married, 10th June 1795, Major General Francis Stuart of Lesmahello, with issue; died 1830.

JANE, born 1st March 1774. She died unmarried at Grant Lodge, 23d May 1819, aged 45.

LADY PIRELL, died unmarried on 27th January 1841.

CHRISTINA THOMAS, born 13th January 1781, died at Elgin 16th July 1793.

MAGDALEN, a daughter, living in 1796.

MARY SOPHIA, then youngest daughter, died 26th February 1788.

JAMES GRANT, born 16th April 1812, at London; died there 15th March 1815.

FRANCIS WILLIAM, Master of Grant. Born 5th October 1814. Was M.P. for Inverness-shire from 1838 till 11th March 1840, when he died, unmarried.

XX.—SIR JOHN CHARLES GRANT-OGILVIE, EARL OF SEAFIELD AND VISCOUNT OF REIDHAVEN, BARON OGILVIE OF DESKFOURD AND CULLEN, K.T. Born at Cullen House, 4th September 1815; succeeded his father as seventh Earl, 30th July 1853; created, on 14th August 1858, BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY, in the United Kingdom. He married, 12th August 1859, the Hon. Caroline Stuart, youngest daughter of Walter Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre. He died at Cullen House on 18th February 1881, and was interred at Duthill.

HONOURABLE JAMES OGILVIE GRANT. Born 27th December 1817, he married, first, 6th April 1841, Caroline Louisa, second daughter of Eyre Evans of Ash Hill Towers, Limerick, who died on 6th February 1850; secondly, on 13th April 1853, Constance Helena, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Abernethy, Baronet, who died on 13th February 1872; thirdly, on 15th December 1875, Georgiana Adelaide Forester, widow of William Stuart of Abdenham Abbey, and daughter of the late General Walker of Manor House, Bushey. By his first and second wives he has issue two sons and one daughter.

HONOURABLE LEWIS ALEXANDER. Born 18th September 1820. He married, 15th August 1849, Georgina, daughter of the late Robert George Maunsell of Lime-riek, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

HONOURABLE GEORGE HENRY ESSIX. Born 13th February 1825, died 31st May 1873. He married, 2d October 1855, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Sir William G. Gordon-Cumming, Baronet, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

HONOURABLE EDWARD ALEXANDER GRANT. Born 17th June 1833; died 26th April 1841.

LADY JANE, born at Cullen House, 8th September 1813; married, 20th July 1843, Major General Sir Edward Walter Forest-Walker, K.C.B., and had issue. She died 16th September 1891.

XXI.—SIR IAN CHARLES GRANT-OGILVIE, EIGHTH EARL OF SEAFIELD, ETC., AND SECOND BARON STRATHSPEY OF STRATHSPEY.

Born 7th October 1851, was in the First Regiment of Life Guards, and retired in 1877. He succeeded his father on 18th February 1881.

PEDIGREE OF THE SECOND GRANTS OF WESTER ELCHIES, IN THE
PARISH OF KNOCKANDO,
CADETS OF THE GRANTS OF GRANT.

I.—PATRICK GRANT OF WESTER ELCHIES.

Younger son of James Grant, seventh Laird of Freuchie, who, before his death, provided that his son's maintenance during his minority should be obtained from the rents of certain lands. In 1675, Ludovick Grant of Freuchie, the elder son and successor of James, calls Patrick Grant of Elchies his brother german. He held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Laird of Grant's regiment. He married Janet, daughter of Forbes of Newton, who survived him. He died in January 1693, leaving one son and three daughters, all in their minority.

II.—CAPTAIN JAMES GRANT OF WESTER ELCHIES.

Mentioned in his father's testament in 1693 as eldest lawful son. In 1698 he obtained a precept of *clere constat* in his favour upon the lands of Wester Elchies, and on 22d June 1713 received a crown charter of confirmation of these lands. He married a daughter of Ogilvie of Kincardine. He died in October 1740.

ELIZABETH.
ANNA,
JAN.

III.—LEWIS GRANT OF WESTER ELCHIES.

Who, on 17th March 1749, was retoured heir special to his father, James Grant of Wester Elchies, in the lands of Wester Elchies. He married Ann Ogilvie, who survived him. He died in January 1757.

IV.—JAMES GRANT OF WESTER ELCHIES.

Who was a minor in 1757 when his father died. On 6th April 1767 he was retoured heir to his father in Wester Elchies. He died in April 1783, leaving a son and only child, also in his minority.

LEWIS GRANT, mentioned in his brother's testament as brother to the defunct. In a letter from Macrobey Estate, Hanover, Jamaica, 15th June 1774, to Sir James Grant, asking for the loan of money to start in the plantation business, he says he had been "sunk by the misfortunes of an unlucky brother, who it seems has been the bane of our almost extinct family."

ELIZABETH, called in her brother's testament sister to the defunct.

ANNA GRANT, mentioned in her father's testament as second daughter. She married John Grant, minister of Dundaricos, and died in April 1764.

KATHERINE, called in her brother's testament sister to the defunct. She married, in November 1769, Lieut. Grant in Greenwich.

V.—LEWIS GRANT OF WESTER ELCHIES.

Only child of James Grant of Wester Elchies. On his father's death the testament was given up by the factor *loco tutoris* for Lewis. He died in September or October 1783.

MUNGO GRANT of Kinchirdie. In a discharge, dated 8, also "OF GELLOVIE" in 1697. He obtained, on 11th June 1697, from David Cunnaming of Kinchirdie, a disposition of the lands of Kincaid Gordon, who died before 1664; secondly, in 1664, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Grant of Gartnabre, who survived him. He had

JOHN GRANT in the law, eldest son by first wife. He was served heir general to his father on 14th June 1695, and in 1707 disposed the lands of Avicla, and Delnabre, to his brother Robert. No further trace of him has been found.

JAMES GRANT on called in Avicla, Kinchirdie. He possessed the lands of Avicla, Blair on Grant, Grant of Kinchirdie children.

PATRICK GRANT, third son of the second marriage, also designed "brother-german of Kinchirdie" on 22d May 1714, when he is called also one of the creditors of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch.

MARGARET, eldest daughter of second marriage.

JEAN, second daughter of second marriage.

ELSPETH, third daughter of second marriage. All mentioned in their father's testament.

LACHLAN GRANT of Gellovie, so designed in 1716 in a discharge granted by him to Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. He died in 1732.

LUDOVICK GRANT sold, mentioned in 1710 as Gellovie. He a Knockanlo. In 1727 he Grant of Balling lands and barony of Ballindalloch. There is a Great Seal of Scotland on 28th April 1776. February 1710) Grant, daughter of P. Far- and died on 14th April 1753.

JAMES GRANT of Kinchirdie, designed eldest lawful son and heir of Robert Grant of Kinchirdie. On a precept of *clare constable* by Sir James Grant of Grant, dated 6th January 1731, he was infeft in all the lands held by his father. He obtained, in 1727 and 1751, prorogations of the redemption of the wadset of his lands held from the Lands of Grant.

JOHN GRANT of Gellovie, who, as eldest lawful son, gave up his father's testament in 1732, and is then designed "OF GARTINBERG." He was writer of the discharge of 1736 above mentioned. In 1740 he is mentioned as heritor and elder of Puthill. He entered into an agreement with Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant respecting the lands of Gartinberg and Gellovie in 1752. He died at Gartinberg on 7th March 1759, at the age of seventy-one.

JAMES GRANT of Kinchirdie, brother-german of Mr. Robert Grant of Kinchirdie, obtained from Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, son to the *clare constable* for infeftment in the lands held by his brother. On Grant of Gellie 1770, he disposed Kinchirdie to Alexander Innes of Breck, by in a bond, as redempted to Sir James Grant of Grant. From this Land of Grant 31 June 1, in 1771 and 1774, dispositions of the lands of Ballindalloch and Leth- where he renounced these lands in 1780. He was a Commissioner for the 21000 Scotland and Forces in 1774, but is stated in 1786 to be demanded as a Colonel in the 11th. In 1797 he was deputy-lieutenant for the third district Grant of Gellie. He is stated to have qualified in 1817 for the office of J. P. Ballindalloch, and Ann, daughter of Robert Grant of Lang, by whom he is said to issue seven sons and seven daughters. Of these are known—

MARY GRANT, who married John Stewart, Tyntonish, Deputy-lieutenant of Inverness-shire. She died on 10th April 1782, leaving issue.

LACHLAN GRANT of Gartinberg, writer in Edinburgh, and agent there for the family of Grant. As eldest lawful son of John Grant of Gartinberg, he received, in September 1763, from James Grant of Grant, a precept of *clare constable* for his infeftment in the lands of Gartinberg and Gellovie. In 1774 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Elgin and Forres. He died, unmarried, at Edinburgh on 15th August 1775, and his testament was given up by his brother, John Grant of Gellovie, on 14th February 1776. But his brother and four sisters, with the husbands of two of them, declined to be confirmed as executors, and renounced their claims in favour of Sir James Grant of Grant, on 21st July 1778.

COLGOUN GRANT. He is mentioned in parish register of Puthill as having been baptized there on 15th October 1784. He is described in 1808 as a surgeon in the 7th Regiment. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel Henry Hailes of Fredrickton, New Brunswick. He died at Corfu in 1817, leaving issue.

JAMES GRANT, mentioned in letter to Sir James Grant, 30th March 1792.

ALEXANDER GRANT.

ANNE GRANT.

MARGARET GRANT, twin sister with Anne.

ELIZABETH GRANT.

JANE DUFF GRANT, twin sister with Elizabeth.

MARY GRANT, who married Alexander Cunnaming, Dochnan, without issue.

PENCEL GRANT.

BARBARA GRANT, who married Major Patrick Cruickshanks, without issue.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GRANT, who was paymaster of the 71st regiment, designed eldest son of John Grant of Gellovie. He died at Edinburgh on 24th April 1783.

JAMES GRANT, also went to Jamaica. He is called son.

LIEUTENANT GRANT, (Richard Pich), letter 23d died without issue, 1792, Gellovie.

ELIZABETH AUGUSTA GRANT, who married Sir William Douglas P. 18th 1808, county Kerry, Ireland, and has issue.

JANE GRANT, who married Colonel Richard Pichling Morrison, and has issue.

BARBARA MARIA GRANT, who married John Gordon Aher, M.D., B.M., 1st Corps, and has issue.

LOUISA GRANT, who married Colonel Newman B. Thoyts, and has issue.

LACHLAN GRANT, who went to Jamaica, and is mentioned in letters from that Island.

CADETS OF THE GRANTS OF GRANT.

MUNGO GRANT of Kinchirdie. In a discharge, dated March 1654, to his eldest brother, James Grant of Freuchie, he styles himself fifth lawful surviving son to the deceased Sir John Grant of Freuchie, of Kinchirdie, a disposition of the lands of Kinchirdie, and also of Avoch and Delnashutich. He was for some time tutor and chamberlain to his nephew, Ludovick Grant of Freuchie. He is designed "of DUTHIEL" in 1663, also "of GELLOVIE" in 1667. He obtained, on 11th June 1667, from David Canning Grant of Gartnmore, who survived him. He had issue by both wives. His testament is dated at Kinchirdie, 25th December 1679.

JOHN GRANT in 1667, eldest son by first wife. He was served heir-general to his father on 11th June 1665, and in 1667 disposed the lands of Avoch and Delnashutich to his brother Robert. No further trace of him has been found.

JAMES GRANT of Gellovie, was second son of the first marriage, and is called in a disposition by his brother John to Robert Grant of Kinchirdie, "his brother-german," in which he is said to have had possession of the warts of the subjects disposed since the death of their father. He witnessed a discharge by Robert Grant of Auchtermuchty on 21st February 1679, in which he is called lawful son to Mungo Grant of Kinchirdie. In 1667 he was appointed overseer to the children of Patrick Grant of Wester Elchies. He died before 1719.

LUDOVICK GRANT, who is described in his father's testament as eldest son of the first marriage. As such he was heir of provision to the lands of Kinchirdie, but he appears to have died before coming of age, and his brother Robert succeeded to the lands.

ROBERT GRANT of Kinchirdie, second son of the second marriage. He succeeded on the death of his brother to the lands of Kinchirdie, and a small part of Avoch. On 12th January 1667 he received from his brother John a disposition of the rest of Avoch and Delnashutich. On 2nd November 1669 he obtained from the Laird of Grant a charter of *provision* of these lands. He is named, in 1710, as a cadaver in the marriage-contract of his nephew, Ludovick Grant. He was dead in 1721. He married Anna Grant, who survived him, and as a test executrix, gave up his testament on 17th March 1725.

PATRICK GRANT, third son of the second marriage, also designed "brother-german of Kinchirdie" on 24th May 1711, when he is called also one of the creditors of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch.

MARGARET, eldest daughter of second marriage.
JEAN, second daughter of second marriage.
ELISABETH, third daughter of second marriage.
All mentioned in their father's testament.

LACHLAN GRANT of Gellovie, so designed in 1716 in a discharge granted by him to Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. He died in 1732.

LUDOVICK GRANT of Knockando, called second lawful son of James Grant of Gellovie. He appears frequently in transactions with Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, and others, between 1710 and 1736. On 23rd June 1713 he obtained a charter of reservation and adjudication under the Great Seal of the lands of Knockando. He married (contract dated 23rd February 1710) Jean, eldest daughter of John Napier-son of Inverness, and died on 14th January 1731.

MUNGO GRANT of Knockando, who was returned heir-general to his father on 5th April 1709. He married (contract dated 1713, to Ann Grant, second daughter of Ludovick Grant of Grant, who in turn disposed them to Ludovick Grant of Grant. In the disposition Mungo is called brother-german of Ludovick. On 14th October 1707, as Mungo Grant of Knockando, he granted a bond to the Laird of Grant, younger, for £220, 6s. 8d.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GRANT of Grantsheld, mentioned in 1710 as brother-german to Ludovick Grant of Kinchirdie. In 1727 he obtained a charter of reservation of the lands and barony of Ballindalloch, now Grantsheld, in the county of Aberdeen. There is a portrait of him in Grantsheld. He died on 28th April 1776. He married, in December 1749, Mary, daughter of P. Farquharson of Inverry. She died at Grantsheld on 3d April 1783.

JAMES GRANT of Kinchirdie, designed eldest lawful son and heir of Robert Grant of Kinchirdie. On a precept of *clere custody* by Sir James Grant of Grant, dated 6th January 1741, he was named in all the lands held by his father. He obtained, in 1727 and 1751, preceptations of the redemption of the wairset of his lands held from the Laird of Grant.

JOHN GRANT of Gellovie, who, as eldest lawful son, gave up his father's testament in 1732, and is then designed "of GARTINBEG." He was writer of the discharge of 1716 above mentioned. In 1740 he is mentioned as heritor and elder of Duthiel. He entered into an agreement with Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant respecting the lands of Gartinbeg and Gellovie in 1752. He died at Gartinbeg on 7th March 1759, at the age of seventy-one.

JAMES GRANT, who is designated lawful son to Lachlan Grant of Gellovie, in a bond, dated 23rd June 1727, wherein he binds £1000 Scots to Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch.

JAMES GRANT of Knockando, succeeded his father. He is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of Lewis Grant of Wester Elchies in 1757. In a letter, 6th June 1760, he promised to pay Major Grant of Ballindalloch's expenses for going to Germany to secure a company in Colonel Morris's regiment for his son. He died on 24th April 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

HELEN GRANT, who married, on 15th August 1751, James Grant of Clary. She is called youngest daughter of the deceased Ludovick Grant of Knockando.

CAPTAIN LEWIS GRANT of Gellovie, who, as son of Captain Alexander Grant of Grantsheld, was, on 14th August 1755, in letters, returned heir-general to his mother Margaret.

CHARLES GRANT, who, as son of Captain Alexander Grant of Grantsheld, was, on 14th August 1755, in letters, returned heir-general to his mother Margaret.

COLONEL JAMES GRANT, of 49th Regiment, who died at Dorchester on 17th August 1801.

MR. ROBERT GRANT of Kinchirdie, who, on 24th July 1757, a child of ten and a half, father, obtained a precept of *clere custody* from the Laird of Grant for inheritance in the lands of Kinchirdie, Delnashutich, Avoch, and others. He died at the church, which is now in ruins, November 1759, and upon a presentation by Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, was ordained minister of Duthiel on 19th April 1758. He died on 14th March 1760, and was succeeded by his brother John.

CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT of Kinchirdie, brother-german of Mr. Robert Grant of Kinchirdie, who, on 25th December 1759, obtained from Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, a precept of *clere custody* for inheritance in the lands held by his brother. On 26th September 1759, he disposed of Kinchirdie to Alexander James of Duthiel, by whom it was sold to Sir James Grant of Grant. From this kind of Grant he received, in 1753 and 1754, preceptations of the lands of Ballindalloch and Lethen, but he was named in these lands in 1750. He was a Commissioner for the county of Elgin and Forres in 1771, but is styled in 1756 to be "divided as a holder in Elgin." In 1797 he was deputy-clerk for the third district of Inverness-shire. He is styled to have qualified in 1757 for the office of J. P. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Grant of Lang, by whom he is said to have had seven sons and seven daughters. Of these are known—

MARY GRANT, who married John Stewart, Tytonish, Deputy-lieutenant of Inverness-shire. She died on 10th April 1782, leaving issue.

LACHLAN GRANT of Gartinbeg, writer in Edinburgh, and agent there for the family of Grant. As eldest lawful son of John Grant of Gartinbeg, he received, in September 1765, from James Grant of Grant, a precept of *clere custody* for his inheritance in the lands of Gartinbeg and Gellovie. In 1774 he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Elgin and Forres. He died, unmarried, at Edinburgh on 15th August 1775, and his testament was given up by his brother, John Grant of Gellovie, on 11th February 1776. But his brother and four sisters, with the husbands of two of them, declined to be confirmed as executors, and renounced their claims in favour of Sir James Grant of Grant, on 21st July 1778.

JOHN GRANT of Gellovie, who appears to have obtained the lands of Gellovie from his brother. He was a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Elgin and Forres in 1774. He married Elizabeth Linn (s), said to be a niece of Lord Elchies, who survived him. Ann Grant, who married him, died at Keith on 18th April 1812, in the 84th year of her age. John Grant died at Wester Elchies on 28th June 1780. He left issue.

ELIZABETH GRANT, who married Sretton Grant of Mallowtown at Fleness.
ANN GRANT, who married Lieut. Allan Grant at Lynchurch.
MARGERY GRANT, who, along with her sister Margaret, continued in possession of Gartinbeg, and, as the Misses Grant of Gartinbeg, were in 1783 involved in a dispute about the marches of their lands and those of George Grant of Tullochgoran, which was referred to the arbitration of Sir James Grant of Grant.
MARGARET GRANT.

CAPTAIN LUDOVICK GRANT of Knockando, so designated as a witness to a document on 30th October 1767, and also in 1780 by Captain John Macpherson of Inverness, who calls him his "cousin." On 27th December 1769 he was returned heir-general to his father, and on 17th January 1774 he specified to his grandmother, Ludovick, in Knockando and Grantsheld. On 21st September 1772, he obtained from James Grant of Grant a disposition of the lands of Auchtermuchty, and in 1774 was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Elgin and Forres. He married, on 27th July 1771, at Hampstead, Anna, daughter of Stephen Gwyn of Hampstead, who survived him. He died at Elgin on 5th February 1784. After his death, on 21st March 1786, the estate of Knockando was purchased by Robert Grant, ancestor of the present family of Wester Elchies.

CHARLES GRANT, mentioned in letters for John Grant of Grant, dated 17th August 1755, in letters, returned heir-general to his mother Margaret.

GRANT GRANT, who married, on 15th April 1767, Patrick Grant, son of Grant, died 1781. He is described in 1758 as a surgeon in the 7th Regiment. He married, May 1767, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel Hugh Banks of Friesington, New Brunswick. He died at Perth in 1787, leaving issue.

ROBERT GRANT, who is mentioned in 1758 as having been baptized there on 13th October 1751. He is described in 1758 as a surgeon in the 7th Regiment. He married, May 1767, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel Hugh Banks of Friesington, New Brunswick. He died at Perth in 1787, leaving issue.

COLONEL JAMES GRANT, who is mentioned in 1758 as having been baptized there on 13th October 1751. He is described in 1758 as a surgeon in the 7th Regiment. He married, May 1767, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel Hugh Banks of Friesington, New Brunswick. He died at Perth in 1787, leaving issue.

JAMES GRANT, mentioned in letters to Sir James Grant, dated 1752.
ANGUS GRANT.
MARGARET GRANT, who married with Angus.

ELIZABETH GRANT.
JANE GRANT, who married with Elizabeth.

MARY GRANT, who married Alexander Cunningham, who married with Angus.

PENELope GRANT.
BARBARA GRANT, who married John Gordon, M.D., B.M., F.R.S., and was a member of the Royal Society.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GRANT, who was paymaster of the 71st regiment, designed eldest son of John Grant of Gellovie. He died at Edinburgh on 24th April 1763.

JAMES GRANT, who also went to Jamaica. He is called third son.

ELIZABETH GRANT, who married, 1st July 1808, Dr. James Gordon of Keith.
ANN GRANT.
MARGARET GRANT.

MARY GRANT, who married, 1st July 1808, Dr. James Gordon of Keith.
ANN GRANT.
MARGARET GRANT.

ALEXANDER GRANT, mentioned in a letter by his mother, Mrs. Ann Grant of Knockando, to Sir James Grant of Grant, dated 24th October 1787, in which she solicits his interest for a naval appointment to him. He was then a midshipman.

ELIZABETH GRANT, elder daughter, born 25th August 1772, married, 9th November 1805, Joseph Walker, surgeon, B.N. On 6th July 1808, she was returned heir-general of provision to her father.

GRANT GRANT, called the young Duke of the late Duke of Edinburgh, born 25th August 1772, married, 11th September 1809, at Duthiel, Captain Joseph Spear.

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GRANT GRANT, called the young Duke of the late Duke of Edinburgh, born 25th August 1772, married, 11th September 1809, at Duthiel, Captain Joseph Spear.

LACHLAN GRANT, who went to Jamaica, and is mentioned in letters from that island.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS GRANT, called in letter 23d March 1792, Gellovie's son.

STUART COLQUHOUN GRANT.
ALAN COLQUHOUN GRANT.
RICHARD COLQUHOUN GRANT.

STUART COLQUHOUN GRANT.
ALAN COLQUHOUN GRANT.
RICHARD COLQUHOUN GRANT.

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STUART COLQUHOUN GRANT.
ALAN COLQUHOUN GRANT.
RICHARD COLQUHOUN GRANT.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF EASTER ELCHIES IN THE PARISH OF KNOCKANDO, IN STRATHSPEY

JAMES GRANT, called THE DOUG, third Laird of Freuchie (1528-1553), had, with other issue (*vide* Pedigree of the Chiefs of Grant)

JOHN GRANT, who succeeded his father in Freuchie as fourth Laird, and besides other issue (*vide* Pedigree of the Chiefs of Grant) had as his eldest son

I.—DUNCAN GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES.

He received, on 16th January 1562-3, from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, a charter of the lands of Easter Ellochry or Elchies, to him and his heir male, and was afterwards designated of Easter Elchies. He joined with James Grant of Wester Elchies in a submission to arbitration of a dispute concerning their respective marches in 1568, and in the following year received a pardon for taking part in the rebellion of the Earl of Huntly. He died in October 1589, leaving one son.

DUNCAN GRANT, younger of Freuchie, who married Margaret, daughter of William Mackintosh of that ilk. She survived him, and married, secondly, Alexander Gordon, younger of Abergelelie. Duncan died in 1582, *v.p.*, leaving several sons, the third of whom

II.—JAMES GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES.

Who, as son and executor, gave up his father's testament on 26th October 1602. He was a member of the juries for the retour of John Grant of Freuchie in 1582 and 1589, and came under obligation with others of the Clan Grant to defend the Laird of Freuchie as their chief. In 1594 he entered into a voluntary obligation with other Grants in his neighbourhood to keep the peace, under penalty of £1000 Scots in case of breach thereof. He died before 1620, and apparently *s.p.*, as the lands appear to have reverted to the Lairds of Freuchie as heirs of tailzie, and were bestowed upon a younger son.

MARY GRANT of Elchies, who, about 1590, is said (in the History of the Family of Leslie) to have married a son of Leonard Leslie, Abbot of Cupar.

I.—PATRICK OIG GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES.

Appears frequently as a witness in 1620 under that designation. Previously to this, in 1593, he received a charter of the lands of Strome from his brother, John Grant of Freuchie. In 1622 he was appointed one of a commission to deal with Allan Cameron of Lochiel for his submission. On the death of his elder brother, Mr. James Grant of Logie, he was appointed curator and tutor to his children; and he and his son James granted a bond to Sir John Grant of Freuchie for his relief as security to him as curator to them. He sat on the inquest for the retour of Sir John Grant of Mulben in Lethen on 19th February 1623-4; entered into a contract for the marriage of his daughter in 1631; and in a document dated in 1640, relating to the foeder of 1000 marks, which should have been paid on that marriage, he is referred to as deceased. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Balvane.

II.—JAMES GRANT, FIAR OF EASTER ELCHIES.

Who appears frequently as a witness, between 1618 and 1627, as son and apparent heir of Patrick Grant of Easter Elchies, and as fiar of Elchies. He was a party to the bond by his father to Sir John Grant of Freuchie in 1623. He married Katherine, daughter of Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, who survived him, and married, secondly, James Dunbar. James Grant predeceased his father in October 1629.

GRISSEL GRANT, who married (contract dated 21st July 1634) John, son and heir of William Innes of Tombrachie.

III.—ROBERT GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES.

Who succeeded his grandfather. In a discharge by his friends and nearest of kin, dated 8th August 1649, to James Grant of Freuchie for the key of Patrick Grant's "charter list," Robert Grant is called "sone and air of wmgth James Grant, fiar of Elchies, and oye to wmgth Patrick Grant of Elchies." He joined in a bond of combination between James Grant of Freuchie and friends, and the men of Eadnoch, Rothiemurchus, Strathavon, and Glenlivet on 30th March 1645. He married, before 1654, Margaret, daughter of William Mackintosh of Kyllachie, and widow of John Grant of Larg, and appears to have been alive in 1661.

PATRICK GRANT of Hillhall of Edinville. On 4th May 1654, he received from John Gordon, and on 27th June 1677, from John Grant, dispositions of the lands of Edinville and Keithock. He died before 29th July 1683. He married Marjory, daughter of Duncan Grant of Balutomb, and had a daughter, Margaret, who married (contract dated 24th June 1679) James Grant of Lettoch.

DUNCAN GRANT, who appears as a witness to Grant documents in 1657 and 1661, in which he is designated brother to Robert Grant of Elchies.

IV. 1.—PATRICK GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES.

Was retoured heir-male to his uncle, Patrick Grant of Edinville or Hillhall, on 29th July 1693. He disposed these lands, on 5th September 1688, to his brother John, with a clause for infefting the latter as heir to their uncle Patrick. He witnessed a discharge granted by his brother William on 14th February 1691. He appears to have died *s.p.*, and to have been succeeded by his brother, Captain John Grant.

IV. 2.—CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT OF EASTER ELCHIES.

So designated in a document dated 19th December 1696, to which he was a witness, and so in other documents later. On 5th September 1688 he received from his brother Patrick a disposition of the lands of Edinville, which was confirmed by charter from Alexander Duff of Braco on 29th September 1697. In 1711 he purchased the barony of Rothes from John, ninth Earl of Rothes. Captain John Grant is mentioned as a cautioner for the executors of the deceased Ludovick Grant of Dalvey in 1712, when the testament of that gentleman was recorded. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Grant of Ballindalloch, and died before 21st June 1718.

JAMES GRANT, who, in a document dated 10th March 1687, to which he was a witness, is designated brother-german to John Grant of Easter Elchies.

WILLIAM GRANT, who, on 14th February 1691, granted a discharge to Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus, in which he is designated "sometime in Easter Elchies, now in Tomden of Knockandell." His brother, Patrick Grant of Easter Elchies, is a witness.

MARGARET GRANT, who married Murdoch Mackenzie of Ardross, and had issue. She survived her husband, and died in 1729.

V. PATRICK GRANT of Easter Elchies, Lord Elchies.

Only son and heir. He was admitted in 1641 to be, and became one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1732. He was known on the Bench by the title of Lord Elchies. He was also appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Justice in 1733. In 1709 and 1714 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and on 14 June 1708 was appointed hereditary holder of the Grant of Easter Elchies. He married a contract dated 18th May and 6th June 1710 Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dickson of Inverclyde, receiving in return the whole of the whole estate. On 14th June 1717 he disposed the contract (with the exception of Easter Elchies and two other lands in barony, and his eldest son, John Grant, in fee, receiving a right to alter; and on the 24th of June 1717 he sold and let out of his right and title the Grant of the lands of Edinvalle. He died at the house of Robert Grant, Edinburgh, on 27th July 1754, at the sixty-fourth year of his age. His Grant died at Edinburgh on 8th December 1746. They left issue.

VI.—JOHN GRANT of Easter Elchies, Lord Elchies.
PETERWALTON GRANT.

He was appointed Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh in 1748, and was Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh in 1749. He was appointed Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh in 1749. On 26th July 1751 he obtained a charter of resignation of the lands of Easter Elchies. Very shortly afterwards he sold all his lands of Easter Elchies, Rothies, Edinvalle, and Keithwick to James, with Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by an instrument dated 29th December 1758, recorded the 15th of the same month, and to complete his title, Baron Grant was served hereditary to his grand-uncle, Patrick Grant, in the lands of Edinvalle and Keithwick, on 27th March 1759. The estates were sold with consent of his wife only. He married, on 11th April 1759 (contract dated 31 April 1759), Margaret, eldest daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Lord Milton. In the contract his father, Lord Elchies, settled his estate upon his son John. Mrs. Grant died at London on 6th April 1775. Baron Grant died at Grenada, where he had extensive sugar estates, on 12th November 1775. He had no issue, and left all his estates to his only surviving brother, Andrew. Easter Elchies and Rothies still remain the property of the Earls of Seafield, but Edinvalle or Hillhall was acquired by Robert Grant of Wester Elchies, under a disposition dated 29th February and 2d March 1790, and recorded on 9th March same year.

CAPTAIN ROBERT GRANT, second son of Patrick Lord Elchies, entered the navy, and was appointed lieutenant in April 1741. He rose to the rank of captain, and was in command of one of the British ships stationed in the East Indies, when he died in 1759 without issue.

DAVID GRANT, who died at Edinburgh on 11th March 1749, without issue.

JAMES GRANT, mentioned by Shaw in his History of Mary as at one time mortgagee of Achinshyle, in the parish of Kilmichael.

ANDREW GRANT. He was for some time a banker in Edinburgh, surviving all his brothers, he became heir to the property of Baron Grant in 1775. He married Allan, eldest daughter of Thomas Lordyce of Aytoun, and died in the Island of Grenada on 27th November 1779, leaving issue.

HUGH GRANT. She married, on 21st December 1746, Patrick Grant, younger of Rothiemurchus, whom she survived, and died without issue, at Edinburgh, on 12th March 1791.

ISABELLA GRANT mentioned in the testament of Mr. Hugh Grant, relict of Patrick Grant in 1791, as sister german of defunct and only executrix-dative next of kin. She is then said to be residing in South Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

JOHN GRANT, who in a deed of entail made by Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus, of date 28th November 1787, is designated eldest son of the deceased Andrew Grant, late merchant in Edinburgh, who was son of the deceased Patrick Grant of Elchies, one of the Senators of the College of Justice,

ALLAN GRANT, designated in the Rothiemurchus entail as second son of the deceased Andrew Grant,

ROBERT GRANT, also called in the said entail, and designated third son of Andrew Grant,

CAPTAIN CHARLES GRANT, R.N., C.B., who, in the entail of Rothiemurchus, is designated fourth and only other son of Andrew Grant. On 28th January 1816, he obtained a patent of arms to him and his heirs-male. He was then the only surviving son.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF LURG, IN ABELATHY, STRATHSPEY, CADETS OF THE GRANTS OF GRANT.

ROBERT GRANT of Lurg, a younger son of Duncan Grant, Younger of Freuchie. In 1613 he was fined for the riot of the Magregor outlaws. In 1620 he obtained from his brother, John Grant of Freuchie, a lease of the lands of Clachaig, to him and his spouse. In 1628 he was appointed by Sir John Grant of Freuchie, his nephew, baillie of the Grant baronies, and joint chamberlain of his estates, and held these offices till his death in 1634. He married, before 1620, Catherine, daughter of Stewart of Kilsnoy (Cdeowyn), who survived him, and was alive in 1662, and left issue.

JOHN GRANT of Lurg, who frequently was a witness to documents, under the designation of son and apparent heir to Robert Grant of Lurg. He succeeded his father in 1634. In 1647 he was one of the securities for Gartmore that he and his wife would perform the usual services to the Lord of Freuchie. He is referred to and named on 15th January 1653. He married Margaret, daughter of William Mackintosh of Kilsachie, who survived him, and married, secondly, Robert Grant of Easter Elchies. In 1654 she engaged in litigation with Catherine Stewart the other dowager, about their respective forces, in which decision was given against her. She was alive in 1667, and is then mentioned as paying cess for Clachaig and Lurg.

AGNES GRANT, eldest daughter, who married a knight dated 20th November 1629. James Grant of Auchterclair.

WILLIAM GRANT of Lurg, son lawful to John Grant of Lurg, was in 1653 under curators. In 1667 he paid cess for the lands of Rothiemoon, and frequently appears as a witness to documents in the Grant Charters-chest. On 14th July 1698 he obtained a wadset of Clachaig from Ludovic Grant of Grant, and, on 16th August 1709, with consent of his eldest son John, he disposed of his estates to his second son Robert. He married Helen, younger daughter of Archibald Grant of Ballintomb.

JOHN GRANT, who, in 1709, consented to the disposition of the estates by his father to Robert Grant, the younger brother of John. He appears to have afterwards resided in Ballintomb. He married Helen, daughter of John Leshe of Trows (of the family of Bardonside).

ROBERT GRANT of Lurg, who received a disposition of Lurg from his father in 1709. He was commonly known as "Old Stachan," or the Stubbhorn, and a portrait of him is at Castle Grant. He obtained a prerogation of the wadset of Clachaig in 1727. He married before 1709, but the name of his wife has not been ascertained. He died on 12th May 1771.

LILLIAS. She married John Grant of Burnside, and had issue.

ISAAC GRANT, W.S., Edinburgh, afterwards of Hilton, a distinguished feudal conveyancer. He was returned heir of line and of provision general to his father on 9th November 1751. On 28th August 1782 he was also returned heir of provision general to William Grant of Hilton. He matriculated his arms in the Lyon Office on 25th September 1788. He died on 27th December 1794, without lawful issue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN GRANT of Lurg, who, on 2d May 1772, as eldest lawful son gave up his father's testament. He is frequently mentioned as a witness. In 1751 he obtained a further prerogation of the wadset of his lands, and in 1774 was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Elgin and Forres. He died before 15th July 1786. He married Anne, daughter of Colonel John Grant of Carron, who predeceased him, dying on 15th April 1777.

GREGOR GRANT, mentioned in a letter, dated 30th April 1779, as having in the previous March died of fever in Antigua, where he had gone two years before.

ANN GRANT, who married John Grant of Kinclachie, and had issue.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GRANT of Lurg, who, on 15th July 1786, gave up his father's testament, and on 11th August 1791 was returned heir to his grandfather, Robert Grant of Lurg. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Elgin and Forres in 1774, and in 1777 obtained from Sir James Grant a lease of the lands of Delnabo.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF ROTHTEMURCHUS

IN THE PARISH OF ROTHTEMURCHUS AND COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

I. PATRICK GRANT OF MUCKERACH, AFTERWARDS OF ROTHTEMURCHUS.

Second son of John Grant, son of the Earl of Muckersach, and of the Countess of the Grays of Grant, and Lady Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Muckersach and others, and in 1581, upon his own right, he received another charter of the same lands, in which his father is named as a witness to the testament of his father, dated in 1581, and in 1585, when his father died, he was appointed one of his nephew's executors. In June 1592, he was with Lord Fraser of Lovat, and others, he received a commission from King James the Sixth to act against certain Highland rebels and murderers; and in the same year he joined with John Grant of Freuchie in a married bond of matrimony with Jean Dow MacGibbon. In 1594, he is named as an arbitrator in a similar bond between the Lords of Freuchie and Glenlivet, and in 1599 he held a like position in a bond of submission between Lord Fraser of Lovat and John Grant of Freuchie. Along with the Lord of Freuchie and others he received a commission in 1602 from King James the Sixth to try persons accused of witchcraft. On 11th October 1608, he appears as an arbitrator in a dispute between the Grants of Tulliechgoron and Westerlieghers. In 1610 he obtained a grant of the lands of Hengry, in the barony of Kinloss, to him and his spouse Jean Gordon. He died before 7th June 1617. He married Jean Gordon, said to be daughter to the Lord of Echt, and by her had two sons, Duncan, who predeceased him, and Joan, who succeeded him.

DUNCAN GRANT, designated "eldest lawful son, apparent of Rothtemurchus," who predeceased his father. He appears in 1604 as a witness to a discharge granted by the Lord of Glenlivet to the Lord of Freuchie. In 1613 he was paid 2000 marks Scots for restituting, supplying, and intercommuning with the Clan Gregor. He died before January 1615. He married a contract dated 1st October 1604, Mabel, daughter of George Ross of Edingowen. She survived him, and married Duncan Grant of Clarno, son of John Grant, fifth of Freuchie, and died before 11th February 1623. Duncan Grant, younger of Rothtemurchus left four daughters.

JEAN GRANT, who married, before May 1626, Alexander Gordon of Kilbuntin.

MARGORY GRANT, who married Alexander Porterfield, son of Patrick Porterfield of Whytnire (contract dated 2d May 1628).

KATHERINE GRANT, who married (contract dated 29th November 1630) Alexander Shaw, son of John Shaw of the Dell of Rothtemurchus.

GRIZEL GRANT, died before 11th February 1623.

II. JOHN GRANT.

Who succeeded to his father, as his brother left only female heirs. As John Grant of Rothtemurchus he witnessed an agreement between the Lord of Grant and Mr. James MacGibbon of Lovat, on 21st November and 10th December 1623. He married Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dunbar, Dean of Moray. By her, who survived him, and married, secondly, William McIntosh, he had two sons. He died before 1651.

III. JAMES GRANT.

Who succeeded his father. He died in 1677, his testament being dated 6th April in that year. He married Grizel Mackintosh (Killachie), who was called Grizel More, from her size and abilities. She bore her husband three sons, and survived him.

PATRICK GRANT, named in his brother's testament in 1677.

IV. — PATRICK GRANT, alias MACALPINE.

He was born in the year 1665, and succeeded his father in 1677. He was a contemporary and friend of Rob Roy, from whom he received the right to call himself MacAlpine. In 1713 he received a charter from Alexander Grant, younger of Grant, of the kirk lands of Rothtemurchus, comprehending the lands of Balnestruck, croft of Ardinch and Dell. He died before 1744, being about eighty years of age. He was twice married, first, to Mary Grant, daughter of Patrick, Tutor of Grant; and secondly, at the age of seventy, to Rachel Grant of Tulliechgoron, who survived him. By his wives he had eight sons and one daughter.

COLONEL WILLIAM GRANT of Ballindalloch. Tale Pedigree of the second Grants of Ballindalloch.

ROBERT GRANT, mentioned in his father's will to receive 100 marks.

JOHN GRANT.

V. — JAMES GRANT, THE "SPRECKLED LAIRD."

Who succeeded. On 24th October 1729, as younger of Rothtemurchus, he sat on the inquest for the return of Alexander Grant of Grant. He was Deputy-Governor of Fort-George during the rebellion of 1745, but abandoned it to the rebels, for which he was tried by court-martial. On 5th February 1755, he manifested his arms in the Lyon Office. He married Jean Gordon (of Park), and by her, who died 18th March 1782, aged ninety-five, had issue four sons and two daughters.

JOHN GRANT in Corrower, at head of Loch Eimich. He was for some time in the 42d Regiment of Foot.

PATRICK GRANT in Tulligrew, who, in 1720, was designated the third son. In 1734 he obtained a lease of the lands of Pitclish from the Lord of Ballindalloch. He married Anne Grant, and had issue three daughters, Jean, Grace, and Mary, who, in 1792, were inherit, on a precept of *clique cautus* by Sir James Grant of Grant, as heirs-portioners to an annual rent of 300 marks. Jean was then married to Donald Macpherson in Laggan of Badenoch, and Grace to her cousin, Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) James Cameron of Kinnaird, son of Achnatallach. Mary died unmarried.

WILLIAM GRANT, ensign in the Highland Regiment in 1745, and major in 1774. He is named in the entail of Rothtemurchus in 1757 as uncle of the entail.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE GRANT, in Kinnaird, married Anne Grant. He is called in his nephew's entail of 1787. He died 10th June 1788, and was buried in Rothtemurchus churchyard.

GRACE GRANT, who married

CAPTAIN LEWIS GRANT, indentured to the merchant trade by his brother James in 1744. He was afterwards in the army, and rose to the rank of captain. He outlived all his brothers, dying at Inverluncan 20th November 1813, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Cameron, Achnatallach, Lochaber, and had issue

LEWIS GRANT. He served in the 42d Regiment of Foot, was killed in action, and buried in Nairn churchyard.

GREGOR GRANT.

VI. —PATRICK GRANT, THE "WHITE LAMER," who succeeded. On 24th December 1796, he married Helen Grant, daughter of Patrick, Esq. of Edinburgh, and at that date is denoted "Younger of Rothenmurchus." He was a Lieutenant in Lord Cornwallis's Lancers. In 1796 he raised the Rothenmurchus Company for the Land of Grant, which company he commanded as Captain. On 22d June he obtained a charter of a 12-acre plot of his lands in favour of himself and the heirs male of his marriage with Helen Grant. He died at Edinburgh 17th May 1799. He made a bequest of his property in 1787. By his wife, who died at Edinburgh on 12th March 1791, he had a son, and was succeeded by his nephew, the son of his brother William.

WILLIAM GRANT, M.D., of Lyon Street, Edinburgh. After returning from his practice, he resided at the Dome of Rothenmurchus. He married, in a bequest, only child and heiress of John Raper of Thoburn Hall, in Herts, and Daybould, Essex. He died on 31st December 1786. He left one son and a daughter.

George Grant, also an M.D. at Rothenmurchus. He married Isabel Jones, but he is not mentioned in the bequest of 1787. He probably died before that date *s.p.*

THE REV. ALFRED GRANT, in holy orders, M.A. Episcopal Church, who married Elizabeth Raper, and had seven sons, all of whom predeceased their father.

Helen Grant, who married Alister Grant, Esq. of Edinburgh, and had issue.

HENRIETTA GRANT, who married Patrick Grant of Glenmore, Perth, and had issue.

VII. —SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, M.P.

He was born on 21st September 1774, and served his general to his father, Dr. William Grant, on 24th September 1788, and to his uncle Patrick, as lieutenant and of fortune and provision, general, on 16th March 1796. He was admitted Advocate at the Scotch Bar, 28th June 1796, and called to the English Bar, 29th January 1802. He was elected M.P. for Chesham, Lincolnshire. He was Private Judge in the Supreme Court of Bombay and Calcutta, and afterwards Chief Justice of the latter. He made considerable improvements on the estates and mansion house since his succession in 1784. He died in July 1848, and was buried in the Dean Cemetery at Edinburgh. By his wife, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Brouside, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, county of Durham, he had issue two sons and three daughters.

EDIZABETH BARKER GRANT, who married, 29th June 1806, George Fane of Boydon, Norfolk, here, and had a numerous issue.

VIII.—1. WILLIAM PATRICK GRANT, An English Barrister, and Master in Equity in Calcutta, who was born on 30th September 1798. He succeeded his father in 1848. He died on 26th May 1874. He married Sarah Siddons, grand daughter of the famous actress, but had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

VIII.—2. SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c. Born 23d November 1807. He was a Member of the Council of India from 1854 to 1859, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from 1859 to 1862, and Governor of Jamaica from 1862 to 1873. On 16th February 1845 he married Henrietta Chichele, second daughter of Trevor Chichele Poyden, Bengal Civil Service, by whom he has issue five sons and three daughters.

ELIZABETH GRANT, who married Major-General Henry Smith of Rathfriland, county Wicklow, Ireland, and has issue, a son John, and two daughters, Jane and Anne, both married with issue.

JANE GRANT, who married, first, Colonel Peacock; secondly, James Thomson Gilson, Esq., W.S. She died on 25th April 1863, without issue to either husband.

MARY FRANCES GRANT, who married Thomas Gardner, Bombay Civil Service. She died on 31st July 1844, leaving issue.

JOHN PETER GRANT, born 17th February 1836, in Bengal Civil Service. He married, on 24th May 1859, Marion, second daughter of Richard Rowe, London, and has issue.

TREVOR JOHN CHICHELE GRANT, born 26th April 1857, in Bengal Civil Service. He married Letitia Clementina Gouldsbury, and has issue.

GEORGE FRANCIS MYTTON GRANT, born 26th November 1844, Captain in Bombay Civil Service. He married Isabel Margaret Corbett-Singleton, and has issue.

CHARLES GRANT, born 13th April 1853, Lieutenant in the 102d Regiment of Foot. He married Agnes Georgina Isaacs, and has issue.

BARTLE GRANT, born 16th September 1856, Lieutenant in 8th Hussars.

FRANCES ELINOR GRANT, married, on 13th April 1857, the Right Hon. Sir James Wedderburn Colville of Ochiltree and Craigflower, who died in December 1880. They had issue one son, Andrew John Wedderburn, who died on 5th November 1876, aged seventeen.

JANE MARIA GRANT, married, on 4th January 1859, as his second wife, Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., and has issue.

HENRIETTA ANNE GRANT, born 5th October 1843.

JOHN PETER GRANT, born 20th February 1860. He married, on 27th September 1882, Edith Mary Brewster, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson of Belleville, parish of Alvie, and grand-daughter of Sir David Brewster, and Juliet, daughter of James Macpherson (Ossian).

WILLIAM PATRICK GRANT.

ALEXANDER LUDOVIC CHARLES GRANT.

Both died young.

CHARLES HUGH GRANT, born 15th May 1871.

COLIN GRANT, born 13th November 1872.

ELINOR BEATRICE HENRIETTA GRANT, born 23d March 1864.

MARION EDITH GRANT, born 29th July 1867.

SARAH FRANCES ISABELLA GRANT, born 31st January 1869.

JANE MARIA GRANT, who died young.

MARGARET ADELAIDE GRANT, born 26th August 1876.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF MONYMUSK

IN PARISH OF MONYMUSK AND COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

1. ARCHIBALD GRANT IS BALTHAMOR, IS PARISH OF KNOX AND COUNTY OF ELDER.

Archibald Grant was the young son of James Grant, the First Fife, by Christina Barclay his second spouse. He received, on 15th March 1650, a Crown charter of the house of the noble family of Murray, in which he is named as the son of John Grant of Fife. He married, before 1599, Isabella Channing, a daughter of the Lord of Fife, by whom, on 20th March of that year, the Lord of Fife gave a signed charter, and his spouse an annual rent of £100 in return for the loan of £1000. He died before 10th June 1619. He had issue two sons and three daughters.

B. - DUNCAN GRANT.

Who appears as a witness to a charter, dated on 24th October 1596 by John Cunningham of Bracclesdale, & William Cunningham, son of Linn, sibs. to Archibald Grant, & Barbara Grant (Bracclesdale) & Robert Cunningham, his spouse, as seen and appeared to, to the said Archibald & Barbara Grant, is John Grant of Thoburn, who he is called a Crown charter, containing the following order to his father, and another, dated 10th July 1607, of the sibs. of Dalling, Crook, and Strathblains, in the barony of Banquhal, and sibs. of Glen and Forbes. He succeeded his father in Fulintomb, He married Helen, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Tulloch, and had issue.

JAMES GRANT of
Tomball, Tex. He
married the late,
elder daughter
of James Leslie
of Edin. Tex.

MARGARIT, married — — — —
 of the of Dunmore sh

John H., married - Ban
day of Allandowne.

JANETTA, married, in 1894
James Grant of Delvey

III. ALFRED GRANT

Who succeeded his father. — On 14 June 1627, Sir John Grant of Fenechie granted a wadset of the lands of Allachrie to Archibald Grant of Fenechie and Margaret Grant, his spouse. He is said to have married Isobel, daughter of John Gordon of Lichenstoun, and widow of — Dun, Lord of Raith in the Boyne. He had issue.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Al-
bion. In 1640 he was a
commissioner for war for
Kentshire, and in 1673 a
J.P. for the county of
Edm. He married —, daughter of Patrick Orr, and had issue one son and three daughters.

WILLIAM, master of the GRANTS of ARNDILLY,
File separate Pedigree of the GRANTS of
 ARNDILLY.

PATRICK, mentioned as "in Ballintomb," on 5th May 1651, when he grants a discharge with his brothers, Alexander and William, as executors of their mother. He died without heirs male.

MARION, married
and Peter Grant
of Edinville.

ESPERIN, Marie
David M. Wil-
liam of An-
more.

IV. — ARTHUR GRANT.

Who married, in 1653, Christian, daughter of Patrick Nunn of Grand Isle, and Elizabeth Uiguarant. He received, on 6th August 1656, to himself and his wife, from James Grant of Frouhard, a whole of the lands of Easter and Wester Duhades, otherwise called Ballindough, for 15,000 marks. This estate he afterward, disposed to his second son Alexander. He died in 1717, and left issue two sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

PATRICK GRANT.
He had a daughter,
Elizabeth, who married,
in 1686, John
Grant of Rie-
mole.

ELIZABETH, married
Robert Grant,
second son of
John Grant of
Gartlinmore.

HELEN, married
John Leslie of
Kinnivie.

PATRICK GRANT of Allachie. He succeeded his father, and appears as a witness in a document in 1672. The lands of Allachie were mortgaged to the Dairs of Keithmory, but afterwards redeemed by Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

HILLY, who married Mrs. Alexander Duff of Keshmoores. She died in 1894, aged 70, and is buried in Mount Park Church.

MATTHEW, who married
William Leslie of Mil-
toon of Balveny.

JEAN, who married —
Stewart of Nevy.

V.—SIR FRANCIS GRANT, FIRST BARONET OF MONYMUSK, LORD CULLEN.

He was an eminent Lord of Session. He was born in 1658, and studied for the law at Aberdeen, and at Leyden under Voet. He was called to the Bar in 1691. At the Revolution he adhered to the party of the Prince of Orange. He was created a Baronet by Queen Anne, by letters patent, dated 7th December 1705, and was raised to the bench on 10th June 1709 as LORD CULLEN. On 30th November 1687 he received a charter to him and his spouse of the lands of Cullen, in the parish of Gamrie and county of Banff; in 1712 he obtained a Crown charter of the barony of Dowdall; and in 1713 he purchased from Sir William Forbes of Monymusk the estate of Monymusk, which is now held by his descendants. He died on 16th March 1726. He was three married: first, on 15th March 1694, to Jean, daughter of the Reverend William Melhuim of Alburgh; secondly, on 18th October 1708, to Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Alexander Fordyce of Ayrton; and thirdly, in 1718, to Agnes, daughter of Henry Hay, Esq. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

ALEXANDER, was provided by his father in BALINTOMB. He married ——— Ramsay, but died in 1706, leaving one son, Archibald, who appears to have died young, as Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk was inheritor in Balintomb on 23d January 1730 as nearest and lawful heir to his deceased uncle Alexander.

Enslin,
married
— Anderson
of
Tenn.

HIRSH,
 married
 William
 Grant of
 Lurg,

VI.—SIR ARTHUR GRANT, SECOND
BARONET OF MONYMUSE.

Born on 25th September 1696. He was also educated for the law, and was admitted advocate in 1711. He was soon after this elected Member of Parliament for the county of Aberdeen. He latterly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and besides greatly improving his own estate, encouraged others to do the same. In 1749 he was made Keeper of the Register of Harnings for life. In 1763, with consent of his son and two eldest daughters, his children by his first wife, he made an entail of his estates. He died at Monymusk, 17th September 1778. He married, first, in 1717, Anne, daughter of James Hamilton of Penicuik; secondly, Anne, daughter of Charles Potts of Castleton, Berwickshire, by whom also he had issue; thirdly, in 1761, Elizabeth Clark, widow of Dr. James Callender of Jamaica; who died at Monymusk, 30th April 1770; and, fourthly, in 1770, Jane, widow of Andrew Miller, London, having no issue by the last two wives. His fourth wife died at London in 1788. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GRANT, a celebrated member of the Bar. He became Lord Advocate, and was created a Lord of Session, under the title of Lord PRISTONGRANGE. In 1727 he received from his brother Sir Archibald, the lands of Pettifoulie and others, and afterwards acquired the barony of Caskieben, in the parish of Dyce, all in Aberdeenshire; while in 1745 he purchased the lands and barony of Prestongrange, in East Lothian. In 1759 he matriculated his sons in the Lyon Office. He died 23d May 1761. He married GUILD, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Miller, and by her, who died at Edinburgh on 30th September 1792, left issue three daughters.

FRANCIS, a merchant. One of the Surveyors-General for forfeited estates in Scotland in 1734-50. He was a promoter of the Scotch Fisheries, and in the year of his death made application for the Presidency at Campvere. He married a daughter of—Grant of Gartnabeg. He died in April 1792.

JEAN, married Alexander Garden
of Troup, and had issue.

CHRISTIAN, married George Buchan of Kelloe. She survived her husband, being alive in 1771. They had i. s. u. One of their daughters, Helen, married, in 1757, John McDowall of Logan, nephew and heir to Andrew McDowall of Bankton.

HILLS, married Andrew McDowall, Lord Bankton, a Lord of Session. She died at Edinburgh on 24th November 1771, without issue.

ANNE, died unmarried at Elm
lough between 24th November
1771 and 2d March 1772.

SARAH, died at Edinburgh, 23d
December 1790,

<p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>VII.—SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT, THIRD BARONET OF MONYMUSK.</p> <p>Born 17th February 1731; entered the service of the East India Company, and in the year 1748, having raised a company of 100 hand-picked men, went with them to the Cape of Good Hope, and was then killed by Captain Archibald Grant. On 24 July 1782 he received a Crown charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Monymusk, and in the following year, on the resignation of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, he acquired the lands of Charlie. On 27th May 1755, at Monymusk, he married Mary, only child of the deceased Dr. James Callander of Jamaica, and daughter to the then Lady Grant. By this lady, who died at Edinburgh on 15th February 1787, he had issue. He married, secondly, on 8th August 1791, Jessie, daughter of ——— Macleod of Colibekes, by whom he had no issue. Sir Archibald died 30th September 1796, and was buried in the church of Monymusk. He was succeeded by his eldest son.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">b</p> <p>WILLIAM, called second son of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk. He had the lands of Pottenlee, but resigned them in 1751 in favour of his elder brother. He died in 1755.</p> <p>CATHERINE, who died unmarried at Edinburgh in June 1778. She and her sister Jean were ladies-in-wait to their aunt Helen in 1769.</p> <p>JEAN, who died on 11th September 1791.</p> <p>MARY, who married, in 1761, as his second wife, Dr. Gregory Grant, physician, Edinburgh. They had two daughters: (1.) Mary Ann, married in 1790 to Dr. Thorp of Buxton; (2.) Anna Katharine, Mrs. Mary Grant and at Leeds on 21st November 1812.</p> <p>JANE, married, on 16th January 1779, to John Campbell of Clackmannan. She became Countess of Hyndford on 1st February 1785, and died at her residence in 1796. She was the cousin in 1767 of fourth Earl of Hyndford.</p> <p>ANNA, married Sir George Suttie of Balerno, Fife, &c. From them descended Sir James Grant Suttie of Fifebrigge.</p> <p>JANE, married Hon. Robert Dundas of Arncliffe, and had issue.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>VIII.—SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT, FOURTH BARONET OF MONYMUSK.</p> <p>Born 7th May 1769. He was appointed heir to his father on 7th April 1798. On 3d February and 1th July of the same year he obtained two Crown charters of resignation of the lands of Delah, Ezzon, Cuth, Tullochone, and Ardallie, disposed to him by Alexander, Duke of Gordon. On 1st January 1788 he married, at Kinross, Mary, only child of John Forbes of Newe and Anne Duill of Munton, and granddaughter of Anne Grant of Ballindalloch. Lady Grant, who was born on 7th August 1769, was on 21st September 1805 returned heir of provision general to her grand uncle, General James Grant of Ballindalloch. She died on 15th December 1852, aged 83. By her Sir Archibald Grant had issue four sons and six daughters. Sir Archibald died on 17th April 1820, and was succeeded by his second son, Sir James.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">b</p> <p>JAMES FRANCIS, doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Writings, &c. &c. He married, in October 1795, Anne, youngest daughter of Rev. Arthur Ormerstone, minister of Wester Kilbride, and had issue.</p> <p>JOHNSTONE GRANT, captain in the 15th Foot. Died s.p., at Lisbon on 24th May 1799.</p> <p>ALEXANDER, died young.</p> <p>MARY, married, 19th September 1796, Rev. Joseph Peckford of Kippax, Yorkshire, and had issue. She died 7th November 1834.</p> <p>ANNA.</p> <p>ELIZABETH.</p> <p>HARRIET MARGARETTA.</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</p> <p style="vertical-align: middle;">All died young, before the year 1799.</p>
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<p>ARCHIBALD, born 1st January 1789. He was lost in the Indianan "Abirgavany," on 6th February 1805, but his body was recovered and interred in Weymouth Churchyard on 16th June of that year.</p>	<p>IX.—1. SIR JAMES GRANT, FIFTH BARONET OF MONYMUSK.</p> <p>Born 12th February 1791. He died unmarried, 30th August 1859, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Isaac Grant.</p>	<p>IX.—2. SIR ISAAC GRANT.</p> <p>Who succeeded his brother as SIXTH BARONET; born 5th July 1792, died unmarried 19th July 1863, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Archibald, the eldest son of his brother, Robert Grant of Tillyfour.</p>	<p>ROBERT GRANT of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, born 12th February 1797. He was for some time in the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons; and for upwards of twenty-three years he held the office of conveyancer of the county of Aberdeen. He married, on 14th March 1820, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire, and by her, who died 25th November 1847, had issue two sons and two daughters. He died 15th March 1857.</p>	<p>MARY ANNA, born 11th December 1789, married, 12th September 1812, John Farquharson of Hamilton, Aberdeenshire, and had issue. She died 20th October 1851.</p> <p>SOPHIA, born 11th October 1793. She died unmarried 10th November 1862.</p> <p>JESSIE or JANET, born 13th February 1795, married Henry Ivo on of Blackbank, Yorkshire, and had issue Lancelot and Mary.</p> <p>LOUISA BRODIE, born 2d January 1801. She died at Aberdeen in May 1874, aged 73.</p> <p>ANNE, born 8th April 1803.</p> <p>JOHANNA, born 16th September 1804. She died on 14th June 1818, in her fourteenth year.</p>
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<p>X.—SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT, SEVENTH BARONET OF MONYMUSK.</p> <p>Born 21st September 1823, succeeded his uncle, Sir Isaac Grant, in 1863. He was formerly captain in the Fourth Light Dragoons.</p>	<p>FRANCIS WILLIAM, born 16th February 1828. Was for some time in the 16th Lancers.</p>	<p>MARY JANE FORBES, born at St. Stephen's, Canterbury, 5th January 1821, married, 20th October 1853, as his third wife, John Gregson of Bramham, county York, and has issue one son, Robert Francis. She survived her husband, and died at Paris on 16th April 1880, aged 59.</p> <p>LOUISA CHARLOTTE-YEA GRANT, born at Pyrland Hall, Taunton, 20th July 1822. She was known in Paris as "La belle Louise," being very beautiful. She died unmarried at Paris on 2d August 1889, at the early age of 17.</p>
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PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF ARNDILLY, IN THE PARISH OF
BOHARM AND COUNTY OF BANFF,
CAPETS OF MONYMUSK.

I.—WILLIAM GRANT OF ARNDILLY.

Third son of Duncan Grant, second of Bellintoulach, by his wife Helen Gordon. He sat on the bench for the return of Robert Grant of Dalrymple on 26th July 1661. He married Jean, daughter of John Grant of Dalrymple, and had issue four sons and three daughters.

II.—WALTER GRANT OF ARNDILLY, Commissioner of Supply in 1699 and 1701. He died in June 1720. He married Margaret, the daughter of William Leslie of Melton of Bilsenry, and had issue three sons and three daughters.

ARCHIBALD GRANT of Papenburg, married Mary, a daughter of ———, daughter of the Earl of Errol.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Comack, married a daughter of James of Ardnamoan (?)

PATRICK GRANT of Easter C. B. married a daughter of Patrick ——— of B——

HELEN GRANT, married Hay of Stenok of Newton.
ISABEL GRANT, married Alexander Hay of Stenok of Newton.
MARIA GRANT, married Alexander Hay of Cairnrie.

III.—THOMAS GRANT OF ACHOYNAMIE.

He was served heir to his father in the mill of Papenburg, etc., 21st June 1748. In 1746 he received a Crown charter of resignation under the Great Seal of the Lands of Achoynamie, and in 1720 is mentioned as serving on the request for the return of Alexander Grant of Grant. In 1741 he was appointed, by a commission under the Great Seal, one of the commissioners on the Highlands of Scotland, in place of Sir Ludovick Grant, resigned. In 1757 he disposed his estate of Achoynamie, with all his personal estate, in favour of Colonel Alexander Grant his son. He married Jean Sutherland, daughter of the Laird of Kinninmonth, and had issue. He died on 25th November 1758, his wife predeceasing him on 2d March of the same year.

ROBERT GRANT of Kylenmore, who married Agnes, younger daughter of James Fringuhart of Knockleugh.

FRANCIS GRANT, an advocate in Edinburgh.

JAMES GRANT, who married John Leslie of Ardnie, and had issue.

A daughter, who married William Dunsbar of Dykeside, and had issue.

Another daughter.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD GRANT, named in 1776 as an heir of entail.

JOHN GRANT of Comack. He died before 1776, leaving issue.

IV.—COLONEL ALEXANDER GRANT OF ACHOYNAMIE AND ARNDILLY. Who, as only lawful son in life of Thomas Grant of Achoynamie, received, on 10th December 1757, a Crown charter of resignation of the Lands of Achoynamie and Little Cantuly, etc. On 16th February 1758 he received from Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, a feu of the lands of Arndilly, with the tithes and usages. In 1763 he entered into a contract of exchange with the Earl of Findlater, whereby he exchanged the lands of Achoynamie, etc., for the lands of Edinvaldie and others. On 23d November 1776 he executed a deed of entail of the lands of Arndilly and others in favour of himself and the other heirs therein named. He married, on 18th September 1769, Eleanor Frances, daughter of William Murray. Miss Grant died at Elgin on 6th February 1775. Colonel Grant died in Jamaica in August 1779, and was succeeded by his daughter.

ISABELLA GRANT, who married Dr. John Gordon, and had issue.

JEAN GRANT, who married Lieutenant Robert Gordon, R.N., and had issue.

ROBERT GRANT, sometime at Edinvaldie, only surviving son in 1769. He died before 1776.

JEAN, named in her cousin's entail of 1776. She married Duncan Grant, Provost of Forres, and had issue.

FRANCIS GRANT, named in the entail of 1776, and designed as a jeweller in Kingston, Jamaica.

V.—MARY-ELEANORA GRANT.

Who was born 28th October 1771. On 24th May 1799, she was returned heir of tailzie and provision to her father. She married, in 1799, David McDowall, seventh son of William McDowall of Garthland and Castle Scampie, Bentworthshire, and had issue. Her husband assumed the additional surname of Grant after McDowall. She died before 11th August 1832, and was succeeded by her eldest son.

VI. 1.—WILLIAM GRANT McDOWALL GRANT. Born 30th November 1795. On 11th August and 1st September 1852 he received precepts of *clere constot* as heir of tailzie and provision of his mother. He died on 29th January 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Hay. He married, on 5th December 1825, the Hon. Eleanor Fraser, second daughter of Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun, who survived him, dying at London on 26th September 1852. They had issue.

ALEXANDER McDOWALL GRANT, born 1800. Died in Jamaica in 1817.

DAVID McDOWALL GRANT, born 1802. Was an officer in the 92d Regiment, and died in Jamaica in 1823.

JAMES McDOWALL GRANT, born 1803. Died in Jamaica in 1837.

VI. 2.—HAY McDOWALL GRANT OF ARNDILLY. J.P., D.L. of Banffshire, born 18th June 1806. He was, on 27th June 1849, returned as heir of tailzie and provision to his brother William. He died 20th March 1870, and was succeeded in Arndilly by his niece.

THOMAS GABRIEL McDOWALL GRANT, born April 1808, became a midshipman. Died 1823.

JOANNA-MARIA McDOWALL GRANT, born December 1792, married, November 1814, Thomas Gordon of Park. She died in August 1872.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM McDOWALL GRANT, born 1795. She married, 9th April 1818, the Hon. William Fraser, third son of Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun. She died on 5th May 1853. The eldest son is Alexander, the seventeenth and present Lord Saltoun.

ELEANORA FRANCES MURRAY McDOWALL GRANT, born 1798. She married hereafter General McDowall of Garthland, Bentworthshire, and died in 1875.

WILHELMINA HAY McDOWALL GRANT, born 14th January 1805. She married the Rev. Robert Aitken, Vicar of Pendin, Cornwall.

VII.—MARJORY-ALEXANDERINA McDOWALL GRANT.

Elder daughter and heiress. Married, first, Ranald Stuart Menzies of Culdures (who died 1870). Issue one son, William George Stuart Menzies of Culdures, and younger of Arndilly; second, in 1872, Colonel John Kinloch of Kilmie and Logie, Forfarshire, who, on his marriage, assumed the additional surname of Grant before Kinloch.

LOUISA FRANCES GRANT, born in 1863, as his third wife, Eliza William Seymour of Portcharwell Brecon, who died in 1874.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF CORRIEMONY, IN THE PARISH OF URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON, CAPLETS OF THE GRANTS OF GRANT.

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JOHN GRANT of Corriemony, second son of John Grant of Freuchie, who, to distinguish him from his paternal brother, John Mac Grant of Culbreck, is denoted "ulio piumon" in the charter by King James the Fourth of the lands and barony of Corriemony, dated 15th December 1509. He was infeft in the barony on 24th January 1509, and a laird on 24th May 1512. In 1527 he obtained a licence to absent himself from the army at Solway and Wark. He is said to have married a daughter of Strachan of Culboddie. He died in 1533, and was succeeded by his son.

JOHN GRANT of Corriemony, who, on 24th May 1536, was infeft in the barony of Corriemony, had been in the hands of the Crown for three years and a half. He resigned the lands and barony of Corriemony in favour of Duncan Grant, second son of Freuchie, who, on 19th August 1536, obtained a charter thereof, with precept of sasine on which John Grant of Freuchie, his father, was present. He was previously twice married, the second wife being said to be Marjory, daughter of John Roy Grant of Ballindale. He had also three natural sons by Marjory, daughter of John Wilson, burgher of Inverness, of Pichehill by designation in 1571, which in 1596 John Grant of Freuchie prepared a letter to his law agent to rob him of. In this letter John Grant of Corriemony is mentioned as deceased.

JOHN OIG GRANT of Corriemony, who, on 3d March 1606, was returned heir-general to his father John Grant of Corriemony, and again on 29th July 1609. This latter service was sought to be reduced by John Grant of Freuchie, but the matter was referred to arbitration, and decided in 1610 in favour of John Oig Grant, who, however, was required to resign the lands that the Laird of Freuchie might complete his title to the superiority. The barony of Corriemony was thenceforth to be held of the Lands of Freuchie in bond directly from the Crown as formerly. John Grant of Corriemony is mentioned in the Valuation Roll of Inverness-shire, 1611, as holding lands of the value of 4188, 2s. 3d. Scots. He married Christian, eldest daughter of Alexander Rose, third son of William Rose of Kilmavock, who predeceased him on 16th April 1632, leaving issue.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Shenghe. He is called only son of John Grant and Marjory Grant. See separate Pedigree of GRANTS OF SHENGHE.

JAMES GRANT of Pichehill, who, on 14th May 1571, obtained from his father, John Grant of Corriemony, a disposition of the half of the lands of Pichehill, to him and his heirs male, who, taking, to his brothers Gregor and John in like manner. He was dead in 1613 as a co-tenant of the Macdonalds. In 1624 he disposed his lands of Pichehill to John Grant of Glenmoriston, but afterwards redeemed them, and sold them in 1628 to John Grant of Corriemony. He married Katherine Naylor Donald Mac Rorie.

GREGOR GRANT, who, on 14th May 1571, received a disposition similar to that of his brother James. He was dead in 1613, and his son, James, was served heir to him.

JOHN GRANT, deceased, mentioned as brother to his brothers in the co-tenement of the lands of Pichehill.

WILLIAM GRANT, apparent of Corriemony, who is mentioned in the Valuation Roll of Inverness-shire for 1644 as holding lands of the value of 4165 Scots, apart from those held by his father. He must have died before 1663.

ROBERT GRANT, who, in connection with a debt due by John Grant, elder of Ballindale, to him and his father, is mentioned in 1663 as lawful son of the deceased John Grant of Corriemony. A few months later he is called uncle of John Grant of Corriemony. He was alive in 1687, when he was pursued for repayment of a loan by James Grant of Freuchie.

ALEXANDER GRANT.
PATRICK GRANT.
LACHLAN GRANT.
JOHN GRANT.
JAMES GRANT.

KATHARINE GRANT.
ISOBEL GRANT.
MARY GRANT, who, with their five brothers and a half, is mentioned in the testament of Christian Rose, their mother.

JOHN GRANT of Corriemony, who was born in 1637, as in 1683 he is said to be aged forty-six. He was appointed by the Laird of Freuchie, in 1663, Chamberlain of Urquhart. In 1678 he obtained from Ladyviok Grant of Freuchie a tack of the lands of Corriemony. In 1698, for a debt of £806, 9s., the Laird of Grant obtained a decree of adjudication of the lands of Corriemony and Mekies. He married Katherine Macdonald, of the family of Sleat. He died before 1724.

PATRICK GRANT, called brother-german to John Grant of Corriemony, when in July 1671 he acted as Sheriff for Ladyviok Grant of Freuchie, and made proclamation at the Parish Church of Glenmoriston.

JOHN GRANT of Corriemony, who, in 1690, is styled younger of Corriemony. In 1713 he, in name of his father, paid part of the debt due by him to Brigadier Alexander Grant, to whom it had been assigned by the Laird of Grant, and granted a bond of corroboration for the rest. He is there called eldest lawful son to John Grant of Corriemony. In 1724 he was returned heir-general to his father, and in the same year made an arrangement with Brigadier Grant, by which the debt on Corriemony (now increased to £2000 Scots) should be paid by the latter's receiving the rents of certain lands till it was discharged. He obtained a matriculation of his arms in the Lyon Office. He married Mary Keith, who survived him. He died on 7th February 1726, leaving issue.

WILLIAM GRANT, mentioned as an officer in the company of Grants from Urquhart, in the Rebellion of 1715.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Corriemony, who, on 17th April 1727, was returned heir-general to his father John Grant of Corriemony. He was wounded in the Rebellion of 1715, and was concealed for some weeks in a cave at Corriemony waterfall. In 1764 he was engaged in a dispute with James Grant of Shenghe, about their right to certain mosses, and in 1771 he received a charter of the lands of Melburn from Sir James Grant of Grant. He married Jane, daughter of Oslivie of Kempearn, and had issue thirteen children, several of whom died in infancy. He died at Nannin May of July 1797, in the eighty-first year of his age.

JAMES GRANT of Corriemony, who was born in 1743, and became an advocate at the Scotch Bar. In 1774 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for Elgin and Forres. He sold Corriemony to Mr. Ogilvie. He was the author of "Essays on the Origin of Society, &c.," 1755, "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael, &c.," 1813, and other works. He married Katherine Bruce Mackay, and had issue eight sons (four of whom died in infancy) and two daughters. He died in 1835, at the advanced age of ninety-three, and was buried at Corriemony.

MAJOR ALEXANDER GRANT, of the Madras Cavalry, who married, in 1837, the Hon. Sophia Louisa Blackwood, third daughter of Huns, third Lord Dufferin. She died in 1842, without issue. He died in Edinburgh in 1847.

PATRICK GRANT of the Madras Civil Service. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilmavock, who died before 1849, leaving issue one daughter; secondly, a daughter of Colonel Elliot, by whom he had also issue one daughter. He died at Madras in 1842.

JOHN PETER GRANT, M.D. in India, who died at Madras in 1844 unmarried.

JAMES GRANT, M.D. in Ottawa, Canada. He had issue twelve children. He died in 1866.

JANE OGILVY GRANT, who married Colonel Young of the Nizam Cavalry. She died on 21st February 1852, without issue.

MARIANNE GRANT, who married James Ror on Scott, M.D. in Madras Army, and has issue one son and two daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Scott of South.

JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT, son of James Grant, is now a distinguished M.D. in Ottawa

ALEXANDER GRANT of Shengle,
renounced in favour of himself
the contract of 1669.

He himself served heir to his father, John Grant of Corriemoney, and thereafter
father on 4th December 1611, and in 1612 was inhibited for non-fulfilment of

JOHN GRANT, described in
contract of 1669 as
eldest son. He probably
predeceased his father.

ROBERT GRANT, who
his
along with his
and
intertment of
Loyat Frenchie in

MARGARET GRANT, who married, before 1630, John Chisholm of Kin-
nerness. On 29th July 1630, Alexander Chisholm granted to Robert
Grant of Shengle, a discharge for the taker of 4500 Scots, which
had been paid to his deceased father by the late Alexander Grant.

ROBERT GRANT, who
is said to have been
killed at the battle
of Auldearn in 1645.

JAMES GRANT
letter, to of Gregor Grant in Loch-
3300 Scotie Land of Frenchie for
first, bel. He was twice married,

PATRICK GRANT, called in a bond, dated 9th June 1683,
brother-german of James Grant of Shengle. He mar-
ried a daughter of Hugh Fraser of Ercebet, by whom
he left issue.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Shengle, who, on
in Inverness. He disposed Loch-
was then about seventy years old,
sons and six daughters. He was 31st
Grant of Glenmariston, and had issue thirteen

ROBERT GRANT, who married a
niece of — Chisholm of Chis-
holm, and left issue.

JAMES GRANT of Shengle, born 1711,
the first marriage, and described as clerk went to America as an officer
son of Alexander Grant of Shengle. He the Master of Lovat. He
espoused the cause of the Stuarts
1746, and on that account was for some
time imprisoned in Tilbury Fort. Major in 39th Regiment, served
is mentioned in 1761 as chamberlain of, and built the house of Lake-
Urquhart. In 1764 he was engaged daughter of — Bannatyne,
a dispute with his neighbour Alexander Grant of Corriemoney about their moor.
He obtained a matriculation of his arms,
in the Lyon Office on 9th December
1776. He married Margory, daughter. He also went with the Master
Fraser of Dunballoch. He died in office in the Black Watch.
Urquhart in his eightieth year on 16th War, and was taken by the
March 1794, leaving issue a son and two daughters.
died, and died at New York,

JANET, born October 1715,
married Cameron of
Clunes.

HANNAH, born January
1747.

MARGARET, born Septem-
ber 1722.

ISABEL, born December
1728.

HELEN, born January 1732.

MARGORY, born September
1735.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
who married Mar-
garet, daughter of
Donald Maclean (of
the Macleans of Kin-
chyle), and left issue.
He was present at the
battle of Culloden,
but having killed a
dragoon shortly after-
wards, he fled to
America, and was not
again heard of.

JAMES GRANT of Shengle and Redcastle,
in the Lyon Office on 1st November, who was born in 1746, and
returned from India with Colonel as representative the county of
Naples with Abbe Peter Grant on his retirement. He was one of the
much distinguished in political life, wished directors of the East
traded by Warren Hastings. He was, He married, in 1770, Jane,
return home he bought Redcastle. Thomas Fraser of the family of
9th November 1808, into date, and was born (who died 23d January
by his cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Ale issue. He died 31st October

ROBERT GRANT,
who died in
India, unmar-
ried.

JOHN GRANT, who
died in India,
unmarried.

MARY, who married Rev. Roder-
ick Mackenzie of Knockbarr,
and had issue two sons and one
daughter. She died about
1821.

CATHERINE, who married Mr.
Spott of Broad Meadows,
near Edinburgh.

PATRICK GRANT of
Redcastle. He pur-
chased Lakenfield.
He sold Redcastle
in 1828. He married
Catherine Sophia
Grant, fourth daugh-
ter of Mr. Charles
Grant, Director
R.E.L. Co., and had
issue.

WILLIAM, born
some time in
ROBERT GRANT, who became
He married, second wife as an officer. He mar-
Burnet, Judge, on 11th August 1829, Mar-
land, and gave only daughter of St. David
Monkhollo. James of Cairney, Nairn, and
leaving issue, died on 10th July 1858. His widow
died, on 8th August 1848.
HUGH, 24 Bonnington, Perth, son Robert
1801, died unmarried, issue two sons and
daughters.

WILLIAM
THOMAS
GRANT,
who died
on 15th
May 1848,
unmarried.

MARIA, who died unmarried.

CHARITY EMILY, who married, about
1812, Samuel March Phillips, sometime
Under-Secretary of State for the Home
Department.

SIBYLLA CHRISTINA, who died unmarried.

CATHERINE SOPHIA, fourth daughter, who
married Patrick Grant of Redcastle,
and had issue.

REVEREND ALEXANDER RONALD
Married, August 1855, his co-Secretary
William, and has issue.

ROBERT GRANT, Colonel R.E.
He married Victoria, eldest
daughter of Mr. and Lady
Louisa Cotes.

CONSTANCE, who died young.

SIBYLLA SOPHIA, who married
Mr. Granville Ryder.

PHILIP, SIBYLLA CHRISTINA.

CADETS OF THE GRANTS OF CORRIEMONY.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Sheuglie, son of John Grant, second of Corriemony. It is said by his second wife, Mary-Joy Grant of Ballindalloch. On 20th May 1669 he entered into a contract with John Grant of Freuchie to obtain himself served heir to his father, John Grant of Corriemony, and thereafter renounce in favour of John Grant of Freuchie. In return he was to obtain a disposition of the lands of Sheuglie to himself and his sons in succession. In terms of that arrangement he was served heir-general to his father on 4th December 1671, and in 1679 he was inhibited for non-fulfilment of the contract of 1669. He is said to have married Lohas, daughter of Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston. In 1699 he is referred to as being dead.

JOHN GRANT, described in contract of 1669 as eldest son. He probably predeceased his father.

ROBERT GRANT of Sheuglie, named in contract of 1669 as second son. On 23 July 1671, his great father, apparently to enable him to fulfil the contract of 1669, in 1671, and she to him and Mary-Joy Fraser his spouse. He married Margaret Lovat, who survived him, and married John Cumming in 1671. In 1661, a

he was returned heir-general to John Grant of Corriemony, and he obtained from the Lord of Freuchie a disposition of Meikles, daughter of James Fraser of Ballindalloch, a cadet of the House of Intererich of Sheuglie, she granted a discharge to her son James.

DUNCAN GRANT, named in the contract of 1669 as third son.

PATRICK GRANT, who, along with his father, witnessed the upholding of Sir John Grant of Freuchie in Urquhart in 1623.

MARGARET GRANT, who married, before 1630, John Chisholm of Kinmeny. On 29th July 1630, Alexander Chisholm granted to Robert Grant of Sheuglie, a discharge for the tithes of £500 Scots, which had been paid to his deceased father by the late Alexander Grant.

ROBERT GRANT, who is said to have been killed at the battle of Auldean in 1645.

JAMES GRANT of Sheuglie, who was born in 1630, as in 1673 he was fifty three years of age. As apparent of Sheuglie, he received, on 10th November 1647, a discharge from his step-daughter, Janet Cumming, wife of George Grant in Lochletter, for 200 marks. In 1652 he received from James Grant of Freuchie a warrant of the three Inchmains, and in 1652 a warrant of the lands of Lochletter. On 27th June 1681 he granted a bond to the Lord of Freuchie for £200 Scots, and the sum was still due on 27th January 1700, when he is referred to as deceased. In 1685 he obtained a quit of his own estate for a debt of 1000 marks to Robert Cumming of Garthma. He was twice married, first, before 1677, to Janet Maclean, relict of James Cumming of Delslangie; secondly (contract dated 19th July 1679), to Hannah, daughter of James Fraser, burgess of Inverness, and Catherine Cathbert.

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PATRICK GRANT, called in a bond, dated 9th June 1653, brother-in-law of James Grant of Sheuglie. He married a daughter of Hugh Fraser of Eichel, by whom he left issue.

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ALEXANDER GRANT of Sheuglie, who, on 12th March 1700, is described eldest lawful son and representative of the deceased James Grant of Sheuglie. On 19th June 1711 he was served heir to his father. On 27th July 1713 he obtained a charter of adjudication of the lands of Inverchannish, in Inverness. He disposed Lochletter to Lewis Grant of Auchtermuchty in 1721. For taking part in the Rebellion of 1745, he, with his eldest son, was for some time imprisoned in Tilbury Fort, from which they petitioned the Duke of Newcastle. Alexander Grant died there, and was then about seventy years old. He was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter of John Chisholm of Dunbar and Strathglass, by whom he had issue; secondly (contract dated 19th October 1713), to Isabel, eldest daughter of John Grant of Glenmoriston, and had issue thirteen sons and six daughters. He was an accomplished musician on the violin and pipes, and composed many well-known airs.

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ROBERT GRANT, who married a niece of — Chisholm of Chisholm, and left issue.

JAMES GRANT of Sheuglie, born 1711, of the first marriage, and described as eldest son of Alexander Grant of Sheuglie. He espoused the cause of the Stuarts in 1745, and on that account was for some time imprisoned in Tilbury Fort. He is mentioned in 1762 as chamberlain of Urquhart. In 1764 he was engaged in a dispute with his neighbour Alexander Grant of Corriemony about their houses. He obtained a matriculation of his arms in the Lyon Office on 9th December 1776. He married Margory, daughter of Fraser of Dunblath. He died at Urquhart in his eightieth year on 10th March 1790, leaving issue a son and two daughters.

ALEXANDER, born March 1718, died young.

ROBERT GRANT, born May 1724, and on that account was for some time imprisoned in Tilbury Fort. He is mentioned in 1762 as chamberlain of Urquhart. In 1764 he was engaged in a dispute with his neighbour Alexander Grant of Corriemony about their houses. He obtained a matriculation of his arms in the Lyon Office on 9th December 1776. He married Margory, daughter of Fraser of Dunblath. He died at Urquhart in his eightieth year on 10th March 1790, leaving issue a son and two daughters.

PATRICK GRANT of Lochletter. He was returned heir-general to his father on 21st May 1754, and on 10th August 1759, he became Colonel of a Native Infantry Regiment, and highly distinguished himself, fighting at the battle of Plassey, and elsewhere, under Lord Clive, by whom he was much trusted. He died in India just as he was about to return home.

ALEXANDER, born March 1725; present at Culloden, on behalf of Prince Charles Edward, with a party of Campbell men. He married Miss Beck, a Dutch lady, of the Cape of Good Hope. He went to India, where he became Colonel of a Native Infantry Regiment, and highly distinguished himself, fighting at the battle of Plassey, and elsewhere, under Lord Clive, by whom he was much trusted. He died in India just as he was about to return home.

COLONEL HUGH GRANT of Moy, born March 1733. He went to the East Indies, and amassed a considerable fortune. On his return in 1754 he purchased the estate of Moy and others from Sir James Grant of Grant. He married Mary Cowan Grant, who survived him, dying on 17th March 1827. They left no issue, and on the death of Colonel Hugh Grant, on 1st April 1827, his estate of Moy passed, under an entail made on 24th June 1829, to James Murray Grant of Glenmoriston. In the entail Colonel Hugh named his cousin Charles Grant of the East India Company after J. M. Grant of Glenmoriston, and the heirs-male of his body.

LAIS, born July 1734. He went to America as an officer of the Black Watch, with the Master of Lovat. He died in America.

JANE, born October 1715, married Cameron of Clunes.

ALEXANDER GRANT, who married Margaret, daughter of Donald Maclean (of the Macleans of Kinchyle), and left issue.

JAMES GRANT of Sheuglie and Redcastle. As such he matriculated his arms in the Lyon Office in 1750. He is mentioned in 1775 as returned from India with Colonel Hugh Grant. In 1779 he was in Naples with Abbe Peter Grant on his way back to India. There he was much distinguished in political life, and was appointed Resident at Hyderabad by Warren Hastings. He was an accomplished linguist. On his return home he bought Redcastle. He died at Ruxley Lodge, Surrey, on 9th November 1810, intestate, and was succeeded in his estate of Redcastle by his cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Grant, H.E.I.C.S.

ISABELLA. MARGARET. They both died unmarried.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Lieutenant-Colonel H.E.I.C.S., who succeeded, in 1809, on the death of his cousin, to the estate of Redcastle. He married, in 1794, Jane, daughter of William Hannay of Kirkcaldy, in Kirkcaldy-brightshire. He died on 16th July 1816, leaving issue eight sons and three daughters.

ISABEL, born 1756, married John Grant (cadet son of a Stratcliffe family). She died July 1855. They had issue one daughter, Fennell, who married, and had issue.

ANNE, born July 1756, who married, first, her cousin Thomas Grant of New Grant, and died in 1783, 32 years. Secondly, in 1785, Major William Wilson, 30th Regiment, and had issue one son and two daughters, one of whom became Lady Chambers. Mrs. Baillie died in September 1853.

CHARLES GRANT, who was born in 1716, and for many years represented the East India Company. He was one of the most distinguished directors of the East India Company. He married, in 1779, Jane, daughter of Thomas Fraser of the family of Balmah, by whom (who died 25th January 1827) he had issue. He died 31st October 1823.

ROBERT GRANT, who died in India, unmarried.

MARY, who married Rev. Robert MacKenzie of Knockbroom, and had issue two sons and one daughter. She died about 1824.

PATRICK GRANT of Redcastle. He purchased Lakelield. He sold Redcastle in 1828. He married Catherine Sophia Grant, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Grant, Director H.E.I.C., and had issue.

WILLIAM, born 1796. He was for some time in the 24th Regiment. He married, in 1829, Anne Rebecca, second daughter of John Burnett, Judge-Admiral for Scotland, and grand-niece of Lord Monboddo. He died in 1852, leaving issue.

GEORGE, born 1802. In H.E.I.C. Civil Service, married 1829. Mary, daughter of William Ironside of Houghton-le-Spruon, County Durham, Captain in R.M. 65th Regiment. She died in 1841, and he married, secondly, Caroline, daughter of William Allen, R.N., who survives him. He died in 1875, leaving issue seven sons.

ALEXANDER, Bengal Civil Service, born 1805, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Young, H.E.I.C.S. He died in 1842, leaving issue two sons, Malcolm and George.

JAMES, born 1806 or 1807. He was a Judge in the Bengal Civil Service. He died in 1875.

CHARLES, born 1808. He served for thirty years in the Bengal Civil Service. He married Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of Lieutenant General Whately. He now resides at Hazel Bar, Glen Urquhart.

JANE ELLA, married 1823, Captain John Leyburn Maclean of the Macleans of Isla Monk, late of the 43rd Foot.

CHARLES GRANT, M.P. After a long career in the House of Commons and in high offices, he was created, on 8th May 1839, Lord GLENELG. He died unmarried in 1868, when his title became extinct. While Secretary of State for the Colonies, he introduced the Colonial Land Bill in the House of Commons on 10th October 1835.

SIR ROBERT GRANT, who became Governor of Bombay, and is also known as an author. He married, on 11th August 1829, Margaret, only daughter of Sir David Dalrymple of Gargoy, and died on 20th July 1855. He and his wife had issue two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM THOMAS GRANT, who died on 15th May 1858, unmarried.

CHARITY EMILIA, who married, about 1812, Samuel March Phillips, sometime Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

ROBERT ALEXANDER RONALD GRANT, Hon. Canon of Ely, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. Married, August 1855, his cousin, Jane Sophia Dundas, younger daughter of his uncle William, and has issue.

ROBERT GRANT, who died in infancy.

CHARLES GRANT, twin brother with Robert. He entered the Bengal Civil Service, and died at Banda in 1876, unmarried.

JULIA MATILDA GRANT. FLORA SOPHIA GRANT.

CHARLES GRANT, now Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. He married Ellen, eldest daughter of Henry Baillie of Redcastle.

ROBERT GRANT, Colonel R.E. He married Victoria, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Louisa Cotes.

CONSTANCE, who died young. SYLVIA SOPHIA, who married Mr. Gordon Ryder.

FRANCIS CHARLES, 24th Regiment On the Staff Corps in India

ROBERT GRANT, who died in 1875.

ALEXANDER RONALD, now at Cambridge.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA. SYLVIA CHRISTINA.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF TULLOCHGORM

IN THE PARISH OF INVERALLAN, IN STRATHSPEY.

PATRICK GRANT in Tullochgorm, who appears as a witness to the infeftment of George Crawford in Taddereth in the lands of Inverallan, on 29th April 1536.

JOHN GRANT in Tullochgorm, probably the son of Patrick. He is mentioned in the retour of James Grant of Freuchie, 3d October 1536, for which his son Patrick was one of the jurors. He was present on the inquest for the retour of John Stewart of Kincardine on 23d April 1544.

PATRICK GRANT of Tullochgorm, who, as son of John Grant in Tullochgorm, appears on the inquest for the retour of James Grant of Freuchie on 3d October 1536. He was alive in 1564, when he appears as one of the defenders in a cause before the Lords of Council at the instance of John Grant of Freuchie.

JOHN GRANT of Tullochgorm, who was one of the Judges-arbital chosen by James Grant of Wester Elchies in his dispute with John Grant of Freuchie about the marches of Kincardine in 1568; had a remission in the following year for participating in Huntly's rebellion; was, in 1570, appointed bailie for John Grant of Freuchie to give sasine of Fingur to his son Patrick Grant, afterwards of Rothiemurchus. In 1581 he was one of the principal men of the Clan Grant who came under mutual obligation to defend their chief, the Laird of Freuchie, against the invasions of his neighbours.

A daughter, who is said to have married John, third son of Alister Roy MacKenzie of Achuly.

PATRICK GRANT of Tullochgorm. He was an intermediary with Patrick Grant of Carron in the composition of a feud between neighbours in 1608; and was among those who were fined for the reset of the Clan Gregor in 1613, his fine amounting to £291, 13s. 4d. Scots. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was Katherine Bailzie. He was dead before 28th November 1614.

JOHN DOW MEAN V'PATRICK, brother to the "guldman of Tullochgorm," also among those fined in 1613 for the reset of the Clan Gregor, his fine being £66, 13s. 4d. Scots.

JOHN GRANT of Tullochgorm, was, as "son to Tullochgorm," fined £20 Scots for his share in the reset of the Macgregors. He appears to have been the first of the Grants of Tullochgorm who acquired an interest in the dayoch land of Tullochgorm, under a wadset from John Grant of Freuchie on 28th November 1614 for £2000 Scots. The contract of wadset was followed by a charter of the same date, made to John Grant of Tullochgorm, son of the late Patrick Grant, formerly also in Tullochgorm, and to Katherine Bailzie his stepmother (overseer), and the longer liver of them, then to the heirs begotten of John Grant and Lilius Dunbar, his spouse. On 9th January 1616, he obtained also from John Grant of Freuchie a wadset of the dayoch of Drummie in Duthil, in conjunct infeftment to him and his spouse, Lilius Dunbar, for 2200 marks; the eastern half of which they bestowed in 1626 upon their elder son Patrick, probably on the occasion of his marriage.

PATRICK GRANT of Tullochgorm. On 8th and 11th December 1626 he received from his parents a disposition in wadset of the eastern half of Drummie in Duthil, to him and his spouse Christina Grant, and was infeft therein on 18th December following. In the disposition he is called elder son of John Grant of Tullochgorm, and Lilius Dunbar. In 1627 he was chosen as an arbiter by James Grant of Auchernack in a dispute with Grant of Lurg about the mill of Abernethy; and when the bond of obligation between the Grants and the men of Badenoch, Rothiemurchus, Strathaven, and Glenlivet was subscribed on 30th March 1645, he was one of the Grant representatives. He married Margaret Donaldson, who survived him, and in 1654 let Wester Gellovie to John Grant in Miltoun of Duthil.

JOHN GRANT, "sonne lawfull to John Grant of Tullochgorm," mentioned as living in Wester Curr about 1625.

PATRICK GRANT of Tullochgorm. On 7th January 1668 he obtained a precept of *clare constat* from Patrick Grant of Chindemoir, Tutor of Grant, as heir to his grandfather John, in the lands of Tullochgorm, and was infeft therein and in Drummie on 29th January following. In the instrument of sasine in the lands of Drummie, he is designed "eldest grandson of the late John Grant, formerly of Tullochgorm, his grandfather, and eldest son of the late Patrick Grant, formerly of Tullochgorm, his father." He granted a charter of both these lands to Mary, daughter of the deceased John Grant of Lurg, his future spouse, on 7th February 1668, and she was infeft therein the same day. On 18th March 1669, Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, with Patrick Grant of Miltoun, "for the familie of Tullochgorm, and all persons descended therein linea consanguinitatis," entered into a bond of amity with the representatives of the family of Grant of Gartnabeg. He appears to have died before 9th November 1688.

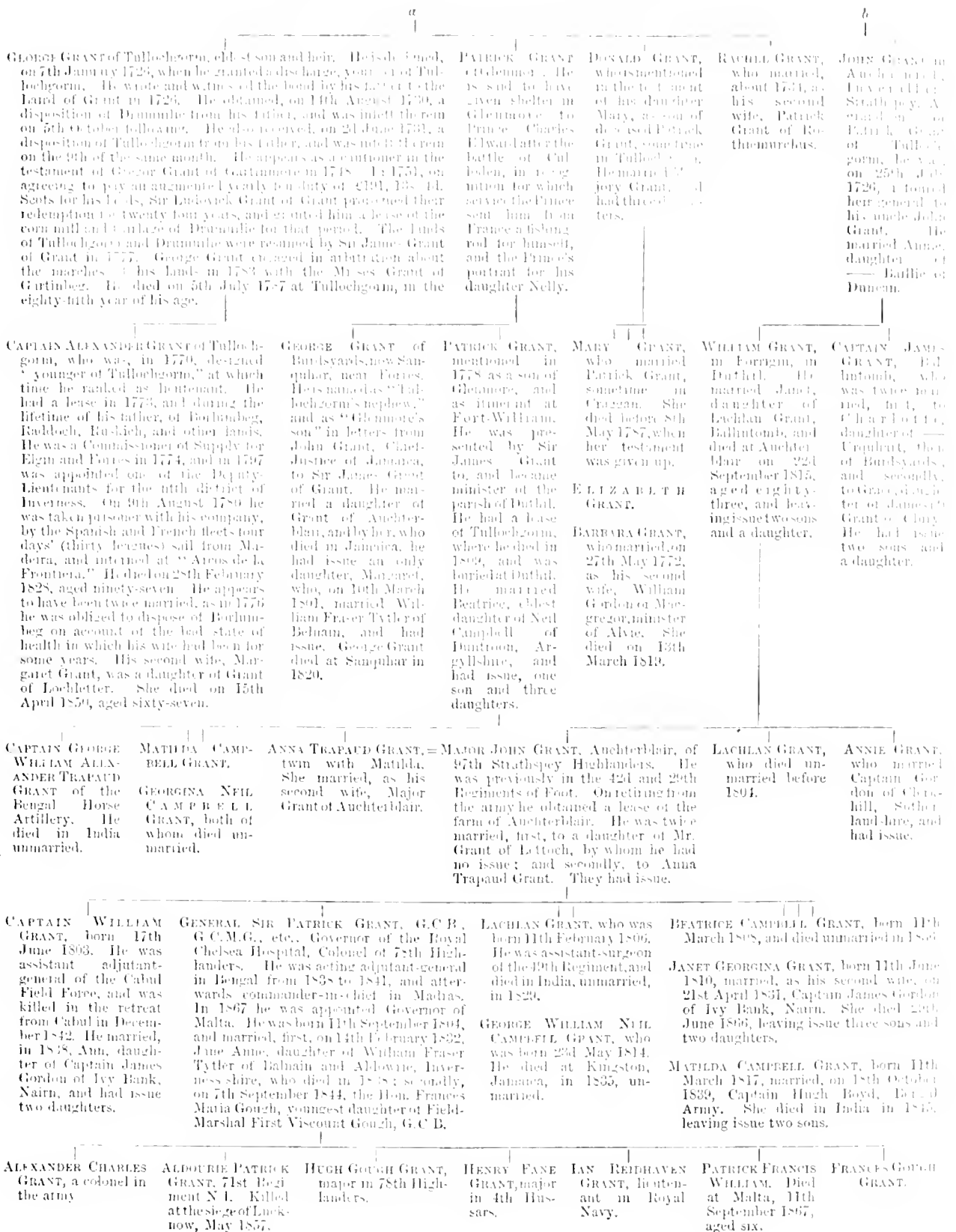
JAMES GRANT, brother-german of Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, appears as a witness to the infeftments of his brother and his future spouse.

JOHN GRANT, who was returned as heir-male general and of provision of Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, his father, on 9th November 1688.

PATRICK GRANT of Tullochgorm. He was a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Inverness in 1690 and 1704. He is mentioned in an old Valuation Roll of Inverness in 1691 as the proprietor of lands in the parish of Inverallan worth £100 yearly. In a decret by the Lords of Council and Session, on 24th November 1697, he is named as one of those now in life at whose instance John Grant of Dehede had been interdicted. He obtained a precept of *clare constat* on 3d February 1721 from James Grant of Grant, as son and nearest heir of the late Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, who died last vest and seised in Tullochgorm and Drummie, and reference is made to the precepts granted to his father in 1668. On 10th May 1726 he signed a bond to James Grant of Grant, obliging himself and successors to pay an annual sum of £120 during the non-redemption of the lands. On the precept of 1721 Patrick Grant was infeft in the lands only on 9th June 1731, when he disposed Tullochgorm to his son. He married Barbara, daughter of George Forbes of Skellater, Aberleenshire.

ALLAN GRANT, who is said to have been third son of Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, and to have fought at the battle of Culloden in 1746. The dirk then worn by him is in possession of his descendant General Sir Patrick Grant.

DONALD GRANT in Croftmoleven. He appears to have died s.p., as on 16th January 1749, his nephew, George Grant of Tullochgorm, was returned as heir-general to him.



E. CADETS OF BALLINDALLOCH.

Who appears about 1520 as a baron, the half lands of Drumnagrace, and the half lands of Ballachrogan, in the

He was infeft in the lands of Patrick, Bishop of Moray, Strathpey. He also acquired in 1547 the lands of Tulloch, first, Isabella, daughter of one son George (who died 1544), widow of William Gordon, widow of William in a quarrel with the Gra-

MASTER WILLIAM GRANT, who appears to have entered the Church, and frequently appears as a notary and otherwise in Grant charters.

AGNES GRANT, who married, first, before 29th May 1525, John Macellan of Invercarnie; and, secondly, before 8th March 1532, Thomas Channing. At the latter date she had a charter of the lands of Crabston in Aberdeenshire. In 1530 she is mentioned as engaged in a lawsuit with Gordon of Netherdale.

CATHERINE GRANT, who married Walter Leslie, second Laird of Kinnivie, and left issue.

<p>He was the eldest son of John of legitimation under the by his father in Ballindremission in the followin Freuchie. He had a cha of Huntly of the lands c He was twice married, fin about 1576, to Margaret Gordon, son of Thomas G</p>	<p>He and rant -gest flun- but men- He fend</p> <p>H.—PATRICK GRANT OF DALVEY, Who succeeded in 1576. He married (contract dated 6th December 1563) Janet, daughter of Duncan Grant in Gartingie, in view of which his father, on 5th January 1567-6, disposed to him and his future spouse the lands of Dalvey, reserving to himself and wife their herents. The charter was confirmed by the Bishop of Moray in 1580. He died in 1603.</p>	<p>THOMAS GRANT, mentioned in his father's testament as being boarded in Aberdeen in 1576.</p>	<p>A daughter, married John Cuthbert of Auchcastle Hill, who is also mentioned in Patrick Grant's will as his gude-son.</p>
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IV.—PATRICK GRANT, who, as surviving son, received a Crown charter in 1621, required himself and Helen Ogilvie to be intercommuning in the lands of Ballindalloch, and he was in these lands on 8th May 1649. He married, before who predeceased him, dying

He obtained a charter from his uncle James in 1633. In 1643 he is still designated as the lands of Morinch, daughter of Walter Innes, dalloch, and states that I

—ROBERT GRANT OF DALVEY,
 1661, and was infett in the lands of Dalvey on 21st November 1662, on a precept be-
 In 1649 he received from his sister, eldest daughter of John Grant of Moyness; and (2.) a daughter of Alexander
 he is styled "Fiar" of Dalvey in 1680 to John Campbell of Friertoun, but they were afterwards purchased in
 Bishop of Moray, a charter, afterwards Sir James Grant of Dalvey. Robert Grant is commonly said to have
 all his estates and liabilities of Grant of Dunluzas. As Robert Grant of Dunluzas, he obtained, on 29th July 1687,
 Sir John Leslie of Newtoun, Dunluzas; and also witnessed a precept of *clare constab* by Ludovick Grant of Freuchie in
 children, with several ex-
 1689.

<p>VII.—JOHN ROY He was infest in the lands of resignation in 1682, having debts and obligations. He Grant of Cardells, in 1685. Cardells. In his time the and were taken possession acquired by Colonel William of Rothiemurchus, and an lindalloch. John Grant di (contract dated 6th Novemb ter of Count Patrick Leslie</p>	<p>ATRICK GRANT. son of Robert Grant of by his first wife. He consenting party to of the lands in 1682. ceeded his father in eas, and died before arch 1769. He is said married a daughter John Guthrie, by left issue.</p>	<p>JOHN GRANT, called lawful son of deceased Robert Grant of Dunlugas in 1769, when his testament was given up. He is then said to have been sometime in Milton of Castle Grant. He is said to have been chamberlain of Strathspey, and called "Chamberlain Bane."</p>	<p>ISABELLA GRANT, who married James Ogilvie of Logie.</p>
		<p>ANDREW GRANT, who became parson of Viconburgh, in England.</p>	<p>ELIZABETH GRANT, who, on 20th October 1711, was retoured heir of pro- vision-general to her father, Robert Grant of Dunlugas. She married, it is said, James Kennedy.</p>

CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT, called to his father, Patrick Grant of Dunlugas, on 9th March — Morrison of Bognie. He died in March 1721. **MARGARET GRANT**, who married Captain Brodie of Windiehill.

<p>PETER LESLIE GRANT, who was served Protestant Largie, Fetternear, and He died unmarried in M</p>	<p>th 1732, was returned heir-general to his father Patrick, and also idens, Tulliebrennleys, etc., Banffshire, and Scattertie, Holme, Dunlugas on 30th April 1759, unmarried.</p>	<p>JAMES GRANT, who went to London. He married, and left a son.</p>
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JOHN GRANT of Dunlugas, Britain. He is mentioned as receiving from Sir James Grant of Grant, on 21st September

ALSO OF THE FIRST GRANTS OF DALVEY, IN THE PARISH OF CROMDALE, AFTERWARDS OF DUNLUGAS, IN BANFESHIRE, CADETS OF BALLINDALLOCH.

I.—PATRICK GRANT IN BALLINDALLOCH.

Who appears about 1520 as a prominent member of the Grant family, and one of the Chiefs of the Clan. He acquired and held Ballindalloch from the Grants of Freuchie. He also acquired by purchase from Hugh Lamb, Baron of Tullochearon, the half lands of Drummagranie, and the half lands of Ballachrochan, in the barony of Tullochearon. He was alive in 1532. It is not known whom he married, but he left issue four sons and two daughters.

II.—JOHN GRANT, FIRST DESIGNER OF BALLINDALLOCH.

He was infeft in the lands of Pitsloch and Foyness in 1525, and in Ballindalloch in 1537. In 1539 he acquired from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, the lands of Alvie, Tulchan, Callair, Rororie, and Advock, in the barony of Strathpey. He also acquired in 1537 the lands of Easter Crumharr and Cantradrone, in 1543 the lands of Bogdale, in 1547 the lands of Tullochearon, and in 1548 he obtained a charter of the lands of Glenmoriston. He married, first, Isabella, daughter of John Grant of Colnabock and Glenmoriston, and Isabella Innes, by whom he had issue one son George (who claimed the estates of his grandfather, but unsuccessfully), and, secondly, in 1541, Barbara Gordon, widow of William Hay, Laird of Lory, and by her also had issue. He was slain on 11th September 1559 in a quarrel with the Grants of Carron.

I.—PATRICK GRANT OF DALVEY.

Brother-general of John Grant of Ballindalloch, mentioned as "in Dalvey" in 1537. He received a charter of feu-farm of these lands from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, on 15th April 1540, and is afterwards frequently mentioned as a witness to Grant charters under the designation "of Dalvey." He married Janet Earl or Earle, who "raised him." He died in April 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

ALEXANDER GRANT of Cardells, who, in 1551, is designated brother-general of John Grant of Ballindalloch. On 8th June 1539 he obtained from the frons preachers of Elgin a feu-charter of the lands and barony of Pitrover, alias Cardells, and was infeft therein on 16th August following. By agreement, dated 20th July 1551, he made over the lands to the Laird of Freuchie. He died before 20th December 1555, s.p.m.

MASTER WILLIAM GRANT, who appears to have entered the Church, and frequently appears as a notary and otherwise in Grant charters.

AGNES GRANT, who married, first, before 20th May 1525, John Macdonald of Invermoriston; and, secondly, before 8th March 1532, Thomas Cunningham. At the latter date she had a charter of the lands of Craibston in Aberdeenshire. In 1530 she is mentioned as engaged in a lawsuit with Gordon of Netherdale.

CATHERINE GRANT, who married Walter Leslie, second Laird of Kinnivie, and left issue.

III.—PATRICK GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

He was the eldest son of John Grant and Barbara Gordon, but having been born previous to their marriage, letters of legitimation under the Great Seal were granted in his favour on 23d October 1542. In 1551 he was infeft by his father in Ballindalloch and Tullochearon. He entered in Huntly's Rebellion in 1595, but obtained a remission in the following year; and in 1584 pledged himself with the plan to defend their chief, the Laird of Freuchie. He had a charter of Ballindalloch from John Grant of Freuchie in 1568, and another from the Earl of Huntly of the lands of Aulchroth and Thonahelen on 21st May 1575. He died on 8th September 1586. He was twice married, first, about 1565, to Geissel Grant, daughter of John Grant of Freuchie; and secondly, about 1576, to Margaret Gordon, widow of Walter Innes of Auchroth, who survived him and married John Gordon, son of Thomas Gordon of Clony. He left issue.

GEORGE GRANT IN INVERAVON, afterwards in Aboch, as brother's son and heir of Alexander Grant of Cardells.

Cardells was infeft in Cardells on 20th December 1585, and immediately thereafter disposed them to his brother John for 1000 merks. He appears to have died before 1612.

PAUL GRANT. He is a witness to his brother's infeftment in 1585 of the lands of Ballindalloch in a precept by the Laird of Fruchy, when he is styled brother to Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch.

In 1590 one Thomas Grant, designed as "Paul's son," is declared a rebel.

JOHN GRANT IN FOYNESSE, tutor of Ballindalloch. He is a witness to several documents between 1580 and 1602, and is styled brother-general of Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch. In 1585 he was infeft in his brother, in 1574 he purchased the estate of Ballindalloch from his brother on a letter of reversion but they appear to have been redeemed. He is mentioned in 1588 as one of his brother's creditors. He was dead in 1621, and is said to have been in the feud with the Grants of Carron. He left issue.

II.—PATRICK GRANT OF DALVEY, who succeeded in 1576. He married (contract dated 6th December 1565) Janet, daughter of Duncan Grant in Cardells, in whose family his father, on 4th January 1558, disposed to him and his future spouse the lands of Dalvey, reserving to himself and wife their liferents. The charter was confirmed by the Bishop of Moray in 1580. He died in 1603.

THOMAS GRANT, mentioned in his father's testament as being also mentioned in Aberdeen in Patrick Grant's will as his grandson.

IV.—PATRICK GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

He was infeft in Ballindalloch on 3d April 1591, and in 1595 received a Crown charter of the barony of Tullochearon to himself and Helen Oulvie his spouse. In 1613 he was pardoned for intercommuning with the Clan Gregor. During his time the lands of Ballindalloch passed into the hands of his brother James, and he was present at his brother's infeftment in these lands on 8th May 1632. He appears to have died before 1649. He married, before 19th January 1614, Helen Ogilvie, who predeceased him, dying before 1621, and left issue.

JAMES GRANT OF MORINEH, also of Inveravon.

He purchased, under reversion, from his brother Patrick in 1604, the lands of Pitsloch and Foyness. On 4th September 1627 he was returned heir in Ballindalloch to his grandfather, John Grant of Ballindalloch, and on a precept from Chancery was infeft in these lands in 1632. On 31st October 1606, he was returned heir-male to his father, Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, in the lands of Inveravon, Glenormon, etc., in the parish of Tarland, Aberdeenshire. He left a son.

JOHN GRANT, appears as a witness in charters in 1603 and 1604 as brother of Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch.

ROBERT GRANT, mentioned in his father's testament.

KATHERINE GRANT. She married (contract dated 3d December 1604) Patrick Kinnaird of Salthill.

JEAN GRANT. She married, in 1555, William Hay of Mayne, and had issue. She was a widow in 1626.

PATRICK GRANT, who, as eldest surviving son, was, in 1621, required to serve himself there to his father in Cardells, which he did, and, in 1627, disposed them to John Grant, bar of Ballindalloch.

MARGARET GRANT, who married John MacKenzie of Towie, A.M., minister of Dingwall. She died on 27th October 1601, leaving issue.

III.—JAMES GRANT OF DALVEY.

On a precept of *clere condit* by Alexander Lord Snymer, dated 12th February 1604, he was infeft in Dalvey as heir of his father Patrick. He married, in 1591, Janet, daughter of Archibald Grant of Balmton, and died before 3d July 1627. He left three sons.

PATRICK GRANT OF STRATHLEIGH, called in the proceedings upon the murder of his nephew and brother-in-law, Thomas Grant of Dalvey.

On 25th January 1603, as son of the late Patrick Grant of Dalvey, witnessed a charter by Thomas Naith of Cromdale.

V.—JOHN GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

He obtained a charter from his father in 1619 of the lands of Ballindalloch, and redeemed the lands from his uncle James in 1632. In 1621 he and his spouse were infeft in the barony of Tullochearon. In 1643 he is still designed "Younger" and "Earl" of Ballindalloch, and in 1619 received a charter of the lands of Morach. He married (contract dated 26th and 28th July 1616), Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Innes of Auchmoul, and left issue. In 1662 he styles himself Elder of Ballindalloch, and states that he is above sixty-six years of age. He appears to have survived till 1679.

PATRICK GRANT, called of Foyness. He was designed in 1619 and 1621 in charters witnessed by him, second son to Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, and later, brother of John Grant of Ballindalloch.

He received a lease of Auchmoul from James Grant of Freuchie in 1648, and in 1672 was engaged in a lawsuit with his brother.

MARY GRANT, who married William Erskine of Pittodrie.

KATHERINE, who married James Grant, bar of Easter Elchies.

JOHN GRANT of Inveravon, who was returned, on 22d April 1628, as heir-male to his father in these lands.

IV.—1. THOMAS GRANT OF DALVEY. As eldest son, was infeft in Dalvey on a precept of *clere condit* by the Bishop of Moray, dated 3d July 1628. He was killed by Alister Grant of Wester Tulloch in August 1628. He left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

IV.—2. ARCHIBALD GRANT OF DALVEY.

Who was infeft in Dalvey in 1635 as brother and heir-male to the deceased Thomas Grant of Dalvey. He is said, by the historian of the family of Leslie, to have married a daughter of George Leslie of Burdbank. He was succeeded by his son.

PATRICK GRANT, who, on 1st April 1633, is designated son-lawful to the deceased James Grant of Dalvey.

He is also named in the decret against Alister Grant in 1632.

VI.—JOHN GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

In 1649 he received from his father the lands of Ballindalloch, and was infeft in them in 1663. In 1655 he is styled "Fier" of Ballindalloch, and in 1679 "Younger." In 1679 he obtained from Murdoch, Bishop of Moray, a charter of the lands of Tulchan, etc. In 1680 he transferred to his eldest son John all his estates and liabilities. He married (contract dated 17th September 1649) Margaret, daughter of Sir John Leslie of Newton, who survived him. He died before 1690, and left issue. The names of his children, with several exceptions, are given in the settlement of 1689 as heirs of provision.

GEORGE GRANT of Cardells. In 1662 he witnessed a discharge by John Grant of Ballindalloch, who calls him his lawful son.

He received a charter of apprising of the lands of Cardells or Kirdells from Ludovick Grant of Freuchie, on 10th October 1672. He died without male issue, as his nephew, John Grant of Ballindalloch, was served heir to him on 18th December 1685.

Who was served heir to his father Archibald on 6th July 1661, and was infeft in the lands of Dalvey on 21st November 1662, on a precept by Murdoch, Bishop of Moray.

He married (1.) Katherine, eldest daughter of John Grant of Moyness; and (2.) a daughter of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenhead. He disposed the lands of Dalvey in 1680 to John Campbell of Frierton, but they were afterwards purchased in 1682 by James Grant, younger of Gartnab, advocate, afterwards Sir James Grant of Dalvey. Robert Grant is commonly said to have purchased Dunlugas, and to have founded the family of Grants of Dunlugas. As Robert Grant of Dunlugas, he obtained, on 22nd July 1687, to himself and son, a Crown charter of the lands of Dunlugas; and also witnessed a precept of *clere condit* by Ludovick Grant of Freuchie in favour of Duncan Grant of Auchmoul, on 4th October 1689.

V.—ROBERT GRANT OF DALVEY.

Who was infeft in the lands of Dalvey on 21st November 1662, on a precept by Murdoch, Bishop of Moray.

VI.—PATRICK GRANT, Eldest son of Robert Grant of Dalvey by his first wife. He was a contracting party to the sale of the lands in 1682.

He succeeded his father in Dunlugas, and died before 9th March 1709. He is said to have been chamberlain of Strathpey, and called "Chamberlain Banc." He was married, by whom he left issue.

VII.—JOHN ROY GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH.

He was infeft in the lands of Ballindalloch and others on his father's resignation in 1682, having undertaken to discharge all his father's debts and obligations. He was returned heir to his uncle, George Grant of Cardells, in 1685, in the lands and barony of Pitrover, alias Cardells. In his time the estates became extremely encumbered, and were taken possession of by his creditors, and ultimately acquired by Colonel William Grant, younger son of James Grant of Rothiemurchus, and ancestor of the present possessor of Ballindalloch. John Grant died before 30th April 1687. He married (contract dated 6th November 1682), Anne-Francisca, second daughter of Count Patrick Leslie of Balquhain, and left issue one son.

ALEXANDER GRANT, who, as second son of John Grant of Ballindalloch, on 10th February 1675, obtained from Archibald Dunbar of Newton a wadset right of the lands of Auchmoul held of Thomas Mackenzie of Pitscadene, and, redeemable for 2000 merks. This he disposed to Ludovick Grant of Grant on 14th November 1692.

PATRICK GRANT, third brother of said John Grant in 1684, called of Pitsloch, witness to his brother John's contract of marriage, 6th November 1682.

On 21 October 1694, George Grant passed an inhibition raised at the instance of Patrick Grant, sometime in Delay, now in Pittodrie, third lawful son to the deceased John Grant of Ballindalloch, against John Grant of Ballindalloch. The latter granted in the same year to him a bond for 2000 merks in terms of their father's bond of provision. He married Mary Strachan, who survived him. He died on 12th May 1709, leaving a son and daughter. The son went abroad, and was taken thought to be dead, but in 1736, it was stated in a memorial that he was alive in Maryland. The daughter Mary was returned heir to her father on 12th February 1716. She married James Lamden of Cornhill, minister of Strathdon.

WILLIAM GRANT, became a minister of the Gospel, married Anna, eldest daughter of George Lauder of Dumes.

GEORGE GRANT.

GRANT, eldest daughter in 1680.

MARGARET GRANT, second daughter in 1680.

ELIZABETH GRANT, third daughter, who married Captain John Grant of Easter Elchies.

JEAN GRANT, fourth daughter in 1680.

JOHN GRANT, called lawful son of deceased Robert Grant of Dunlugas in 1709, when his testament was given up.

He is then said to have been sometime in Milnium of Castle Grant. He is said to have been chamberlain of Strathpey, and called "Chamberlain Banc." He was married, by whom he left issue.

ISABELLA GRANT, who married James Ogilvie of Logie.

ELIZABETH GRANT, who, on 20th October 1711, was returned heir of provision-general to her father, Robert Grant of Dunlugas. She married, it is said, James Kennedy.

CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT, called of BALLINDALLOCH. He went abroad, and entered, in 1708, the Dutch service, rising slowly, on account of his being a Roman Catholic, and only to the rank of captain, in General Colzier's regiment. He married, about 1740, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman in Fife, but died before 1763, leaving a son and daughter.

PATRICK GRANT of Dunlugas, who was returned heir-general to his father, Patrick Grant of Dunlugas, on 9th March 1709. He is said to have married Susanna, daughter of — Morrison of Bognie. He died in March 1721.

PATRICK GRANT of Dunlugas, who, on 17th March 1732, was returned heir-general to his father Patrick, and also his special in the lands of Dunlugas, Muirlands, Tullicheanleys, etc., Banffshire, and Scattertie, Holme, Goukhill, etc., Aberdeenshire. He died at Dunlugas on 30th April 1739, unmarried.

JAMES GRANT, who went to London. He married, and left a son.

PETER LESLIE GRANT, who was born 5th April 1741. He changed his religion in boyhood, and on 11th March 1763 served Protestant heir to his cousin, Ernest Leslie of Balquhain, in the lands of Balquhain, Aulduim, Largie, Fettermear, and others in Aberdeenshire. He assumed the name and arms of Leslie on his succession. He died unmarried in May 1774.

ELIZA GRANT, who married, in 1773, as his third wife, Patrick Leslie "Duguid." He succeeded his brother-in-law and cousin, Peter Leslie Grant, in the lands of Balquhain. She died, without issue, in 1778.

JOHN GRANT of Dunlugas, who was returned heir-special to his uncle Patrick in the same lands on 7th May 1766. He was a major-general in the service of the King of Prussia, by whom he was several times sent on missions to the Court of Britain. He is mentioned as receiving from Sir James Grant of Carron, on 21st September 1772, a disposition in liferent of lands of Tullydown, which he again redeemed in 1777. In 1774 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Elgin and Forres.

MARGARET GRANT, who married Captain Brodie of Windhill.

JAMES GRANT, who went to London. He married, and left a son.

JOHN GRANT of Dunlugas, who was returned heir-special to his uncle Patrick in the same lands on 7th May 1766. He was a major-general in the service of the King of Prussia, by whom he was several times sent on missions to the Court of Britain. He is mentioned as receiving from Sir James Grant of Carron, on 21st September 1772, a disposition in liferent of lands of Tullydown, which he again redeemed in 1777. In 1774 he was a Commissioner of Supply for Elgin and Forres.

I.—JOHN MOIR GRANT

Natural son of John Grant, son of Lord of Freuchie. He took part in part in family and other transactions. He received, on 8th December 1509, a Crown Charter to himself and his heirs, heirs of the lands of Glenmoriston, in the parish of Freuchie, in the county of Inverness, which lands were then erected into a barony and lordship. He is also called John Grant of Culbock, "than is of Glenmoriston." He acquired the lands of Culbock, Knochmalloch, and the lands of Freuchie, from the Hay of Moray, on 19th November 1509, received a Crown Charter of confirmation of the lands. One of his sons, John Grant, died from Patrick Grant, son of Moray, chamberlain of the lands of Freuchie and Wester Elchies, and Kinchardie, in the year 1514, and spouse in herent, and to two of his sons in fee. He married, first, the daughter of Robert, daughter of Sir Robert Fraser of that ilk. By her he had one daughter, but as she died in infancy, he married secondly, by dispensation, in 1514, Anne, daughter of William Fraser, and a third daughter of Frasers, fourth Lord Lovat, by whom he had a son Patrick, who succeeded him in his estates. He had also three natural sons. John Grant of Culbock died in September 1545.

II.—PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

He was under age when his father died. The ward of the lands of Culbock, Knochmalloch, and Freuchie was given to James Grant of Freuchie on 19th December 1548, and on 4th March following John Grant of Ballindalloch obtained a Crown Charter of the lands of Glenmoriston, which was added had come into the Queen's hands through the death of John Moir Grant without lawful heirs male. The succession of Patrick Grant to his father was afterwards established against the claims of John Grant of Ballindalloch, and he was returned heir to his father in the lands and barony of Glenmoriston in November 1566, and in Culbock, etc., on 11th October 1569. Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston is frequently mentioned in documents between 1565 and 1580. He was implicated in Huntly's rebellion, for which he obtained a remission in 1569. He also had lands in Inverness, thus on 11th January 1574 he sold two acres of land to Alexander Cuthbert. He witnessed the renunciation of the lands of Freuchie by Patrick Grant of Rothiemurchus on 26th December 1580, and died on 16th March following. He married Beatrice, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Cadder, and left issue.

III.—JOHN GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

He was returned heir to his father in the lands and barony of Glenmoriston on 19th February 1585, and in the lands of Culbock, etc., on 31st March 1600. He also obtained service to the latter lands on 26th August 1615 as heir of his grandfather, John Grant of Culbock, the return stating that these lands had been in the king's hands for sixty-seven years, or since September 1548. John Grant took an important part in the affairs of his time. He was appointed in 1592 a justice and commissioner for the suppression of disorders in the district, and again in 1622 in the proceedings against the Camerons of Lochiel. He was frequently arbiter in disputes between neighbouring lands. He held in wadset from the Laird of Freuchie for some time the Forest of Cluny, and the lands of Borlum and Rahmewan, in Urquhart; and he also acted as Bailie of the lordship of Urquhart for the Laird of Freuchie. In 1621 he purchased the lands of Kinchardie for his son John, but sold them again in 1633 to Alexander Cunningham. He married Elizabeth Grant, and died before 31st March 1637, leaving issue.

IV.—PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

During his father's lifetime he frequently appears as a witness to Grant documents from 1605 onwards, under the designations of apparent of Glenmoriston, and eldest lawful son of John Grant of Glenmoriston. He obtained service to his father in the lands of Culbock, etc., on 31st March 1637. He took part with the Laird of Freuchie in 1640 in giving assurances for James Grant of Carron, the Strathearn treasureer. He married Margaret Fraser, and took a daughter of Fraser of Culbockie. He died about 1643.

JOHN GRANT, Tutor of Glenmoriston, also designed "of Conachan." On 16th March 1643 he was returned as nearer agnate of his nephew John Grant, lawful son to the late Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston, his brother. He was sometime bar of the lands of Kinchardie, acquired for him by his father in 1621. In 1648 James Grant of Freuchie appointed his loving friend, John Grant, Tutor of Glenmoriston, chamberlain of the lordship of Urquhart. He left a son, called Duncan Roy, who was alive in 1702.

DUNCAN GRANT, "son lawful to John Grant of Glenmoriston," was on 8th July 1636 a debtor of the then deceased John Grant of Wester Elchies. He received to himself and his spouse, Catherine McDonald, a wadset of the lands of Mickle Daldreggan, on 7th December 1652. He had a son, on 29th December 1709, James Grant of Dalhreggan, was returned heir of Duncan Grant, his great grandfather, some time in back, afterwards of Dalhreggan. Thereafter, on 16th March 1731, he disposed the wadset to Ludovick Colquhoun of Lass. In 1718 Alexander Grant, a minister, possessor of Dalhreggan, was tutor to James Grant

V.—JOHN GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

Designed lawful son to the late Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston in the return of his uncle John on 16th March 1643. In the following year he appears on the Valuation Roll of the county of Inverness as "apparent of Glenmoriston," and his lands are valued at £2182, 1s. 8d. Scots. There was a keen litigation in 1654 between this Laird and the Laird of Freuchie about the redemption of Rahmewan, and an instrument of ejection from these lands, dated 10th March 1657, shows that the legal proceedings were prolonged. On 8th April of that year he entered into an agreement with Mr James Grant, advocate, afterwards Sir James Grant of Pulvey, who became bound to act as his legal agent in return for a yearly pension. He is said to have married a daughter of Fraser of Strone. He died before 23d June 1703.

VI.—JOHN GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

Designed "Younger of Glenmoriston" in 1687, when he witnessed the agreement between his father and Mr. James Grant, advocate. On 21st December 1695, he and his brother, Alexander Grant in Blauy, entered into a bond to Murdoch McLeod for 500 merks Scots. On 23d June 1703 he was charged to enter heir to his late father. On 9th March 1714 he was similarly charged, and to enter heir to other ancestors. He engaged actively in the Rebellion of 1715, in consequence of which his estates were forfeited, and remained in possession of the Crown until 1732, when they were sold to Mr. Ludovick Colquhoun of Lass, advocate, afterwards Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant. He is said to have married, as his first wife, a daughter of Duncan, who only survived for a year. He afterwards married, about 1698, Janet, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, and had issue, it is said ten sons and five daughters, who were all married, so that at the death of Janet Cameron on 9th February 1759, in her eightieth year, her descendants numbered about 200. [Scots Magazine.] John Grant died on 29th November 1736, at the age of 72.

ALEXANDER GRANT, designed as "in Blauy," and brother to John Grant of Glenmoriston, in a bond by them of date 21st December 1695.

PATRICK GRANT, designed brother german of John Grant of Glenmoriston, in the marriage contract of his niece, 19th October 1713.

VII. 1.—JOHN GRANT, YOUNGER OF GLENMORISTON.

Who, as eldest son of John Grant, 1st of Glenmoriston, obtained from Mr. Dalrymple a diploma of Incess in May 1773, and a grant of portions of the lands of Glenmoriston of which, on 22d June following, he received a Crown Charter. The Earl of Glencairn associated with him, and afterwards with his brother Patrick, for the redemption of the portion by them, John Grant presided, and that on 3d December 1794, aged 55, unmarried.

VII. 2.—PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

He was second born to John Grant, brother John, and a companion of the lands of Glenmoriston, in 18th January 1757. In 1786 he entered into a bond of treuquith with Macdonald of Glenmoray. He married, in 1782, a daughter of John Grant of Glencairn, and had issue. He died at Inverness, on 6th March 1786, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

DUNCAN GRANT, d. c. 1771.

Brother to the Land of Glenmoriston. ALAN GRANT, who is mentioned as brother to Grant of Glenmoriston, and a creditor of him in 1743. His daughter married to John Grant, whose only daughter, Mary Anne, married Thomas William Grant, sixth Earl of Seafield.

ELIZABETH GRANT.

Who married to John Grant, and had issue. ALAN GRANT, who is mentioned as brother to Grant of Glenmoriston, and a creditor of him in 1743. His daughter married to John Grant, whose only daughter, Mary Anne, married Thomas William Grant, sixth Earl of Seafield.

VIII.—PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

Who succeeded his father, AS YOUNGER OF Glenmoriston and eldest son of Patrick Grant, he is mentioned as a creditor to the Land of Glenmoriston. On 30th June 1757 he contracted marriage with Henrietta, second daughter of James Grant of Buthmalloch, whereupon Patrick Grant, Elder of Glenmoriston, disowned the estate to himself, in favour, and to Patrick, his eldest son in fee. A small disposition of Glenmoriston was made on 5th November 1773, and a Crown Charter obtained on 7th March following. Patrick Grant died 23d June 1793. By his wife Henrietta Grant he left issue four sons and four daughters.

ALEXANDER GRANT, said to be "of the Glenmoriston family."

He went to America as Lieutenant in one of the Highland regiments. He became a member of the Executive and Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and was for nearly half a century commandant of the British troops. He died on 8th May 1813, aged eighty, on his estate of Gros Point, near Detroit, North America.

CAPTAIN ALAN GRANT OF Inverness.

He died at Inverness on 18th September 1810. MAJOR ALAN GRANT of Berhampore. He gave up his brother Alan's estate in 1811. He died at Berhampore, 10th September 1812, leaving issue.

HELEN GRANT.

Who married to James Grant, and had issue.

IX.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

Who was also colonel in the Inverness Militia. He served with the 12th regiment, Roy's Highlanders, in India, and was second in command at the Siege of Mangalore. On his return home, before 1799, he became major in the Strathspey Fencibles. He was served heir to his father on 27th February 1795. He is called in the Rothiemurhus entail of 1787. He married, before 1789, Elizabeth Townsend Grant, daughter of John Grant, Commissary of Ordnance of New York, who is said to have been a son of Munro Grant, and grand son of the Land of Grant; but if related he was more probably a grandson of Munro Grant of Kinloch, through his eldest son John. John Grant of Glenmoriston died on 8th September 1801, and his testament was given up by his eldest son. In it he bequeathed legacies to several of his children and others. Mrs. Grant died at Inverness, 3d April 1814.

JAMES GRANT, who is mentioned in his eldest brother's testament, and appointed one of the tutors and curators of his children.

He is named in the Rothiemurhus entail of 1787. He was father of Patrick Grant of Buthmalloch, Sheriff clerk of Inverness-shire.

PATRICK GRANT, who is said to have died in America.

WILLIAM GRANT, mentioned in his eldest brother's testament, and appointed one of the tutors and curators of his children. He died at Berhampore on 23d October 1808, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, on the eve of returning to his native country. He left about to be spent in propagating the Gospel among the natives of India.

HELEN GRANT, who married, on 23d September 1778, James Cameron of Glencairn, and had issue.

ELIZABETH GRANT, who married Simon Fraser of Foyers, and had issue.

JANE GRANT, designed third daughter, who married, in 1781, Charles Mackenzie of Kileay, and had issue.

GRACE GRANT, who married Colin Matheson of Bonnetsfield, and had issue.

X. 1.—PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

AS eldest lawful son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Grant, he gave up the testament of his father on 9th October 1801, and was, on 3d May following, returned heir to his father, and obtained indentment in his estates. He died at Foyers on 22d September 1808, *s.p.c.*, and was succeeded by his brother.

X. 2.—JAMES MURRAY GRANT OF GLENMORISTON, J.P., D.D.

Designed second lawful son of James and Colonel John Grant in the latter's testament. He was born 24th June 1792, and on 15th May 1809 was returned heir-general to his grandfather Patrick, and heir-general of line to his brother Patrick, to whom he was also returned on 30th of same month his special. He executed a precept of *clare enstat* for his own indentment as heir to his grandfather Patrick, on 15th October 1814, in certain portions of the barony of Glenmoriston, and was indent the same day. He acquired the lands of Cullin, Kirtessack, Moy, &c., as heir of tailzie and provision to Colonel Hugh Grant of Moy, to whom he was returned heir-general on 3d June 1822, and on 5th July following obtained a Crown Charter of those lands. In 1824 he acquired also the lands of Funnells and others from Captain Gregory Grant. He purchased the lands of Knocke, Foyers, and others. He married, on 5th October 1813, Henrietta, third daughter of James Cameron of Glencairn, and had issue five sons and five daughters. He died at Inverness on 8th August 1868, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Land of Glenmoriston. Mrs. Grant, who was born in 1788, survived till 26th June 1871.

HENRIETTA ANN GRANT.

mentioned in her father's testament as eldest lawful daughter. She married, as his second wife, Thomas Fraser of Berhampore. His first wife was her cousin, a daughter of Elizabeth Grant and Simon Fraser of Foyers. They had issue.

ANN GRANT, called in her father's testament second lawful daughter. She married Rodolph K. Mackenzie of Flowrourn, and had issue.

XI.—CAPTAIN JOHN GRANT, YOUNGER OF GLENMORISTON.

Late of the 42d Royal Highlanders. He married, first, in 1850, Emily, daughter of James Morrison of Basildon Park, Essex; and, secondly, Anne, daughter of Robert Chadwick, of High Bank, Prestwick, in the county of Lancastr. Captain John Grant predeceased his father, dying at Moy House, Forres, on 17th August 1867. By his second wife he left issue.

EVAN GRANT, colonel in the Indian (Bengal) Army, who distinguished himself by military services in India and the East. He died in London shortly after his return. He married the eldest daughter of Colonel Pears of the Royal Marine Artillery, and had issue one son and four daughters.

PATRICK GRANT, E.I.C. Civil Service. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Donald Charles Cameron of Barchadne, Argyllshire, and Elizabeth Matheson, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

HUGH GRANT, Lieutenant-colonel in the Indian (Bengal) Army. He married in India, and had issue one son and one daughter. He also died in India.

JAMES MURRAY GRANT, major-general in the Indian (Madras) Army. He married Helen, third daughter of Donald Charles Cameron of Barchadne, and Elizabeth Matheson, and has issue four sons and three daughters.

JANE GRANT, who married William Unwin of the Colonial Office, and has issue.

ELIZABETH GRANT, who married Alexander Pearson of the Guyana, Fortshire, without issue.

HIDES GRANT.

HARRIET GRANT, who married Frank Morrison of Hoope, Kent, without issue.

ISABELLA GRANT, who died unmarried.

XII.—IAN ROBERT JAMES MURRAY GRANT OF GLENMORISTON.

Present Laird. Born 1860. Succeeded his grandfather in 1898. He is a lieutenant in the First Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

EWEN GRANT, born 1861.

HEATHCOTE SALISBURY GRANT, born 1864. Serving in Royal Navy.

FRANK MORRISON SALISBURY GRANT, born 1865.

EMILY GRANT.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF CARRON

IN THE PARISH OF KNOCKANDO, STRATHSPEY.

CADETS OF THE GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

JOHN ROY GRANT of Carron, natural son of John Grant of Glenmoriston and Caledoch. On 7th May 1541 he obtained from Peter, Bishop of Moray, a charter of heritors of the lands of Carron, the grant being to be settled in heritors, and to himself in fee, with a proviso that his two natural brothers, and in default of heirs male to him or them, to James Grant of Freuchie and his heirs. John Grant was one of the buyers of the retour of John Grant of Freuchie in 1553. He was an interloper on the part of his brother, Walter Elchies, in a dispute between him and James Grant of Freuchie, respecting the marches of Kinkaidry, in 1568, and on 6th March 1569 he obtained, along with Alexander Grant his brother, an letters of the name of Grant, a writ for five years, for care, concerning the slaughter of John Grant of Ballindalloch on 11th September 1559. On 12th January 1574, he sold the third of the land of Auchlechny to John Grant of Invercherry and his son Robert, previous to which he appears to have sold his lands of Carron and also Kinmore, in 1568, as the Bishop of Moray, on 26th April 1571, granted confirmation of a charter or sale of these lands to Elizabeth Maxwell, relict of John Reid of Strathoch. He died on 28th February 1597.

JOHN GRANT of Carron, only son and heir of John Roy Grant, made sole executor in his father's testament. He frequently appears as a witness during his father's lifetime, when he is designated "apparent of Carron," and as such he, on 18th November 1587, entered into a deed with John Grant of Freuchie, as brother-in-law and elder, to possess the lands of Cuthpholch, in Strathspay, and not dispose of them without his brother's consent, and also to serve his heir lawfully. He is said to have married a sister of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny. He appears to have died before 22d August 1607.

A daughter, who married James Fyther. He is mentioned in the testament of his father-in-law as a creditor to the extent of £200 of his brother's land.

PATRICK GRANT of Carron, who, on 22d August 1607, obtained a precept of *clere coastat* from Alexander, Bishop of Moray, as heir to his father, John Grant of Carron, in the lands of Carron. He was twice summoned in 1610, for molesting Alexander Lord Elphinstone in his possession of Kildrumny and Corquay woods, but appears to have neglected the summonses, for he was decreed a rebel and put to the horn, and his chest bestowed, on 24th January 1611, upon Alexander Lord Elphinstone. On 25th September the same year, he signed a bond of manrent to his chief, John Grant of Freuchie, in return for a lease of the teind sheaves and vicinage of his own lands of Invercherry and Cuthpholch. On 8th January 1613, he entered into a mutual contract with Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch for friendship between the families, in which reference is made to a previous contract of similar import between Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch and the deceased John Grant of Carron, and the late John Grant, his son, "guiltschir and father" to Patrick Grant, dated 24th March 1585. On 12th August 1615, he received a charter of novodamus of the lands of Carron from Alexander, Bishop of Moray, and was, in 1623, a juror on the inquest for the retour of Sir John Grant of Freuchie. Patrick Grant appears to have died before 3d July 1625.

THOMAS GRANT, tutor of Carron, mentioned as brother-german to Patrick Grant of Carron in a wadset of Thomdow by John Grant of Freuchie to William Hay of Mayne, 24th May 1617, in which he is said to have been last occupier of Thomdow. He had a tack from Thomas James, pensioner of Bonn, of the lands of Rhymdalloch. On the murder of his nephew by John Grant of Ballindalloch in 1628, he became tutor of Carron, being returned, on 3d May 1631, nearer agent, or kinsman on the father's side, to John Grant, brother-son to the deceased John Grant of Carron. He is mentioned, in 1637, as tutor to his grand-nephew in the proceedings respecting the lands of Wester Elchies. He obtained a pardon on 29th March 1634, for his share in the slaughter of Patrick, son of Thomas Grant of Cuthells, as it was without premeditation or quarrel, and as he had given security for satisfying the parties injured by the slaughter. He was alive on 28th May 1650.

JAMES GRANT, the famous Strathspey Reiver, commonly called James an' Fann. In 1620, he obtained against him by John Grant of Ballindalloch, on 4th August 1622, he is designated brother to the deceased Patrick Grant of Carron. Ballindalloch complained that James Grant and others were harrying his land, and committing slaughter. He was for some time the terror of Strathspey, but, being taken, was conveyed to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in the castle. He escaped from thence, and fled to Ireland; but in a letter from John Hay to the land of Grant in 1635, he is said to have returned from Ireland. He committed several depredations and murders, and a new summons was issued for his capture on 14th April 1636, in which the fact of his escape from Edinburgh Castle, and his supposed concealment in the house of the tutor of Carron, are stated. A commission was granted by George Marquis of Huntly, on 9th November 1639, to James Grant of Carron, for the apprehension of John Dae Garra and his accomplices, and he afterwards assisted the Marquis against the Covenanters. James Grant had a legitimate son, George, who engaged in the desperate undertakings of his father, and, being taken, was executed in Edinburgh in June 1636.

ROBERT GRANT, who is mentioned with his brother James and nephew George in the testament of his father, John Grant of Freuchie, minister of Invercherry, in 1633, to the diligence of the land of Freuchie in searching for them. He is said to have possessed the Nether Glen of Rothes, and to have been the grandfather of the claimant to the Carron estate on the death of Colonel John Grant at Cartagena. Robert Grant of Edinburgh, on 2d May 1629, obtained from James Grant of Freuchie a lease of the portion of Wester Elchies then possessed by him.

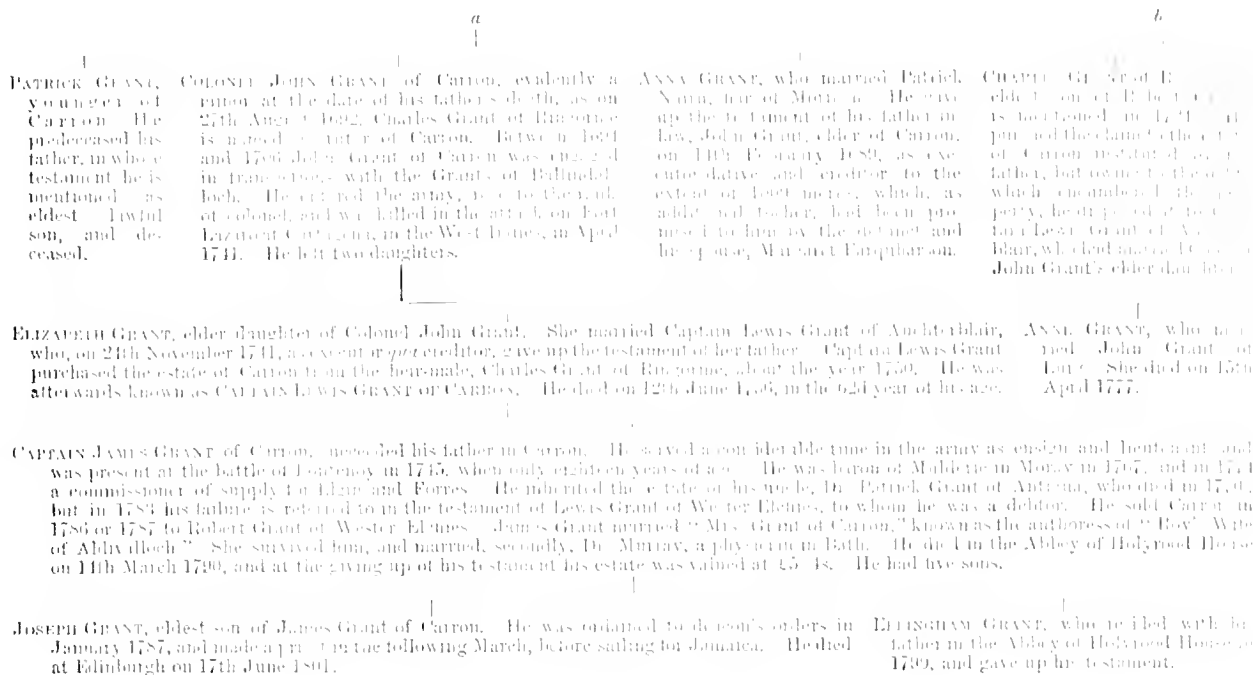
JOHN GRANT of Carron. As eldest son and apparent of Carron, he joined his father in another contract entered into by the latter with Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, on 20th May 1623 respecting their marches. He obtained, on 3d July 1625, from the Bishop of Moray, a precept of *clere coastat* as heir to his father Patrick, in Carron, and on 20th July 1626 was infeft in the lands. He purchased, on 28th June and 4th July 1627, from John Earl of Rothes, the manns and mill of Rothes for £10,180 Scots, and he and his heirs were constituted constables and heritable keepers of the tower, fortalice, and castle of Rothes. He was slain in August or September 1628 by John Grant of Ballindalloch. He married Margaret Sinclair, who survived him.

ROBERT GRANT of Ringmarie, who, on 11th January 1637, received from Lieut.-Col. Patrick Grant, as tutor for Patrick Grant of Wester Elchies, a lease for five years of Wester Elchies, then held by him.

JOHN GRANT of Carron, who was a minor at the death of his father, and was placed under the tutory of his granduncle Thomas. He was returned heir-general to his father on 26th March 1632. On 4th December 1637, he obtained from John, Bishop of Moray, a charter of the lands of Wester Elchies, which had been adjudged to him by the Lords of Council on 18th February of the same year, but he afterwards disposed them to the Lord of Freuchie. He married Margaret Fingernis, daughter of — Fingernis of Wardes, and widow of William Macpherson of Invereskie. He died in January 1639.

ALEXANDER GRANT, who is mentioned as brother of John Grant of Carron, 6th May 1636.

ROBERT GRANT of Ringmarie, grandson of Robert Grant of Nether Glen of Rothes, the brother of Patrick Grant of Carron. He is mentioned as a witness to documents in 1710 and 1711. He was alive at the date of the death of Colonel John Grant of Carron at Cartagena, and claimed two shares as his heritable, but died in January 1743, before he could make out his title.



PEDIGREE OF THE FIRST GRANTS OF WESTER ELCHIES

IN THE PARISH OF KNOCKANDO.

CADETS OF THE GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

I.—JAMES GRANT of Wester Elchies.

He received the lands of Wester Elchies in fief in 1541, and in 1565 they are set down in the rental of the Bishopric of Moray as being farmed to him. In 1568 the boundaries of his lands of Kinchirchie, as adjoining those of the Land of Freuchie, were defined by arbiters, and in a similar dispute as to matches in the same year between James Grant and his neighbour Duncan Grant of Easter Elchies, they resolved, because of their proximity of blood, to refer the matter to arbitration rather than go to law, and accordingly executed a deed of submission for that end on 6th April 1568. On 26th November 1577, James Grant sat on the inquest which returned Margaret Strachan, heir to her father, George Strachan of Culhoden. He was also known as Land of Kinchirchie in Strathspies, and as such is included in a precept for a remission to certain Grants who took part with Huntly in 1567 and 1569. He is said to have married the seventh daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock by Agnes Urquhart. He died on 23d February 1591.

II.—LACHLAN GRANT of Wester Elchies.

Succeeded his father. On 12th February 1603 he obtained a precept of *clare constab* from Alexander Lord Spynie for his indentment as son and heir of James Grant of Wester Elchies in these lands and Kinchirchie. He resigned them on 15th December 1618 in favour of his eldest son, reserving the herent to himself and spouse. On 23d May 1607 he received from William Douglas, vicar of Aberlour and Elchies, a tack of the small lands of Wester Elchies within the parish of Elchies, to himself and Elspet Innes his spouse. He is frequently mentioned as a witness in Grant documents in 1608 and 1609, and in 1623 he formed one of the inquest for the return of Sir John Grant of Mulbon. He married Elizabeth Innes, who was returned on 12th June 1622 heiress-general of John Innes of Auchlincart, her grandfather. She was alive in 1644.

ALEXANDER GRANT, who gave up the testament of James Grant of Wester Elchies on 29th October 1612, and is there called his son.

III.—JOHN GRANT of Wester Elchies.

Succeeded his father as eldest son and apparent heir of Lachlan Grant of Wester Elchies. He obtained a charter from Alexander, Bishop of Moray, on 21st December 1618, in the lands of Wester Elchies or Elchies and Kinchirchie. This charter was granted on his father's resignation in order to implement the terms of his marriage-contract. In 1621, with his father's consent, John Grant sold the lands of Kinchirchie to John Grant of Glenmoriston. John Grant of Wester Elchies married Margory, daughter of John Stewart of Arbroath. He was alive on 10th June 1633, when he, as immediate superior of the lands of Kinchirchie, confirmed a charter, with John Grant of Glenmoriston to Alexander Cunningham, Burgess of Inverness, but was dead before 1639 without male issue. After his death the lands of Wester Elchies were adjudicated to John Grant of Carron, and afterwards sold to James Grant of Freuchie.

JAMES GRANT in Tombow, also called of Wester Elchies, was pursued before the Lords of Council and Session in 1636 by his brother Lachlan to serve himself heir to his late brother John, but absconded, and the lands given to Mr. Lachlan Grant. He afterwards, in 1644, united with his brother Lachlan in the sale of the lands to James Grant of Freuchie.

MR. LACHLAN GRANT, M.A., minister at Moy from 1627 to 1649, when he was translated to Kinrossie. The lands of Wester Elchies were adjudicated to him in 1635, and afterwards sold to the Land of Freuchie. In 1643 he became surety for his brother-in-law Duncan. He married Elizabeth Mackintosh, who, in 1649, was returned heir to her grandmother, Lady Elizabeth Sinclair. Mr. Lachlan Grant died on 6th April 1670.

DUNCAN GRANT, who, in 1643, became surety for his brother James. He is probably the Duncan Grant of Wester Elchies, who, in 1646, promised to give satisfaction for wrong done by him to his church, the Land of Freuchie. He renounced his occupation and possession of the lands of Wester Elchies in 1650, on a remission by James Grant of Freuchie. In 1657, James Grant of Freuchie appointed him his factor for the parish of Knockando for five years.

PEDIGREE OF THE GRANTS OF KILGRASTON

IN THE PARISH OF DUNBARNLY, PERTHSHIRE

(FORMERLY OF GLENLOCHY) IN PARISH OF ABERNETHY.

ROBERT GRANT, who appears to have had two sons.

ALEXANDER or ALISTER GRANT, probably the progenitor of the Grants of Glenloch. PATRICK GRANT, M'Rouff in Glenbrown, who is mentioned in 1637. There was a Patrick Grant, *alias* M'Rouff, in Tullochgorm in 1644.

DONALD GRANT M'ALISTER *vic* ROBERT, in Glenloch. On 30th April 1629 he renounced the wadset of Glenloch, with M'Eagle'scroft, mill and mill lands thereto, in favour of John Grant of Freuchie, for the redemption money of 500 merks, and on the following day, 1st May, received from him a wadset of an annual rent of £49 Scots, to be applied from the lands of Glenloch. On 16th April 1641 he granted a discharge for this amount to James Grant of Freuchie. He married Beatrice Canning, who survived him. He died before 1652, leaving issue. GREGOR GRANT, who, on 19th April 1641, as law-ful son of Patrick Grant in Glenbrown, witnessed a discharge by Donald Grant in Glenloch.

ALISTER GRANT in Glenloch, who is mentioned about 1650 as defender in a law-plea with Burnet of Leys. NEIL GRANT, who with his brother Thomas, as law-ful son of Donald Grant in Glenloch, witnessed the discharge in 1641. THOMAS GRANT JAMES GRANT in Glenbrown, who is mentioned in 1665, 1666, and 1669 as granting discharges for an annual rent of £80 Scots, from a sum of 1000 merks due by the late James Grant of Freuchie.

REGOR GRANT in Glenloch, who is mentioned in 1660 and 1661 as granting discharges to James Grant of Freuchie for the annual rent of £40 Scots. He is also mentioned about 1680 in a Note of Heredeils. JAMES GRANT, who, as son of James Grant in Glenbrown, in 1666 and 1669 witnessed discharges by his father.

JOHN GRANT of Glenloch, who is mentioned in 1665 as taxed for the plough of Glenloch, and as being required in 1678 to proceed to Inverloch to give his bond to the Commissioners of Council. JOHN GRANT of Glenbrown, who is mentioned as a witness in 1711.

ATRICK GRANT of Glenloch, who is mentioned in the Regality Court Books of Grant in 1698 as one of an assise, and again in 1700 as being obliged to keep his tenants and servants from destroying the woods. JOHN GRANT of Deskie, who, on 10th February 1739, was returned heir-general to his father, John Grant of Glenbrown.

ATRICK GRANT of Glenloch, who, after alienating his estate of Glenloch, obtained at his son's request a new lease of it in 1778. He says, in a letter to Sir James Grant, that his predecessors had occupied the estate for eight or more generations. As executor *and* creditor, he, on 12th February 1737, gave up the testament of John Grant in Glenloch. He married Beatrix, daughter of Donald Grant of Inverloch, who predeceased him on 24th January 1780, aged sixty-nine. He died on 15th April 1783, leaving issue. SARAH GRANT, who is frequently mentioned as aunt of John Grant of Kilgraston. She was alive in 1794, and had two sons, Peter and James Grant, in Thomachigan, who also left issue.

JOHN GRANT of Kilgraston, who studied for the English Bar. He afterwards went to Jamaica, where he succeeded Thomas French as Chief-Justice of that island, and held the office till 1790. He then returned to his native country, and having purchased the estate of Kilgraston in Perthshire, he lived retired from public life till his death, on 20th March 1793. As the Hon. John Grant of Glenloch he matriculated his arms in the Lyon Office on 6th November 1783. He married Margaret, daughter of Rodrick Macleod, Edinburgh, and sister of Sir Alexander Macleod (Lord Bannatyne), who survived him, dying on 31 December 1825. They had no issue. FRANCIS GRANT of Kilgraston, who succeeded his elder brother John in Kilgraston as heir of entail. He possessed large estates in Jamaica, and was there with his brother, being also appointed aide-de-camp to Commander in Chief Clarke, but he returned to Scotland about the same time. He added to the estate of Kilgraston the contiguous lands of Pitkeathly. He was appointed Lieut. Col. and Lieutenant of Perthshire on 2d October 1798. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, postmaster-general of Scotland, who survived him, dying on 6th November 1837, aged seventy-two. Mr. Grant died on 26th July 1818, aged seventy-two, leaving issue. MARGARET GRANT, who married Patrick Johnstone, farmer at Whitehouse and Westfield. She is mentioned in the will of her elder brother as legatee of an annuity of £50, while her two sons, John and James, were her co-heirs of £500 each, and with their issue male or female were heirs of entail after the descendants of Francis Grant. Another daughter, who married Grant of Delmore.

JOHN GRANT of Kilcreaton, who succeeded his father. He was born on 13th June 1718. He was a commission in the army, and in 1810 appointed a deputy lieutenant of Perthshire, and in 1811 the offices of J.P. and C.S. He was twice married, first on 29th June 1820, to the Hon. Margaret, eldest daughter of the 10th Lord Grey of Granville, whom he died April 1821, leaving a daughter, Lucy Benger, third daughter of Thomas Earl of Elin and Kinnaird, who survived her husband, and died on 5th September 1881. John Grant died at London on 20th January 1873. In the previous year the family mansion was destroyed by fire. It was afterwards rebuilt.

16. **GRASSY**,
born 17th Dec
at 17th and
died at St.
Helen, while
serving as mil-
itary band leader in
H. S. Vigo, on
17th Dec under
is age twenty
on birthday.

HENRY DENNIS GRANT, born on 7th August 1892, and died in the field on 23rd January 1921.

Sir FRANCIS GRANT, born 18th January 1807, he was an eminent scholar, being educated at Glasgow in 1822, and at Exeter in 1826. He was a student of the Royal Academy, and was knighted on the coronation day, 1830. He received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. He married, first, in 1826, Emily, eldest daughter of James Farquharson of the velvet, who died in 1827, and, secondly, in July 1829, F. de la Harpe, third daughter of Richard Norman. He died at Melton Mowbray on 5th October 1878, aged seventy-five, leaving issue.

GENERAL SIR JAMES HOBBS GREEN, born 21 July 1811. He was a distinguished officer, and served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, and 1891, the Afghan campaign of 1840-1842-3, 1857-8, and others. His bravery was so much to command and the public thanks of the Government of India, and also both British House of Commons. He was a successful diplomatist, C.B., C.B.E., and G.C.B., and was presented with the Legion of Honour by France. From 1861 to 1875, was Commander in Chief of the army of Madras, and was later appointed to permanent General, and joined in command of Alder Shot. He married Helen Eden, without issue. He died on 7th March 1879, aged sixty-seven.

MARYA A. COUGHLIN, born 27 February 1934. She married General James D. Coughlin, Jr., on 14 July 1960, with whom she has one

C. A. HUGHES, ANNE
C. A. HUGHES, born 1881
December 18, 1881
Shirley, Virginia, U. S.
C. A. HUGHES, Special
Agent, and Sheriff
of Edmunds, and
died on 21st day of
May, 1881, leaving
no personal claim.
T. A. HUGHES, of
San George, Home
Stones, England.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS GRANT, born 21th February 1829, lieutenant in 79th Highlanders, and de- camped to Earl of Elgin in Canada. He died in the Crimea, 1st October 1854, just after taking part in the battle of Alma.	CHARLES THOMAS CONSTANCE GRANT of Kilgaston, J.P. D.L., and Com- missioner of Supply for Perthshire. He was born 2d July 1841, and succeeded his father in 1874. He was formerly in the Royal Navy, and also in the service of the British of Sarawak (Borneo). He married, on 8th
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HARLES THOMAS CONSTANCE
GRANT of Kil-
graston, J.P.,
D.L., and Com-
missioner of
Supply for
Perthshire. He
was born 23
July 1831, and
succeeded his
father in 1873.
He was formerly
in the Royal
Navy, and also
in the service
of the Kingdom
of Sarawak (Borneo). He mar-
ried, on 8th
October 1856,
Janet Mathilda,
fifth daughter
of William Hay
of Innes Castle,
and has issue.

ARTHUR GRANT, born 27th July 1832, lieutenant in 11th Madras Native Infantry. He died at Vellore on 15th September 1853.

JOHN LEBOYER GRANT,
born 31st May 1839,
died 10th May 1854.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HENRY GRANT, born 16th December 1849. He held commission in Royal Artillery, and was successively assistant adjutant to Sir the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Leinster, and Lord Mayo in India. He was Quarter-master-General to the Prince of Wales's camp in India, whom he accompanied on his tour there. He died at Cannes on 16th April 1878, aged thirty-six.

ALAN RUDOLPH GRANT,
born 28th February 1843,
formerly in Banco, now
in Forest Department,
Bengal, India.

ALARIO, FREDERICK
GRANT, born 17th August
1844, lieutenant R.N.

MARGARET GRANT,
only child of first
marriage, born
14th April 1820.
She married, 10th
November 1846.

the Hon. David Henry Murray, son of William, third Earl of Mansfield, but was left a widow on 5th September 1862, without children. On the death of her aunt, Melbora Bageness Gray, in 1866, she succeeded to her title and estates as Baroness Gray. She died at London on 26th May 1878, in her fifty-eighth year.

MARY GRANT, born 16th March 1839. She is an accomplished artist in sculpture.

ANNE GUYST, born 13th March 1834, married Captain J. Brooke, Royal Munich of Surrey, Borneo. She died 25th November 1878, leaving surviving is in one son, J. C. E. Hope Brooke.

MATHEW, CATHERINE
Gayer, born 17th
April 1836. She died
2d March 1892.

LUCY GRANT, born 5th October 1836. Single, married, on 27th September 1866, the Rev. the Hon. Charles W. A. Pelling, Rector of Stapleton, Salop. She died on 16th January 1875, leaving issue four sons and one daughter.

ELIZA LOUISA GRANT,
born 14th December
1837. She died on
1st December 1892.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA GRANT, born 12th January 1849. She is resident at the Kidnurn Home and Orphanage, London.

JOHN EMILIES
CHAMBERLAIN, born 27th
February 1827,
and died in Jan-
uary 1847 in
China.

NORMAN HORATIO
GRANT, born 11th
April 1839, died
6th December
1882.

COLONEL FRANCIS
RICHARD CHARLES
GRANT, born 21st
February, 1834.
He served with the
9th Lancers during
the Indian
Mutiny, and was
afterwards in the
5th Lancers.

FERDINAND CALB HOPE GRANT, born 10th December 1829. He entered into Holy Orders, and died 7th May 1875. He married Frances, daughter of Canon Eaton, and had issue one son.

MARY ISABELLA
GRAY, born 29th
November 1841.
She married in
1852, Sir John
Gray, and died
on 19th January
1854.

ANNE EMMA
SOUTH COAST,
born 27th Sept.

ber 1855. She married, on 17th April 1857, William Theobald Marlham de Courcy Hall, Newcastle, and died 29th July 1889, leaving

RACHEL LEIZA
BUTCHER, born
14th October 1841.
She married, in
1865, Charles A.
North, and died
on 13 Feb. 1871.

ELIZABETH ATHERTON GRANT, born 25th September 1847.

JOHN GRANT,
born on 14th
October 1867.
He died on 21
September 1968.

JOHN PATRICK
GUYNA, born
18th July
1872

LUCY BLANCHE CORDELLA GRANT, born on 5th August 1857. She married Ethel James Hay, elder son of Sir William Debar, Baronet, of Mochrum.

ANNIE GRANT, born on 3d
February 1860.

CONSTANCE MARY GRANT,
born on 15th May 1862

MARGARET GRANT,
born on 2d May 1864.

HEATHE GLENT, born
on 7th May 1866

FRANCIS THOMAS
HORE GRANT,
born 10th Feb-
ruary 1865

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CHIEFS OF GRANT AND CADET FAMILIES OF GRANT

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCES.

GRANTS OF FREERCHIL.—Gules, three antique crowns, or; Crest, a burning hill, supported by two savages or naked men, proper; Motto, *Stetit sero*.

GRANTS OF EASTER ELCHIES.—Gules, a lion rampant, or, armed and langued azure, for Macintosh, between three antique crowns, of the second, the paternal figures of the name of Grant; Crest, a unicorn's head and neck issuing out of the wreath, argent; Motto below the shield, *And he for Ho*; supporters, two griffins, proper, armed gules, collared and chained, or. [Matriculated 24th August 1775, by Baron John Grant of Elchies. His nephew, Captain Charles Grant, R.N., C.B., obtained a patent with the same arms, descendible to his heirs-male, on 29th January 1816.]

GRANTS OF LARG.—Gules, a lion rampant, or; in his dexter fore-paw a crescent, argent, between three antique crowns of the second; Crest, a hill, on the top of which is a forest, all proper; Motto, *Stabilis*. [Matriculated 25th September 1788 by Isaac Grant of Larg and Hilton.]

GRANTS OF ROTHIMURCHUS.—Quarterly, 1st, Gules, three antique crowns, or, for Grant; 2d, Or, a fess chequé, azure and argent, betwixt three wolves' heads couped, sable, for Stewart of Athole; 3d, Azure, a dexter hand vambraced grasping a sword erect in pale, azure, hilted and pommel'd, or, betwixt three bears' heads couped of the third, langued, gules, for Gordon; the 4th as the first; all within a bordure wavy, or, for difference; Crest, a dexter hand and arm, armed, holding a broadsword, proper. Motto, *Pro patria*, and on a compartment below the shield, *In God is all my trust*. [Matriculated by James Grant of Rothimurchus, 5th February 1755.]

GRANTS OF BALLINDALLOCH, CADETS OF ROTHIMURCHUS.—Gules, a target proper (or) betwixt three antique crowns, or; Crest, a dexter hand issuing from the wreath grasping a dirk, proper; Motto, *Euse et animo*. [Matriculated by Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, 3d February 1731.]

After his succession to Ballindalloch, George Macpherson of Invereshie assumed the surname of Grant, and adopted the following coat-of-arms:—Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a target betwixt three antique crowns, or, for Grant of Ballindalloch; second and third parted per fess, or and azure, a lymphad of the first, masts, ears, and tacklings proper, ensigned gules, betwixt a hand couped fessways, holding a dagger in pale in the dexter canton, and in the sinister a cross crosslet, fitchée, all within a border, gules, for Macpherson of Invereshie; Crest, a dexter hand erect, issuing from the wreath holding a dirk in pale, proper; Mottoes above the crest, *Euse et animo*, and below the shield, *Touch not the cat but a glove*. [Matriculated by George Macpherson Grant of Invereshie and Ballindalloch, 5th June 1806.]

GRANTS OF MONYMUSK.—Gules, three antique crowns, or, within a bordure ermine; Crest, a Bible displayed, proper; Supporters, two angels, proper; Mottoes, above the crest, *Suum cuique*, and below the arms, *Jehovah Jireh*. [Granted by special warrant of King George the First to Sir Francis Grant, Lord Cullen, on 17th May 1720.]

The Right Honourable William Grant, Lord Prestongrange, second son to Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, used the following coat-of-arms:—Gules, three antique crowns, or, and for difference, argent, a demi otter issuing out of a bar wavy, sable, on a canton, being his maternal bearing, within a bordure ermine; Crest, a Hercules' head; Motto, *Non inferiora secutus*. [Extracted 24th August 1759.]

GRANTS OF COLEHILMONY.—Gules, three antique crowns, or, within a bordure, chequé, of the second and first: Crest, a demi-savage, proper. Motto upon an escroll, *I'll stand sure*. [Matriculated by John Grant of Corriemoney. No date.]

GRANTS OF SHEUGHLIE, CADETS OF COLEHILMONY.—Gules, a bear's head couped, argent, muzzled azure on account of maternal descent of the first Grant of Colehilmony, between three antique crowns, or, his paternal crest: Crest, a banyan-tree, proper. Motto, *I'll stand sure*. [Matriculated by James Grant of Sheughlie, 1st December 1776.] Later:—Gules, on a fess argent, between three antique crowns, or, for Grant; and a lion passant guardant, of the first, imperially crowned, proper, for Ogilvie: Crest, a banyan-tree proper. Motto, *Recessit locus*. [Matriculated by James Grant of Sheughlie and Redcastle, son of the foregoing, 1st December 1796.]

The Right Honourable Charles Grant, Baron Glenelg, a descendant of the Grants of Sheughlie, used the following coat of arms:—Gules, on a fess between three antique crowns, or, a lion passant guardant, of the first, imperially crowned, proper, between two cinquefoils, also of the first. Above the shield is placed a baron's coronet, over which is a helmet; mantling gules, doubled ermine, next to which above the achievement are two crests, that on the dexter side being, on a wreath of his liveries, a burning mount proper, and that on the sinister side, also on a wreath as aforesaid, a banyan-tree proper, and below the shield the motto, *Stand fast*. [Matriculated 16th October 1835.]

GRANTS OF TULLOCHGORM.—Gules, three antique crowns, or, all within a bordure of the second, charged with three wreaths of laurel, vert: Crest, a burning mountain, proper. Motto, *Stand fast*. [Matriculated by General Sir Patrick Grant, 13th June 1861.]

GRANTS (FIRST) OF BALLINDALLOCH.—Gules, a boat's head couped between three antique crowns, or: Crest, an oak-tree growing out of the wreath proper. The motto, in an escroll, is *Suo se robore firmat*. [Matriculated by John Grant of Ballindalloch, circa 1672.]

Robert Grant of Wester Elchies, claiming to be lineally descended from this family of Grant of Ballindalloch, obtained a grant of arms as follows:—Gules, a boat's head couped between three antique crowns, or, all within a bordure of the second: Crest, a dexter hand, holding a branch of oak proper: Motto, *Radiceo firmitur fronde*.

GRANTS OF WESTER ELCHIES.—Same as last, except the crest, which is an oak-tree growing out of the wreath proper: Mottos, above the crest, *Cediphrachan*; below the shield, *Suo se robore firmat*. [Matriculated by Charles Grant of Wester Elchies, eldest son of the above-mentioned Robert Grant, on 26th January 1811.]

GRANTS OF CARRON, CADETS OF GLENMORISTON.—Gules, a dove, argent, holding in her beak an olive branch, vert, betwixt three antique crowns, or: Crest, an adder, nowed, with her head erected, proper: Motto, *Wise and harmless*. [Matriculated by John Grant of Carron. Not dated.]

GRANTS OF GARTINBEG.—Gules, three antique crowns, or, within a bordure engrailed, of the second: Crest, the trunk of an oak-tree sprouting out some leaves, with the sun shining thereon: Motto, *Te faciente virebo*.

GRANTS OF DALVEY, descended from Gartinbeg.—Same as the last, with this addition, that a grant of supporters was made to Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey on 8th July 1761, as follows:—On the dexter a Highlander, and on the sinister a negro. [Matriculated 15th April 1762.]

GRANTS OF KILGEASTON (formerly Glenlochy).—Gules, a cheveron engrailed ermine, betwixt three antique crowns, or: Crest, a mountain in flames, proper: Motto, *Per te cito flammus*. [Matriculated by the Hon. John Grant of Glenlochy, 6th November 1783.] In 1790 he obtained from Garter King-of-Arms a patent authorising him to change his crest to the axe and fasces, erect, proper, and his motto to that of *Leges juraque serua*.

General Sir James Hope Grant, nephew of the Hon. John Grant of Glenlochy, obtained a grant of the same arms, within a bordure embattled, or, and an additional crest and motto: Crest, a Roman fasces erect, proper: Motto, *Leges juraque serua*. The shield is encircled with the appropriate decoration of the Bath and badge pendant. [Matriculated 5th August 1861.]

GRANTS OF CLERM (descended from Duncan Grant, an illegitimate son of John Grant, fifth of Fife). —Gules, a lion passant guardant, argent, imperially crowned, proper, between three antique crowns, or. Crest, a bear's head couped, argent. Motto, *Stabat omnia sola aqva*. [Matriculated by George Grant of Leasden, lined representative of Duncan Grant, 231 February 1779.]

GRANTS OF AUCHERNACK, Chiefs of the Clan Allan (branch of the Grants). —Gules, a star argent between three antique crowns, or; Crest, a burning hill; Motto, *Stant soli*. [Matriculated by James Grant of Auchernack, 181 June 1677.]

In connection with this branch of the family came out, the two following documents show the transmission of the chieftainship from a senior to a junior branch of the Grants of Auchernack:

At Edinburgh, the thirtieth day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, in presence of Robert Boswell, Esquire, Lyon Depute, appeared Mr. William Richardson, one of the solicitors before the Lyon Court, as procurator for Doctor Gregory Grant, and gave in the disposition afterwritten, desiring the same to be recorded in the Lyon Court Books of Scotland for preservation, which desire the said Lyon Depute finding reasonable, ordained the same to be done accordingly, and of which the tenor follows: I, Neil Grant, eldest lawfull son of the deceased John Grant in Lincoln, and nephew to Duncan Grant of Auchernack, who died in the month of October last without male issue of his body, for certain just and onerous causes me moving, do, by these presents, upon the condition aftermentioned, assign and dispose to and in favours of my cousin, Doctor Gregory Grant, physician in Edinburgh, and the heirs of his body, all lands and other heretable subjects now pertaining to me as chieftain or head of the clan Allan and family of Grant of Auchernack, and particularly all lands, heretages, titles, and honours to which I have, or can pretend to have, right as heir male of the said Duncan Grant, last of Auchernack, undoubted chieftain or head of the Clan Allan and family of Auchernack, with power to the said Doctor Gregory Grant to enter into the possession of the premisses, and to use and dispose thereof as he shall think proper; but always upon this express condition, that the said Doctor Gregory Grant and his foresaids, shall be bound and obliged, as by acceptation hereof they bind and oblige them, to assume, use, and bear the name and arms of Grant of Auchernack, chieftain or head of the clan Allan, in all time coming. Dispensing with the generality hereof, and declaring these presents to be as valid and sufficient as if every particular meant to be conveyed were herein expressed, which disposition I oblige me and my heirs to warrant from all facts and deeds done, or to be done, by me in prejudice hereof; and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or others competent, therein to remain for preservation, and to that effect constitute _____ my procurators. — In witness whereof, these presents (written upon stampd paper by Ludovick Grant, Junior, writer in Edinburgh) are subscribed by me at Edinburgh, the sixth day of February seventeen hundred and seventy-seven years, before these witnesses: Coloull Alexander Grant of Arndilly, John Grant of Lurgg, Esquire, and the said Ludovick Grant. (Signed), NEIL GRANT. Alex^r Grant, witness; John Grant, witness; Lud. Grant, witness.¹

At Edinburgh, the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, in presence of Robert Boswell, Esquire, Lyon Depute, appeared Mr. William Richardson, one of the solicitors before the Lyon Court, as procurator for Doctor Gregory Grant, and gave in the renunciation and conveyance afterwritten, desiring the same to be recorded in the Lyon Court Books of Scotland for preservation, which desire the said Lyon Depute finding reasonable, ordained the same to be done accordingly, and of which the tenor follows: I, Neil Grant, eldest lawful son of the deceased John Grant in Lincoln, and nephew of Duncan Grant, last of Auchernack, and therefore undoubted representative of the said family of Grant of Auchernack, and who, in consequence, have the only right to the coat armorial peculiar to that family, do, by these presents, upon certain grave and weighty considerations, and just and onerous causes, renounce, overgive, and convey, to and in favours of Doctor Gregory Grant, physician in Edinburgh, my near relation and beloved cousin, and his heirs, my right and title to the coat of arms and ensign armorial belonging to the said family of Grant of Auchernack, with power to the said Doctor Gregory Grant to procure the same confirmed to him and his foresaids by the Lyon King of Arms.

¹ Register of Genealogies, Lyon Office, vol. 1, p. 229.

and thereafter to bear and use the same as their own proper coat armorall; and I bind and oblige him and my heirs never to revoke these presents, nor come in the contrary her of any manner of way; and I consent that these presents be recorded in the Register of the Lyon Office, therein to remain for preservation, and hereunto constitute

my procurators.

In witness whereof these presents (written upon stung paper by Ludovick Grant, Junior, writer in Edinburgh) subscribed by me at Edinburgh, the thirtieth of February one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven years, before these witnesses: Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet; James Colquhoun, younger of Laris, Esquire, advocate; Coll. Alexander Grant of Arndilly; James Grant, younger of Cormony, Esquire, advocate; John Grant of Lurg, Esquire; and the said Ludovick Grant. (Signed), NEIL GRANT, James Grant, witness; Ja. Colquhoun, witness; John Grant, witness; Lud. Grant, witness; James Grant, witness; Alex. Grant, witness.¹

Thereafter Dr. Gregory Grant matriculated his arms as follows:—Gules, a star of seven points waved between three antique crowns, or; Crest, a burning hill proper: Motto, *Stans sure*.

Lewis Grant (Adjutant of Chelsea College, 1786), whose ancestor was descended in the male line from Lewis Grant, ancestor of the family of Grant of Bellachaple in Strathpey:—Gules, a cross pat e fitchee, argent, between three antique crowns, or, all within a bordure invected of the second; Crest, a two-handed sword in hand, proper, hilted and pommel'd or, over a man's head issuing out of the wreath of the first: Motto, *Hare at god*. [Matriculated 21st July 1780.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maxwell Grant, K.C.B., second son of John Grant of Duthil, descended from the family of Gartenbeg.—Gules, three imperial crowns within a bordure engrailed, or, pendant from middle chief a representation of the gold cross conferred on him for his conduct in the Peninsula, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Orthes, on a chief embattled argent, a tower of the first between a sword hilt upwards, encircled with a garland of laurel, all proper, on the dexter, and on the sinister the badge of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent pendant by a ribbon, all proper. Crest, the stump of an oak-steele sprouting forth fresh branches, the sun looking down thereon, proper: Mottoes, above the crest, *Te faciente vincas*; Below the shield, *Labour and loyalty*. [Matriculated 8th April 1816.]

Sir William Keir Grant of Blackburn, Knight, of the imperial and military Order of Maria Theresa in Germany, the ensigns of which he is allowed to bear by special permission of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.—Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a cinquefoil argent between three antique crowns, or, for Grant, as being heir of entail of the deceased — Grant of Blackburn; second, argent on a cross engrailed, sable, cantoned with four roses, gules, three lozenges or, for Keir; third, argent, a saltire and chief, gules, with a mullet in the dexter chief point, or; all within a border indented of the second, to show his maternal descent from Bruce or Wester Kinloch: *En surcoat*, a medal, or, charged with a profile of Francis II., Emperor of Germany, with the legend, "Imp. Caes. Franciscus II. P. P. Aug.:" Crest, an arm in armour embowed, grasping a sword, all proper: Motto, *Fortitudine*. [Matriculated 24th June 1805.] The knighthood of the Order of Maria Theresa was conferred on Sir William Keir Grant for gallant conduct in the repulse of the French army on 24th April 1794, when the Emperor was almost taken prisoner. The reverse of the medal contained the legend, "Forti Britannio in Exercitu Foed. ad Cambracum xxiv April. MDCCXCIV."

Alexander Grant, of the island of Jamaica, merchant, son and heir of George Grant of Aberlour, county of Banff, by Janet, daughter of John Donaldson of Rothies.—Gules, three antique crowns, or, for Grant, and for difference in the fess point, a dexter arm in armorial fessways, couped, proper, garnished, or, holding a cross crosslet fitchee of the last: Crest, a burning mountain proper: Motto, *Stabit*. [Matriculated 9th May 1810.]

Alexander Grant of Oakfield House, in the parish of Hornsey, county of Middlesex, merchant, son of Robert Grant of Grantown, and grandson of David Grant of Lethendrie in Cromdale, descended, according to family tradition, from younger branch of the Grants of Ballindalloch.—Gules, a stag's head erased, or, (in allusion to the patentee's marriage with Isabella Massy, daughter of Simon Fraser, merchant, Inverness), between three antique crowns of the last, all within a bordure of the same: Crest, a mountain in flames, proper: Motto, below the shield, *Stans fast*.

¹ Register of Genealogies, Lyon Office, vol. i, p. 230

LIST OF PORTRAITS OF THE GRANT FAMILY, ETC. AT CASTLE GRANT.

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALEXANDER GRANT OF GRANT employed an artist of the name of "Ri. Waitt" to paint a portrait of himself, as well as portraits of other members of the Grant family, and also of several prominent men in the Clan Grant. These portraits are still preserved at Castle Grant. The artist was first employed in the years 1713 and 1714. After the death of the Brigadier, his brother, Sir James Grant, employed the artist in painting Grant portraits in the years 1724, 1725, 1726, and 1727, as will be seen from the names in the present list. The number of Grant portraits painted by Waitt between the years 1713-1727, is in all twenty-six. The artist also painted portraits for the Grants of Rothiemurchus and Arndilly, as appears from the portraits at the Doune and Arndilly, and also for the family of Kilravock. In "The Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock," the editor, Mr. Cosmo Innes, quotes three payments, of thirty shillings each, to "Mr. Waitt," for the pictures of "Culmonie," "my wife," and "Lady Kilraick's." Mr. Innes adds, "Who the 'Mr. Waitt' was who, in the country of Jamieson, covered the walls with the coarse representations of humanity that still hang at Kilravock, it has not been thought worth while to inquire" (p. 404).

Engravings in lithograph of the following numbers are included in this work :—Nos. 1-5, 7-12, 14, 15, 19, and 24-28.

1. James Grant of Grant, *atatis sue* 42, anno 1658.
2. Lady Mary Stewart, his wife, 1658.
3. Ludovick Grant of Grant.
4. Janet Brodie, his wife.
5. Brigadier-General Alexander Grant of Grant, by Ri. Waitt, 1713.
6. Two other portraits of Brigadier Grant.
7. Anne Smith, his second wife.¹
8. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, sometime Colquhoun of Luss.
9. Anne Colquhoun of Luss, his wife.
10. Major George Grant, brother of the Brigadier. (?)
11. Colonel Lewis Grant, youngest brother of the Brigadier. (?)
12. Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Baronet.
13. Another portrait of Sir Ludovick Grant.
14. Lady Margaret Ogilvie, his second wife.
15. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, eldest son of Sir Ludovick Grant.
16. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and two cousins, said to be Cummings of Altyre, and a servant : a group of four persons in small figures.
17. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, seated in a chair, with a plan of the village of Grantown in his hand. Before him is his gamekeeper.
18. Another portrait of Sir James Grant of Grant. There is at Cullen House another portrait of Sir James similar to this one, with Lady Grant beside Sir James.
19. Jane Duff of Batton, wife of Sir James Grant of Grant.
20. Two other portraits of the same Lady.
21. Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, Baronet, fifth Earl of Seafield.
22. Anne Hope Grant, wife of Dean Waddilove, in chalk.

¹ No. 7, with one of the portraits No. 6, are at Cullen House.

23. Anne Grant, wife of Sir Harry Innes of Innes, Baronet.
24. Sir Francis William Grant of Grant, Baronet, sixth Earl of Seafield.
25. Mary Anne Dunn, his first wife.
26. Sir John Charles Grant-Ogilvie of Grant, Baronet, seventh Earl of Seafield, and first Baron Strathapey of Strathapey.
27. The Honourable Catherine Stuart, Countess of Seafield; by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.
28. Sir Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie of Grant, Baronet, eighth Earl of Seafield and second Baron Strathapey of Strathapey, when MASTER OF GRANT, VISCOUNT OF RENDRAVEN; by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. Presented in portrait on his coming of age.
29. Lady Anne Margaret Grant, eldest daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet.
30. Another portrait of the same Lady; writing with pen in hand.
31. Colonel Lewis Grant, third son of Ludovick Grant of Grant. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1713.
32. Peniel Grant, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, and wife of Mr. Henry Mackenzie, author of "The Man of Feeling."
33. Henry Mackenzie, author of "The Man of Feeling."
34. James Grant of Rothiemurchus. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1726. — There is a copy of this portrait at Rothiemurchus.
35. General James Grant of Ballindalloch.
36. Another portrait of the same General.
37. Patrick Grant, Advocate, Lord Elchies. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
38. James Grant of Wester Elchies, in armour. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
39. Robert Grant of Lurg, in Abernethy.
40. Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm.
41. Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm.
42. George Grant of Tullochgorm; of the same size and appearance as the portraits by Waitt, but not marked as his work.
43. Captain Alexander Grant of Tullochgorm; of the same size as the portraits by Ri. Waitt, but not by him, being of a later date.
44. General Sir Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
45. Honourable Lady Grant, wife of Sir Patrick Grant of Tullochgorm.
46. Patrick Grant of Tullochriban, in Duthil.
47. Alexander Grant of Tullochriban; by "W. Stanceley, 1799," *verso*.
48. Mungo Grant of Mullochard, in Duthil.
49. George Grant of Clurie, in Inverallan. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
50. Donald Grant of Glenbeg.
51. Robert Grant, younger of Glenbeg. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1724.
52. Colonel John Grant of Carron. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
53. Mrs. Grant of Carron, authoress of "Roy's Wife of Abtivalloch."
54. Mrs. Grant of Carron. — It is indorsed with pencil, "Mrs. Grant of Carron. — Clark pinxit."
55. — Grant, son of Mrs. Grant of Carron.
56. Patrick Grant of Miltown, Hereditary Standard-Bearer to the Chief. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
57. Ludovick Grant of Knockando. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
58. George Grant of Riemore. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
59. David Grant of Delbuaick, in Duthil. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
60. "Grant of Delbuaick." — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
61. Robert Grant of Delichaple, in Cromdale. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
62. Robert Grant of Lethadry, in Cromdale. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
63. Ludovick Grant of Tulloch, in Abernethy. — Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
64. William Grant of Delay, in Cromdale. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
65. Alexander Grant of Grantsfield. — Ri. Waitt pinxit 1714.
66. Colonel Alexander Grant of Kilmaichlie.

67. John Grant of Burnside, in Cromdale. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
68. Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux, in France, with horse and servant, all life size; a very large picture, 10 feet high, and well painted. It was presented by the Vicomte to Sir James Grant in 1782. Colonel Grant of Blahindly wrote from Paris to Sir James that the picture had been painted by the French King's first painter, and was of the same race as those which that King sent of him to feed in Courts.
69. — Gregory Grant, founder of Grantown Hospital.
70. Captain John Grant, Congach, factor on the Grants in Strathspey; by Colvin Smith, R.S.A.
71. — Francis Grant of Cromdale. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1727.
72. — William Grant, Alornethy. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1727.
73. — — — George, Elgin, *viz.* 1807, *about* 76; in military and hands and brown wig.
74. Rev. James Chapman of Cromdale, author of a History of the Family of Grant. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1727.
75. Simon Lord Lovat, in bobwig and red coat, younger than in Hogarth's portrait. The face is fine-looking, and not the least like Hogarth's etching of Simon Lord Lovat. The name is in modern lettering, and not confirmed by any marking on the back. The portrait is not signed by Waitt, and is not like his style.
76. The Honourable Colonel Fraser of Lovat, LL.D., F.R.S. and S.A., etc. Drawn and engraved by R. Smith; in frame life size.
77. Alexander Duff of Hatton.
78. Lady Anne Duff of Hatton.
79. — Rose of Kilrayock.
80. Sir John Dalrymple.
81. Lady Dalrymple.
82. Sir James Colquhoun, in chalk.
83. Mary Duchess of Athole, mother of the Countess of James, sixth Earl of Findlater; 1758.
84. The Earl of Hopetoun.
85. Anne, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Findlater, Countess of Hopetoun.
86. Lady Sophia Hope, daughter of Earl of Hopetoun, wife of fifth Earl of Findlater.
87. James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield (father of Lady Margaret Ogilvie or Grant, and Sophia, Countess of Findlater).
88. James Earl of Findlater.
89. James, seventh and last Earl of Findlater.
90. Lady not named. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1714.
91. Lord Erskine, 1764.
92. Lady Charlotte Erskine.
93. Rev. Alexander Fraser, Kirkhill.
94. A gentleman in green coat, not named. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1725.
95. A gentleman, not named. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1727.
96. John Grant, "Ian Mohr," champion piper to the Land of Grant; life size, in Highland costume, playing pipes. The streamer from the pipes displays the Grant arms, three crowns, and motto "Stand fast." In the background is a view of Castle Grant. Ric. Waitt pinxit 1714.
97. Alister Grant "Mohr" Champion; also in Highland costume, brandishing a sword in his right hand, and holding a shield in his left: life size to match piper. "Ric. Waitt *ad vivum* pinxit 1714."
98. John Shaw, who prevented the Earl of Murray from crossing the bridge of Dava to harry the Grants. He was innkeeper and farmer at Dava; a grim-looking Highlander.
99. The Hen-Wife of Castle Grant, *A.D.* 1706. She was known as old Maggie Sinclair. She is in the act of taking a pinch of snuff from a black horn in her left hand, having a snuff-pen in her right hand.

COLLECTED SEALS AND SIGNATURES.

ARMORIAL SEALS, ETC., OF THE GRANTS.

Grant
of Freuchie



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 2.



No. 4.

1. Blazon of arms of Grant of Freuchie, circa 1542, from Sir David Lindsay's Heraldic MS.

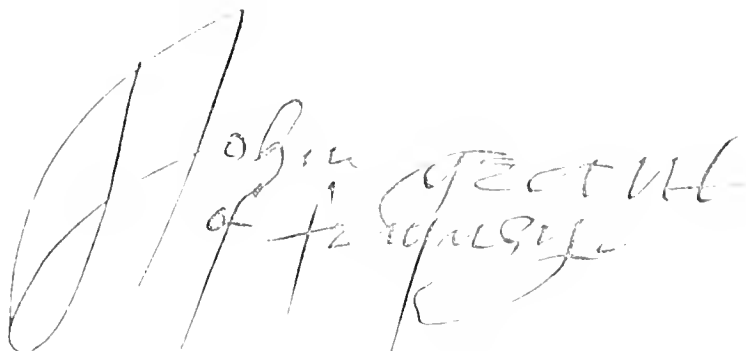
2. Seal of John Grant, fourth of Freuchie, as appended to charter by him granting to Colin Mackenzie of Kintail and Barbara Grant, his

spouse, certain lands in Lochbroom, 6th December 1572.

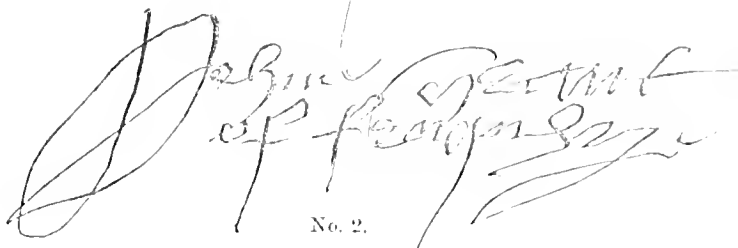
3. Seal of Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and his wife, Jane Duff of Hatton.

4. Seal of Colonel Francis William Grant of Grant, afterwards sixth Earl of Seafield.

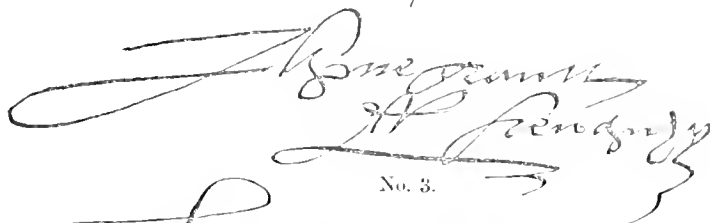
SIGNATURES OF THE GRANTS OF GRANT.



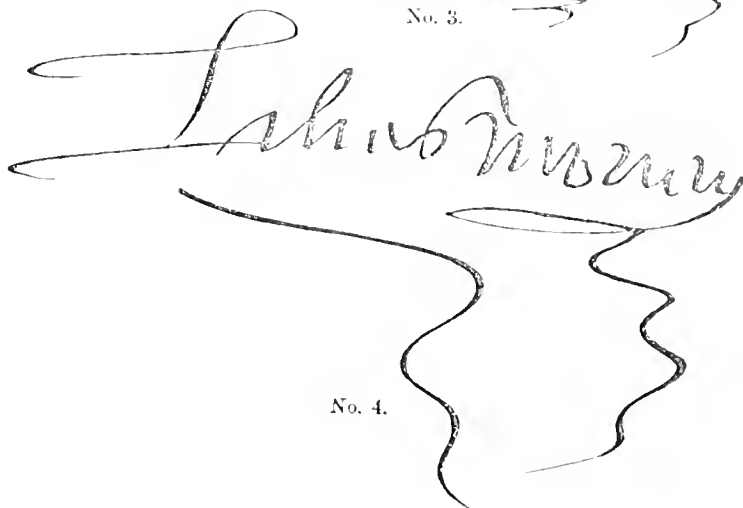
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No. 2.



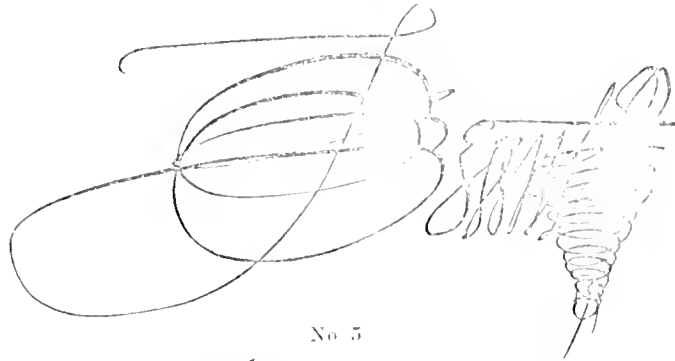
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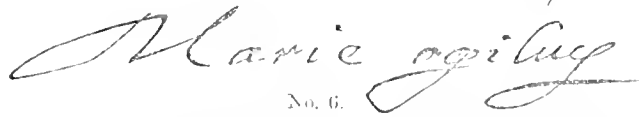
No. 4.

1. John Grant, fourth of Freuchie.
2. The Same.

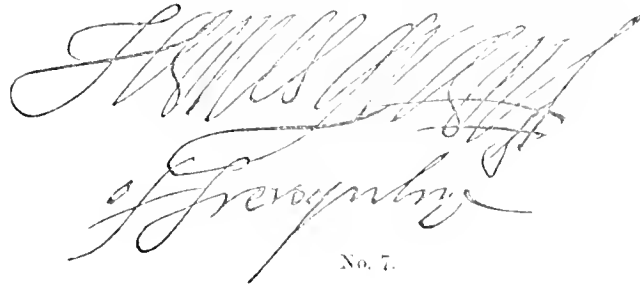
3. John Grant, fifth of Freuchie.
4. Lady Lillias Murray, his wife



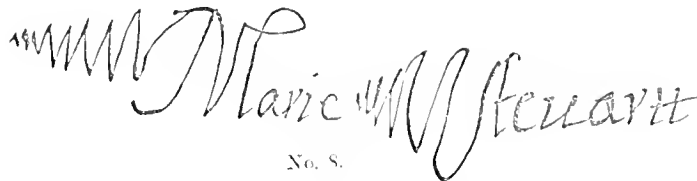
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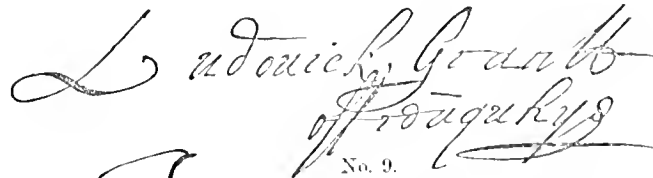
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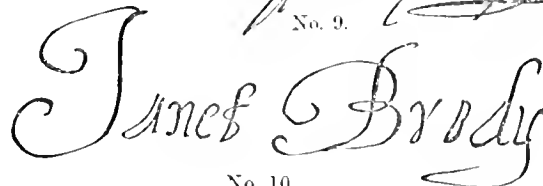
No. 7.



No. 8.



No. 9.



No. 10.

5. Sir John Grant, sixth of Freuchie.

6. Mary Ogilvie, his wife.

7. James Grant, seventh of Freuchie.

8. Lady Mary Stewart, his wife.

9. Ludovick Grant, eighth of Freuchie and Grant

10. Janet Brody, his first wife.

No. 11

Alexander Grant.

No. 12.

Elizabeth Grant

Anne Smith

No. 13

Ja: Grant

No. 14.

Your own
Cragelachie

No. 15.

Anne Colquhoun

No. 16.

Lud Grant.

No. 17.

My Dearest Yours

Marion Dalrymple

No. 18.

Marg Grant

No. 19.

11. Brigadier-General Alexander Grant of Grant.

12. Elizabeth Stewart, his first wife.

13. Anne Smith, his second wife.

14. Sir James Grant of Grant.

15. Sir James Grant as "Cragelachie."

16. Anne Colquhoun, his wife.

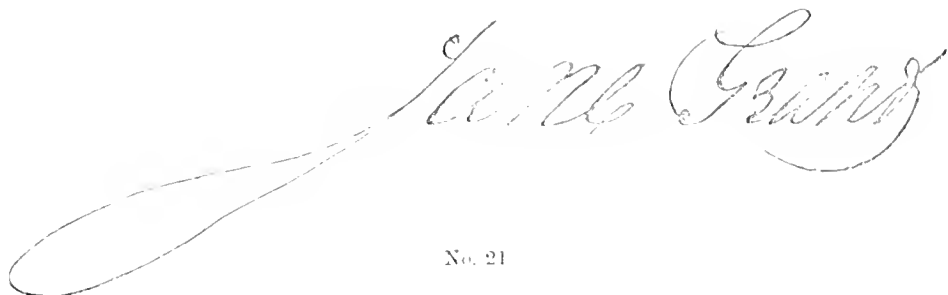
17. Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

18. Marion Dalrymple, his first wife.

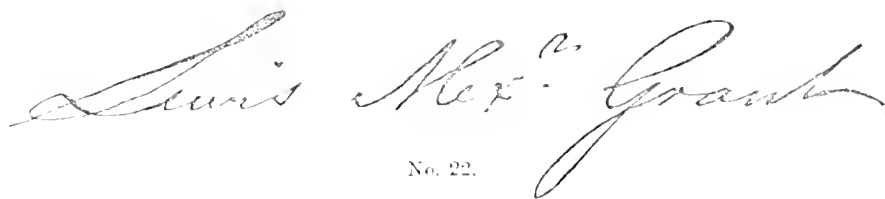
19. Lady Margaret Ogilvie, his second wife.



No. 20.



No. 21.



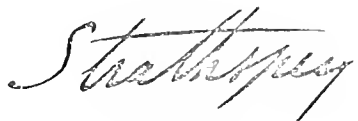
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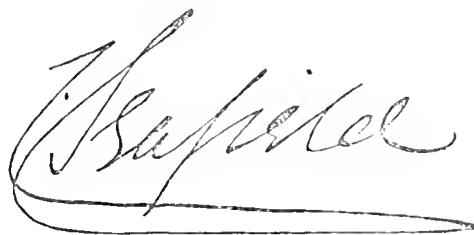
No. 23.



No. 24.



No. 26.



No. 25.

20. Sir James Grant of Grant.

21. Jane Duff, his wife.

22. Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, afterwards fifth Earl of Seafield.

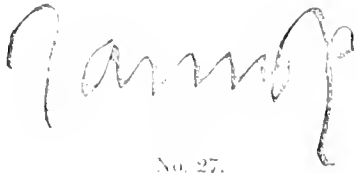
23. Sir Francis William Grant, afterwards sixth Earl of Seafield.

24. Sir John Charles Grant Ogilvie, seventh Earl of Seafield.

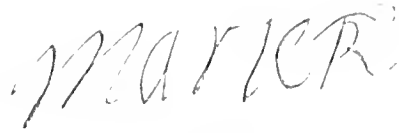
25. Hon. Caroline Stuart, his Countess.

26. Sir Ian Charles Grant Ogilvie, present Earl of Seafield, as Baron Strathpey.

SIGNATURES OF SOVEREIGNS.



No. 27.



No. 28.



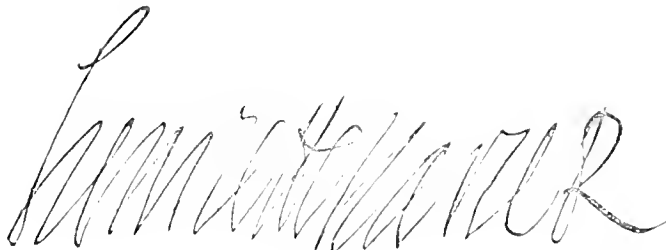
No. 29.



No. 30.



No. 31.

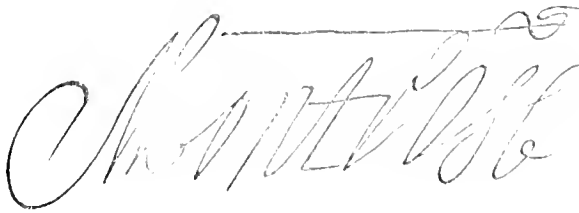



No. 32.

27. King James the Fifth.
 28. Mary Queen of Scots.
 29. King James the Sixth.

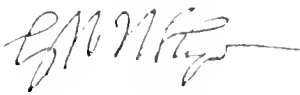
30. King Charles the First.
 31. King Charles the Second, as Prince
 32. Queen Henrietta Maria.

SIGNATURES OF NOBILITY, ETC.

No. 33.

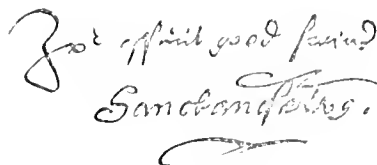
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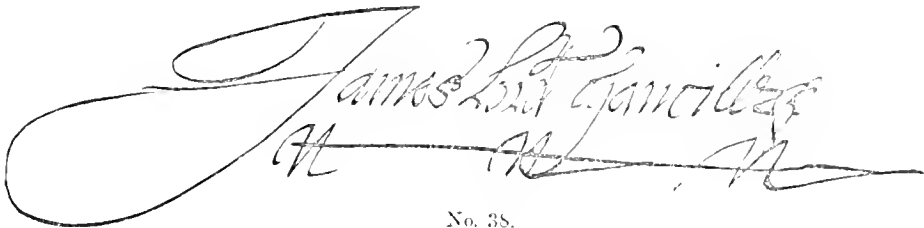
No. 35.



No. 36.



No. 37.



No. 38.

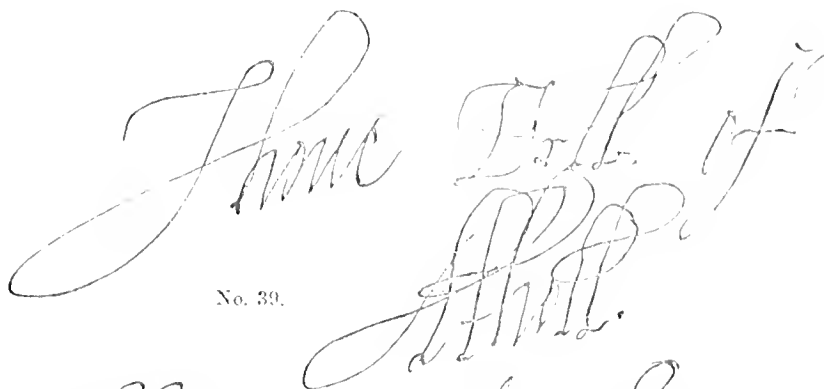
33. James, first Marquis of Montrose.

34. Archibald, Marquis of Argyll.

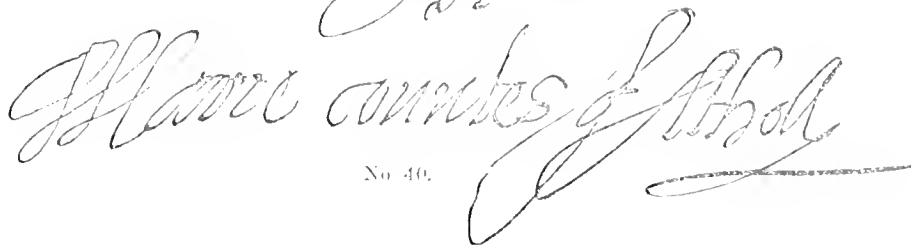
35. George, fifth Earl of Huntly.

36. George, second Marquis of Huntly.

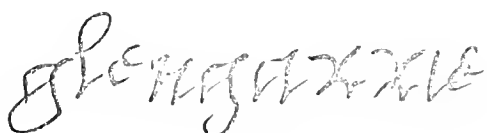
37. John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrews,
Chancellor of Scotland.38. James Lord Stewart of Newtown, Chancellor
of Scotland, sometime Earl of Arran.


 A large, flowing cursive signature in dark ink, reading "John Stewart of Athole". The letters are highly stylized with long, sweeping flourishes.

No. 39.


 A cursive signature in dark ink, reading "Mary Countess of Athole". The script is elegant and fluid, with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

No. 40.


 A cursive signature in dark ink, reading "Donald Macdonell of Glengarry". The letters are compact and well-proportioned.

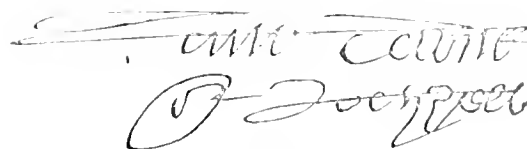
No. 41.


 A cursive signature in dark ink, reading "Colin Mackenzie". The letters are bold and slightly slanted.

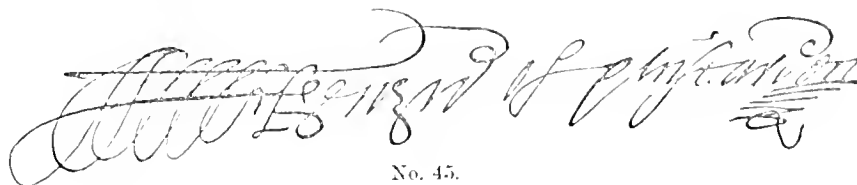
No. 42.


 A cursive signature in dark ink, reading "Allan Cameron". The letters are highly decorative with many loops and flourishes.

No. 43.


 A cursive signature in dark ink, reading "Thomas Mackenzie". The script is elegant and fluid, with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

No. 44.


 A cursive signature in dark ink, reading "John Stewart of Athole". The letters are highly stylized with long, sweeping flourishes.

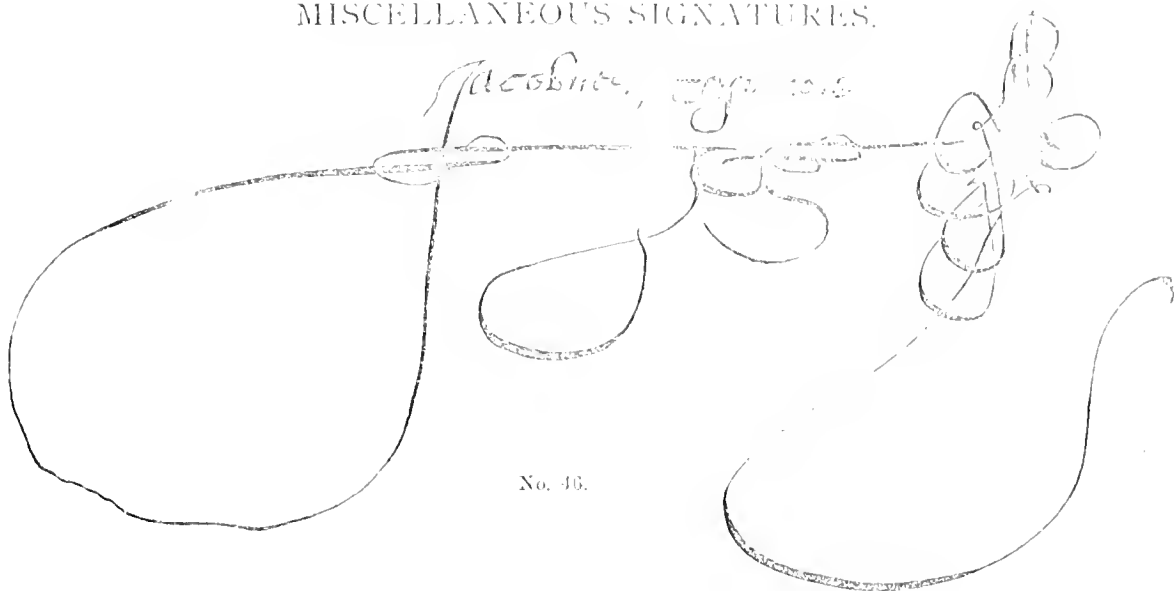
No. 45.

39. John Stewart, Earl of Athole.
 40. Mary, his Countess.
 41. Donald Macdonell of Glengarry.
 42. Eneas, Lord Macdonell.

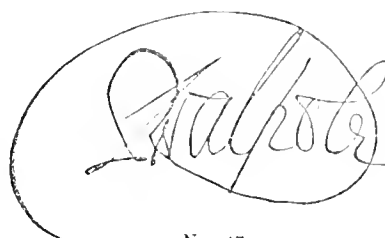
43. Colin Mackenzie, Lord Kintail.
 44. Allan Cameron of Lochiel.
 45. Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscardine.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGNATURES.

Jacobine, Esq. 1812

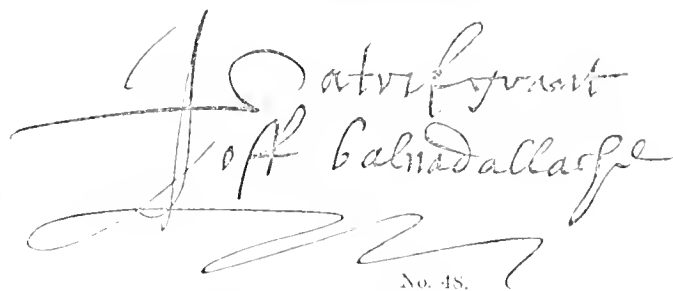


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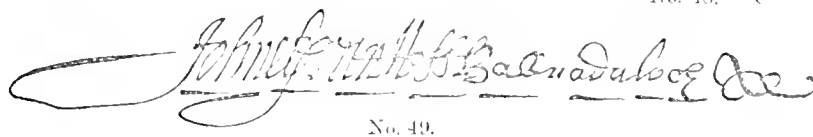
No. 47.

*Patrick Grant
of Balnadarloch*



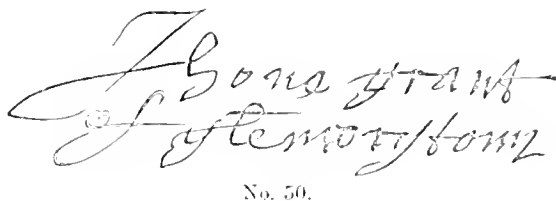
No. 48.

John Grant of Balnadarloch



No. 49.

*John Grant
of Glenmoriston*



No. 50.

46. James Primrose, Clerk to the Privy Council.
47. Robert Walpole, Secretary of War.

48. Patrick Grant of Balnadarloch.
49. John Grant of Balnadarloch.
50. John Grant of Glenmoriston.

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